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TODD LECTURE SERIES.

VOL. III.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

(TEXTS, TRANSLATIONS AND INDICES.)

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE luni-solar criteria employed in the following pages, and Tables I., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., of Lecture IV. belong to the Old Style, which was superseded in 1582 by the Calendar of Aloysius Lilius, commonly designated the Gregorian.

The numbering, sectional distribution and lettering of the texts are an arbitrary arrangement for the purpose of reference.

After Lecture II. had gone to press, I learned that the metric tracts in the Book of Ballymote were published, without a translation, by Prof. Thurneysen: this transcript I have not read.

YOUGHAL, *October, 1892.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LECTURE I.,	3
NOTES,	31
TEXT,	38
INDEX,	72
 LECTURE II.,	 93
NOTES,	114
TEXTS (Metric):—	
I.,	120
II.,	128
III.,	132
IV.,	138
V.,	140
TEXT (Historical),	142
INDEX,	214
 LECTURE III.,	 237
NOTES,	259
TEXTS:—A,	278
B,	286
INDEX,	318
 LECTURE IV.,	 335
NOTES,	389
TEXTS:—PROSE,	396
VERSE,	408
INDEX,	438

LECTURE I.

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CORRIGENDA.

- Page 13, line 32, *to* "here set forth" *add* "underneath the diagram."
,, 243, *dele* ll. 22-5.
,, 259, line 18, *for* "son of Con," *read* "son of Cu."
,, 266, ,, 35, *after* "Faelan," *insert* "son of Colman."
,, 394, ,, 21, *for* "*DE TEMPORUM RATIONE*," *read* "*DE
DOCTRINA TEMPORUM*."

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.



CREATION OF HEAVEN: CREATION, FALL AND PENANCE
OF ADAM AND EVE.

(From LEBAR BREC.)

DURING the Thirty-years' War, after Maximilian of Bavaria gained the battle of Prague over Ferdinand of Bohemia, the Palatinate was occupied by the Imperial troops. Two years later, Heidelberg, the capital, was captured. The collection of MSS. in the Library was forwarded to Pope Gregory XV. in the year following. By him the donation was deposited in the Vatican. In the Catalogue it is denoted the *Palatine*. In 1816, most of the MSS. were restored by order of Pope Pius VII. Amongst those retained is a thick vellum quarto, bound in boards and covered with red velvet. It bears the number 830. On the inside of the cover is pasted a printed note which reads as follows:—

Sum de bibliotheca quam, Hiedelberga capta, spoliū fecit et P. M. Gregorio XV. trophaeum misit Maximilianus, utriusque Bavariae Dux, S. R. I. Archidapifer et Princeps Elector. Anno Christi CIQ.IQ.CXXIII [1623].

On the first folio is written: *Iste liber pertinet ad Librariam S. Martini, Moguntiae, 1479.* How it passed from that monastery to Heidelberg, we have no means of determining. The volume contains the well-known Tripartite Chronicle of our countryman, Marianus Scotus. During the time that I worked in the Vatican Library, I took occasion to go carefully more than once through the entire Codex. In setting forth the results, I shall deal first with what is known of the Compiler; next, with the contents and characteristics of the MS.; thirdly, with the entries that throw

light upon persons and events of domestic interest; finally, with the text and linguistic value of the native items.

Respecting Marianus, all the known facts connected with his life, save one, have been put on record by himself and in his own handwriting. An instance of being one's own biographer and amanuensis is unique, as far as I am aware, in our native literature. As such, some interest attaches thereto. He was called in Irish *Mael Brigte* (Calvus Brigitae), *devotee of Brigit*, the national patroness. The name Marianus (*devotee of Mary*) was doubtless given on the occasion of his becoming a monk on the Continent. He was born in 1028.* Of his parentage or tribe he has left no mention. That he belonged to the *half of Conn*—to use the term retained by himself—that is, the northern half, can be inferred from the fact that he gives a Catalogue of the Irish kings who sprang from that moiety of Ireland.

In 1052, at the age of twenty-four, he abandoned the world: † most probably entering the monastery of Moville, Co. Down. The establishment was then presided over by Tigernach of Mourne, who died in 1061. Four years later, he became a pilgrim; went over sea and arrived at Cologne, as he is careful to note, upon Thursday, August 1, 1056. ‡ That the expatriation was not of his own seeking can be plainly deduced from an entry in the Chronicle, under date 1043. Recording the death of an inmate in the monastery of Fulda, he says the deceased had been a religious of Innisceltra (in the Shannon). For having, however, given a drink to some brethren without permission, he was banished by his superior, Corcran (*ob.* A.D. 1040), not alone from the community, but from Ireland. A similar sentence, he adds, was pronounced upon himself by Tigernach, for some slight fault not stated. §

Why he wended his way to Cologne we learn from some of his entries. In 975, Archbishop Eberg donated the abbey of St. Martin in that city to the Irish monks. The obits of four of the superiors are recorded. As will be seen, however, the years of their respective incumbencies as given in the text cannot be reconciled with the marginal dates. The sum of the former erroneously falls short by twenty years of the latter. The error (of transcription) occurs in reference to Elias (so called on the Continent from the partial simi-

* Note A.

† Note B.

‡ Note C.

§ Note D.

larity of the name to the native Ailill). This we learn from the Annals of Ulster, which agree with Marianus respecting the year of his obit.* In this community, becoming a monk, he remained for close upon two years.

In connexion herewith, it will not be out of place to describe the salient features of the profession to which the remainder of his career was devoted. Inclusion, in the technical sense, was a phase of monachism which never made its appearance in Ireland. It originated on the Continent, in conjunction with the Benedictine monasteries. Thereby an effort was made to unite the active life of the cenobites with the contemplative existence of the anchorites. Includes, that is to say, were more restricted than monks and less isolated than hermits. Their existence, it may be concluded, was owing to a desire on the part of the Church authorities to utilize as teachers and spiritual directors men whose lives were solely devoted to study and prayer.

A *Regula Solitariorum*, in sixty-nine chapters, has been preserved.† It was the composition of a monk called Grimlaicus, who dedicated the compilation to his namesake, a priest. The latter, Mabillon conjectures, lived at the papal Court during the pontificate of Formosus (A.D. 891-6). The date, accordingly, falls within the second half of the ninth century. From this Rule it will suffice to mention such portions as are pertinent to the life and literary labours of Marianus.

The abode of the include consisted of a cell, an oratory and small garden: the whole surrounded by a high wall. Outside the precincts were cells for disciples who were instructed by the solitary and supplied him with necessaries through an opening. The oratory lay so contiguous to the monastery church, as that the occupant could hear the reading and join the brethren in psalmody through the aperture. Postulants were selected from those most distinguished for piety and learning. Foreigners had to come provided with commendatory letters, signed by the bishop or abbot. The period of probation was two years. The ceremony of inclusion consisted of the selected brother prostrating before the bishop and community and reciting a formula of perseverance. On rising, he was inducted into the cell. The doorway was then built up and sealed by the officiating bishop

* Note E.

† It is given in Migne's *Patrologia*, tom. ciii., col. 575-664.

with the episcopal signet. Thenceforward the solitary was not to issue, except by command of lawful superiors, or upon occasion of unavoidable necessity. Of the latter we have an instance in the burning of Paderborn, when an Irish incluse refused to come forth from the cell to save his life.

The work-a-day routine consisted of devotional practices, advising such as came for instruction and teaching the pupils. These duties alternated with manual labour and recreation. Sundays and festivals were devoted exclusively to religious and studious exercises. Daily celebration of Mass was, however, left discretionary. Knowledge of Scripture and the Canons was prescribed, in order to be enabled to counsel persons differing in age, sex and profession. Erudition sufficient to confute Jews and heretics was to be acquired. As such opponents were not likely to come to hear, it follows that the incluse had to draw up written refutations. The library at his disposal must consequently have been of fair amplitude.

Of the furniture of the cell, incidental mention is made in the Chronicle of the *matta*, or mattress. Respecting burial, the Rule is silent. But from Marianus it can be collected that the body was deposited where death took place. He had a grave, which he was not destined to occupy, dug during his first enclosure.

At Eastertide, A.D. 1058, Siegfried, Superior of Fulda, visited the abbey of St. Martin. Whether by invitation or at his own request, Marianus accompanied him on returning, in order to become a recluse. On the Friday before Palm Sunday (April 10), an event had occurred which naturally excited great interest, especially amongst the Irish inmates, in continental monasteries. The episcopal city of Paderborn, in Westphalia, with its two abbeys, was burned to the ground. In one of them an Irishman, named Padernus, had lived an incluse for a number of years. He had foretold the catastrophe and, when his prediction came true, refused to leave the enclosure, losing his life in consequence. Marianus adds that he was regarded as a martyr. Wherefore Siegfried and his companion went northwards out of their way to visit the scene. On the Monday after Low Sunday, the 27th of the same month, Marianus informs us that he prayed on the mattress from which his countryman had passed to his rest.*

* Note F.

Within a year, on Midlent Saturday (*i.e.* the Saturday before the fourth Sunday of Lent), March 13, 1059, Marianus was promoted to the priesthood. This took place, he tells us, at Würzburg, in the church containing the body of St. Kilian, the Irish martyr-apostle of Franconia. Herein we have a circumstance that deserves to be noted. Contrary to the custom that prevailed in Ireland, the community of Fulda had no bishop-monk for the performance of episcopal functions. Otherwise, a candidate for enclosure would not have been sent elsewhere to receive Holy Orders. Being thus ordained, Marianus became a professed include, on the Friday after the festival of the Ascension (May 14). The cell had probably been vacant since the death of Animchad, whose name sufficiently denotes his nationality, sixteen years previously.*

A decade having passed and Siegfried having been meanwhile appointed to the see of Mayence, Marianus, by order of the bishop (by whom he was evidently appreciated), with the consent of the new abbot, was conducted to that episcopal city. He arrived there, he does not fail to note, on the Friday before Palm Sunday, April 3 (1069). On Friday, the tenth of the following July, the feast of the Seven Brothers, Martyrs, the oratory of the inclusory of St. Martin was dedicated in honour of the Apostle St. Bartholomew. Immediately after the ceremony, Marianus was enclosed for the second time.† Here he lived thirteen years and died in 1082, at the age of fifty-four.‡

Respecting the contents and characteristics, the MS. consists of 170 folios. Of these, the matter of the first twenty-four (folio 25 is blank) has no necessary connexion with what is contained in the remainder. It was prefixed, partly as being the work of the Compiler§ and partly as being made up of illustrative and cognate material. The chief items are nineteen Solar Cycles of 28 = the Dionysian (so-called) Great Paschal Cycle of 532 (fol. 1-3); three "Emendations" of the Vulgar Era,—one, a rearrangement of the consular series from Lentulus and Messalinus to A.D. 532; another taken from St. Jerome; the third, from the Roman Martyrology, Passions of Popes and Decretal Epistles (fol. 4-13); a list of native kings (fol. 15); a catalogue of Popes from

* Note G.

† Note H.

‡ Note I.

§ It is also in his handwriting. See p. 15, *infra*. The parchment is likewise inferior.

St. Peter to John [XII.], *de regione Violata* (recte : *Viae Latae*), who is said to have succeeded on the fourteenth Indiction (A.D. 956 [It is continued down to Paschal II. (1099–1118) in a different hand.] fol. 16); two Dionysian Great Paschal Cycles,—A.D. 1–532 : 533–1064, with a historical event attached to each year (fol. 18–24). Some of these entries are strangely inaccurate. For instance, Elias, Abbot of Cologne, is said to have died A.D. 1012 (= 990). The true year (Note E (a, b)) was 1042. The slaying of Brian Boru is assigned to 1029 (= 1007). In the Third Book of the Chronicle, we find correctly at A.D. 1036 (= 1014) : *Brian, rex Hiberniae, parasceue Paschae, feria vi., ix. Kal. Maii, manibus et mente ad Deum intentus, occiditur.*

Folio 26 a. Along the upper margin runs the following in rubric:—

In nomine Sanctae Trinitatis, Ressionis Christi inquisitionis incipit, quam Marianus Hibernensis, inclusus, congregavit.

In this *Prologue*, Marianus professes to have discovered, “with great labour,” partly from authority and partly from reason, why [in assigning Easter to March 28, moon 21] the thirty-fifth year of the (five) Dionysian Cycles (= the Passion year, A.D. 34) is opposed to Scripture and the Church, which, according to Marianus, place the Resurrection on March 27, moon 17.

His proofs will be considered later on.

Folio 27 b. *Finit Prologus. Incipit hinc Mariani Scoti Cronica clara. Incipiunt capitula primi libri.*

The chapters number 22. Three of them are noteworthy. The first is : *De disputatione Dionissi Exigui supra Passionem et Resurrectionem Christi.* This is the well-known *Epistle to Petronius*, which Dionysius prefixed in explanation of his five Paschal Cycles. The third and fourth are :

De inquisitione capitis mundi et primae hebdomadae initii saeculi.

De Pascali ordinatione et de Passione et de Resurrectione Dominica, argumentatae et inquisitae (sic) a capite mundi.

These are the longer recension of the *Epistle of Theophilus*, or the spurious *Acts of the Council of Caesarea*, which imposed upon Bede (*De temp. rat.*, xlvi), as well as upon Marianus. Owing no doubt to the misleading diction of the headings, the present transcript escaped the notice of the latest editor of the forgery.*

* Krusch : *Der 84 jährige Ostercyclus u. seine Quellen*, Leipzig, 1880, pp. 303–310.

Folio 28. *Incipiunt capitula libri secundi, qui est Incarnationis usque in Ascensionem Domini.*

These amount to 83 and are followed by those of the Third Book. The latter divisions, 96 in number, are not carried into effect in the text of the Chronicle.

Folio 31 b. *Primus liber, ab Adam usque ad Christum.*

Folio 71 a. [The Second Book begins here without any title.]

Folio 101 a. *Incipit tertius liber.*

Folio 165 b, at A.D. 1098 (= 1076), the following is found in the hand-writing of Marianus:—[The book is represented as addressing the reader.]

*Multum ob excerptos legimus barbaricos
Reges iustificandos gestaue turbida egenos :
Collige litteram anteriorem ; uolvito summam,—
Existat numeratus author : intra require,—
^{i. librum}
Rectus omnes me tulit in nouum ordinem laudis.*

“Collecting” the initial letters of the words in the two opening lines, we get Moelbriȝte; in the next two, claupenar; in the last line, romtinol: Moel-ȝriȝte, claupenar, romtinol—*Moel-Brigte, the incluse, collected me.* With this is to be compared the expression, folio 26 a, *Marianus, inclusus, congregavit.*

Of the foregoing, the Third Book has been edited by Waitz, in the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica* of Pertz (*Scriptorum tom. v.*)* It was reprinted in Migne’s *Patrologia* (tom. cxlvii.). A notable, in fact a fundamental, characteristic of the Chronicle, as may be seen in the edition of Waitz, is that the reckoning of Marianus differs by 22 from the Vulgar Era. On the left are placed his own; on the right, what he calls the Dionysian years. The method of arriving at this conclusion is explained in the *Inquiry* on folios 26, 27 and at greater length in his Second Book.

First (*Lib. II., cap. xii.*), he follows Bede (*De temp. rat., cap. xlvi.*) in fixing the Resurrection in the 34th year of our Lord, March 27, moon 17. In the first of the Decemnovennial Cycles written by Dionysius, this Easter occurs in the 13th year, namely A.D. 544. It

* He has also described the contents of fol. 1–26 and transcribed all the headings.

consequently belongs to the previous 532nd year, which is likewise No. 13 in the Cycle of 19. A.D. 12 should accordingly be A.D. 34.

Bede had already applied the same principle in a different way. Since A.D. 566, according to Dionysius, has the Paschal criteria of A.D. 34, he ironically bids you thank God, if, upon opening the Dionysian Cycles, you find moon 14 on Thursday, March 24 and Easter on March 27, moon 17, assigned to 566.* (The year in question has the 14th of the moon on Sunday, March 21 and Easter, as already observed, on March 28, moon 21). But to point out a defect is easier than to supply the remedy. Bede propounded no solution himself. *Plurimum observatus, nihil lucis infudit.*†

Whether Bede and Marianus were right or wrong, or partly right and partly wrong, respecting the Resurrection, is irrelevant in this place. For, beyond prefixing its years to his cycles and giving rules for finding the cyclic (Golden) number of a given A.D. year, Dionysius had demonstrably nothing to do with determining the Vulgar Era. St. Cyril of Alexandria wrote five Paschal Cycles, from the 153rd to the 247th of Diocletian (A.D. 437-531). Commencing with the 248th, Dionysius wrote five more (A.D. 532-626). For the reasons set forth in his Preface,‡ the continuator substituted the years of the Incarnation for those of Diocletian.

To render his work of any practical utility, St. Cyril must have had a Reckoning showing the ferial incidence and bissextile position of the 153rd of Diocletian. To construct a Cycle irrespective of the two main elements of the Paschal lunisolar computation were to labour

* Sicut quingentesimus tricesimus tertius primo, ita quingentesimus sexagesimus sextus tricesimo quarto per universos solis et lunæ concordat discursus. Et ideo circulis beati Dionysii apertis, si quingentesimum sexagesimum sextum ab Incarnatione Domini contingens annum, quartam decimam lunam in eo ix. Calendarum Aprilium, quintâ feriâ, repereris et diem Paschæ Dominicum vi. Calendarum Aprilium, lunâ decimâ septimâ, age Deo gratias, quia quod quaerebas, sicuti ipse promisit, te invenire donavit (*De temp. rat., cap. xlvii.*).

† Anonymous Preface to the Dionysian Cycles, in the works of Bede.

‡ Nos a cexlviii. vo anno eiusdem tyranni potius quam principis inchoantes, nolimus circulis nostris memoriam impij et persecutoris innectere, sed magis elegimus ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Iesu Christi annorum tempora prænotare: quatenus exordium spei nostræ notius nobis existeret et causa reparationis humanæ, id est, Passio Redemptoris nostri, evidentius eluceret (*Epistola ad Petronium*).

in vain. The futility of an attempt of the kind is proved conclusively by the spurious Anatolius.* A genuine Easter Computus, in fact, presupposes an Era. Now, the requisite solar criteria of the opening year of St. Cyril can be found only by reference to the Vulgar Reckoning. Thereby we get A.D. 437; first after Bissextile; Dominical Letter C. Applying the Alexandrine Epact (9 = Golden number I), the result is Easter upon April 11.

This fundamental principle will carry us farther. Theophilus, the predecessor of St. Cyril, composed a (lost) Paschal Table of 100 years, from the fifth consulship of Gratian. In 457, Victorius of Aquitaine published his discovery, the Great Paschal Cycle (the solar of $28 \times$ the lunar of 19). That the solar basis of these two dissimilar works was the Vulgar Era, is shown, to give but one proof, in a note appended to the Leyden transcript of the Prologue of Theophilus. In the first year, we are told, March 1 was Sunday, moon 9 and Easter was April 12, moon 21: that is, in the 380th from the Incarnation and the 353rd of Victorius.† The sole clue to this is the Common Computation. A.D. 380 is therein Bissextile, with the Dominical letters E D. March 1 thus coincided with Sunday. With respect to the Epact, in the Alexandrine Cycle the year is the same as 437, Golden Number I. The different ferial incidence, however, alters the Paschal recurrence noted above by a day.

With regard to Victorius, the same Computation proves that his Cycle began (proleptically) with A.D. 28, to which year he (erroneously) assigned the Passion. Hence, to equate his numeration with the A.D., we have, as the Leyden computist rightly calculates, to add thereto the 27 Incarnation years which he omitted. In this way we get $353 = \text{A.D. } 380$. The Epact is 9 (Victorian Golden Number XI = Alexandrine I), which, in connexion with D, gives the Easter of Theophilus.

Now, the Cycle of Victorius was a modification of the lunar portion of the Cycle of 84, the solar criteria of the prototype being preserved

* Bucherius: *De Doctrina Temporum, etc.*, Antverp. 1633, pp. 439-449.
Krusch: *Der 84 jährige Ostercyclus, etc.*, pp. 316-327.

† An. I, Graciano u. et Theodosio, Kal. Mar. fer. i., luna nona: dies Pasche ii. Idus Apl., luna xxi: hoc est, anno ab Incarnatione $\overline{\text{XPI}}$. cccclxxx.; iuxta cyclum uero Uictorii anno cecliii (Krusch, *ubi sup.*, p. 226).

in their integrity. The Vulgar Era is thus carried up to A.D. 46, the initial year of the Paschal Cycles and Tables of 84. The five Decemnovennal Cycles of Dionysius, it accordingly follows, contain no data for rectifying error in the Vulgar A.D. Era.

The 22 years in question Marianus next professes (*Lib. II., cap. xviii., xix.*) to find in the regnal years, months and days (as given by Bede) of the Roman Emperors, from the 15th of Tiberius to A.D. 703, the date employed in Bede's Tract *De temporibus* (*cap. xiv.*) to exemplify the rule for finding the Incarnation year. But the uncertain character of such a calculation is strikingly exhibited in the following typical examples, in which Marianus differs from Bede and, what is of more significance, both are at variance with a far higher authority, the *Imperia Caesarum* of the fourth century.

	(a) Marianus.*	(b) Bede.†	(c) Imper. Caes.‡
Caligula,	4 y., 10 m., 8 d.	3 y., 10 m., 8 d.	3 y., 8 m., 12 d.
Claudius,	14 y., 8 m., § 28 d.	13 y., 7 m., 28 d.	13 y., 8 m., 27 d.

In addition, the sum of the months and days of (a) is, according to Marianus, one year, five months and thirty-six days!||

The system constructed with such labour is thus seen to be without foundation.

The caligraphy is an uncial minuscule with capitals of the same class. The execution (of which no fair opinion can be formed from the imitations given in the edition of Waitz) is fully equal to that of any coeval MS. which I have examined, either in fac-simile or in the original. In some parts, the writing is done in columns; but in the greater portion it has, most inconveniently, been carried across the page. There are forty lines in each column or page. A compara-

* *Lib. II., cap. xviii.* † *Chronicon (De temp. rat., cap. lxi.)*.

‡ Mommsen: *Ueber den Chronographen vom J. 354 (Abhandlungen d. K. S. Ges. d. Wiss. Erster Band, Leipzig, 1850), p. 646.*

§ 7 m., in the Third Book of the *Chronicle*, A.D. 44 [= 22].

|| Gaius imperavit annis quatuor, mensibus decem, diebus octo. Claudius, annis quatuordecim, mensibus octo, diebus viginti octo. Adde menses decem Gaii: fit annus et menses quinque, dies triginta sex (*Lib. II., cap. xviii.*). The reading of the Third Book of the *Chronicle* makes the total of the Second Book correct.

tively rare feature, in works of the kind, is the insertion of pictures and a diagram explanatory of the text.

Folio 37 a. Nearly one-half of the column is occupied with two illustrations, placed side by side, respectively representing the Fall and the Redemption. In that to the left of the reader, the tree with leaves and fruit stands in the centre. Entwined round the trunk appears the serpent, with a yellow apple in its mouth. On the left (of the spectator), stands a figure superscribed *Adam*. At his feet flows a fountain, with *fons* written overhead. On the right we have Eve, her left hand holding an apple, the right presenting a larger one to Adam. He has his left raised in the act of refusing, whilst the right is placed upon the tree.*

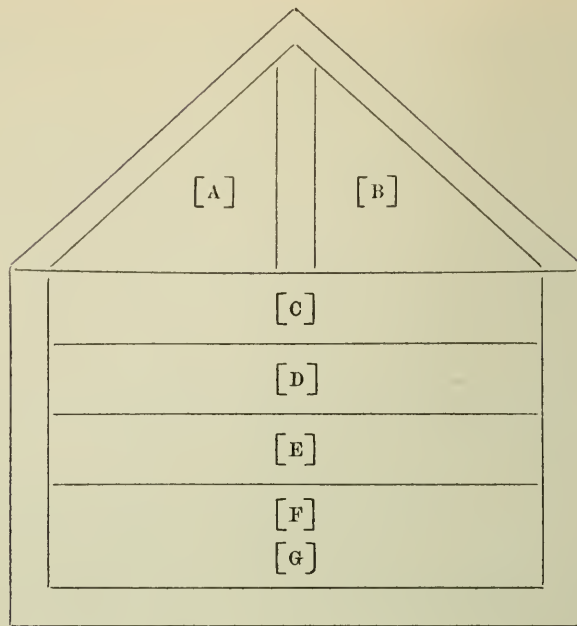
The picture in juxtaposition depicts the Crucifixion. Rather high over the body is a tablet with *Ihs. Nazarenus*. The feet rest upon a board. Neither in them, nor in the hands, do nails appear. On your left is a figure with a nimbus inscribed *S. Maria*. The left hand is placed on the mouth, the other points upward towards the cross. On the opposite side appears a second figure, the nimbus lettered *S. Iohannes*. The right hand rests on the mouth, with the left pointing up to the cross.

Folio 103 a. Here are two representations, the Deposition and Crucifixion, one above the other. In the upper, *Maria* holds the left hand of the body—Joseph has his hands placed around the waist and united in front. Overhead is written *Ioseph deponit corpus*. A third person holds a hammer in the right and with the left applies an instrument to the nail in the right foot, evidently intended to portray the act of extraction.

In the lower, stands the Cross bearing the body, having at each side two figures respectively marked overhead *Maria* and *Iohannes*.

Folio 40 b. At the top of the second column, the following representation of the ark is drawn (see next page). The compartments have inscriptions which for convenience are here set forth (see next page).

* One of the sculptured niches in the western gable of the eleventh-century church of St. Declan, Ardmore, co. Waterford, has a representation of the Fall, which, as far as it goes, is identical in design with that of the Marianus Codex. In the centre is the Tree of Life, with the serpent coiled round the trunk. At either side stand Adam and Eve.



- [A] *Hic Noe cum filiis,—typus Christi cum apostolis.*
 [B] *Hic erant aves,—typus martyrum.*
 [C] *Oves hic,—typus virginum.*
 [D] *Hic animalia qui carnem non edunt,—typus coniugum.*
 [E] *Hic qui carnem edunt,—typus peccatorum vel ferocium hominum.*
 [F] *Hic stercus missus,—typus inferni.*
 [G] *Arca super undas,—typus ecclesiae super fluctus huius seculi.*

[Compare the *similitudo Arcae Noe* in the *Dubia et Spuria* of Bede (Migne, *Patrol.* xc., col. 1179), the inscriptions of which are substantially the same as those here given.]

The execution was in all cases the work of the scribe (to be mentioned immediately) and is extremely crude.

The facts relative to the transcription of the Codex are of such interest as to render it matter of regret that more of a similar kind have not been placed upon record. Marianus had passed three years in his second enclosure, when one day a compatriot presented himself at the monastery. He had come through Scotland on his pilgrimage. Being a competent scribe and knowing Latin, he was employed to

copy the Chronicle.* During the progress of the work, on Thursday, June 28, of the year of his arrival, he paused from his copying to write the following note along the top margin of folio 33 a :—

Ir oemen dún indiu, a Moel-Brigte, clúpenair, irin clupail in Maganria, irin Darðden ría fél Petair, irin cet bliaduin den ðlegaid, .i. irin bliaduin irromarbat Diarmait, rí Laignen: ocur ir iride cetna bliaduin tanacra a Albain in *perigrinitate mea*. *Et scripsi hunc librum pro caritate tibi et Scotis omnibus, id est Hibernensibus, quia sum ipse Hibernensis.*—It is pleasant for us to-day, O Moel-Brigte, incluse, in the inclusory in Mayence, on the Thursday before the feast of Peter, in the first year of the [penitential] rule [imposed upon me], that is, in the year in which was killed Diarmait, king of Leinster: and this is the first year I came from Scotland on my pilgrimage. And I have written this book for love for thee and the Scots all, that is, the Irish, because I am myself an Irishman.

Den ðlegaid, the parchment shows at a glance, is a correction made by the writer. Of the original reading, all, except denn, was erased. Then, by prolonging the connecting stroke to the left and joining the down lines at foot, the second n was made into a d. Next, an l was drawn, resting upon the upper right hand angle of the (second) d, and egaid (with the e curved) was added on. The lection thus became dendlegaid = de in ðlegaid.

An entry in the Chronicle enables us to fix with certainty the year in which the foregoing was written: A. D. 1094 [= 1072]. *Diarmait, rex Lagen, viii. Idus Februarii, feriá secundá, occissus.*† Diarmait, King of Leinster, was slain February 6, on Monday. That being leap-year and the Dominical Letters A G, February 6 fell on Monday and June 29, the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, on Friday. The scribe and Marianus were, accordingly, correct in the notation of the year and days of the week.

That his pilgrimage was not voluntary, the foregoing shows. To judge from a splenetic outburst that took place a calendar month later, his temper, in all probability, was the cause of his banishment.

* His work extends from folio 26 to folio 150.

† In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, it is stated that he was slain on Tuesday, the seventh of February. Note K.

Fol. 67 a.* $\text{Ip obenn dún indiu, a Mél-brigte, clupenair,}$
 $\text{Día-Mairt, n. Kl. Aug., maní dperntair rcoloca maneptrpech}$
 $\text{Maupitú braplace dampa pop lebeunn in tige coitccenn, ut}$
cecidi cum tabulis in fundo stercoris. Sed gratias ago, nec mersus sum
in stercore Francorum. Sed tamen oro discentes, ut dent illis male-
dictionem.—It is pleasant for us to-day, O Mél-Brigte, incluse,
 Tuesday, the second of the Kalends of August [July 31], if the
 farm-workers of the monastery of [St.] Martin had not made a
 trap for me on the platform of the common house, *ut cecidi, etc.*
Discentes, doubtless, has reference to the students under the instruc-
 tion of Marianus.

The unique feature of the Codex consists in this, that another
 hand (the *secunda manus* of Waitz) went throughout, correcting and
 supplementing the work of the copyist. What has been done of the
 kind in the Third Book will be found marked off in the edition of
 Pertz. My examination has resulted in the discovery that the altera-
 tions and additions were effected by the Compiler. It has, likewise,
 supplied rectifications of some of the published Latin and Irish read-
 ings and yielded additional native gleanings.

The items of domestic interest fall, for convenience of treatment,
 into three divisions,—hagiographic, linguistic and historical. In
 dealing with these, I shall illustrate them in connexion with cognate
 material to be found in other authentic sources.

I.—Of Irish Saints, but four are found mentioned with any
 detail in the Chronicle,—Patrick, Brigit, Columba and Columbanus.
 Respecting the first named, the following, in the hand-writing of the
 scribe, is given at the year 394 [= 372].

(1) *Sanctus Patricius nascitur in Britania insula ex patre nomine*
Calpuirn. Presbyter fuit ipse Calpuirn et filius diaconi nomine Fotid.
Mater haudem erat Patricii Conches, soror sancti Martini de Gallia.

The Notes will show to what extent these statements are borne
 out by the Confession of St. Patrick, the Patrician Documents in the
 Book of Armagh† and the Tripartite Life.

* Comparison of his two notes shows that the scribe's rate of progress was a
 folio per day: proving him to have been an expert penman.

† In quoting the *Book of Armagh*, I assume that the contents of the missing
 (first) folio have been supplied by the *Brussels Codex*. Note L.

On the margin, Marianus added, in five lines :—

- (2) *Sucat nomen in babtismate,*
 Cothraeꝑe, diambáe ic ꝑo-
 ʒnam do cethapꝑeb,
 [Cothraege, whilst he was a-serving four tribes]

Magonius a Germano.

Patricius, id est, pater civium, a papa Celestino.

With this is to be compared what is given in Tirechan.* It corresponds almost verbally with the Tripartite: *Sucait a annm o turꝑidib. Cothraigi diambu ic ꝑoʒnam do cethꝑꝑ. Magonius a Germano. Patricius, id est, pater civium, a papa Celestino.* *Sucait* [was] his name from [his] parents; *Cothraigi*, whilst he was a-serving four, etc.

At folio 138, A. D. 410 [= 388], the text has :

- (3) *Sanctus Patricius cum duabus sororibus suis, id est, Lupait et Tigris, venditur in Hiberniam. Sanctus quidem Patricius venditur ad regem nomine Miluc, filius nepotis Buain, in aquilone Hiberniae, cuius porcorum pastor erat Patricius. Et Victor angelus loquebatur saepe cum eo. Duae vero sorores venditae sunt in Conallae Muirtemne.**

Six folios farther on (fol. 144, lower margin), additional matter is given by the Compiler, with *hoc ante sex folia debuit scribi* appended.

- (4) *Sanctus Patricius, genere Brittus, cum esset xvi. annorum, venditur in Hibernia ad Milco[i]n, regem Dalnaraede. Cui sex annis servivit, et ab angelo Victore semper consolabatur, de lapide quodam cum eo loquens, qui ibi manet.†*

The passage relative to Victor agrees with Tirechan and with Fiac's Hymn.‡ The corresponding portion of the Tripartite is missing.

A. D. 416 [= 394]. In the text we have :

- (5) *Cum Sanctum Patricium noluit dominus suus dimittere, nisi pro massa aurea, servavit sanctum[-us] Patricium[-us] precepto Victoris angeli quidam [quemdam] porcorum (quorum custos fuit Patricius et pastor), qui fodit massam auream quam sanctus Patricius [reddit] domino suo pro se.*

* Note M.

† Note N.

‡ Note O.

On the same folio, in the margin, Marianus gives the substance as follows :

(5 a) *Sanctus Patricius reddit massam auream domino suo pro se. Cum enim dominus eius noluit eum dimittere nisi pro massa aurea, servavit Patricium[-us] precepto Victoris angeli quidam [quemdam] porcorum (quorum erat pastor), qui fodit massam.*

Somewhat similar statements are to be found in the scholia upon Fiac's Hymn in the Franciscan copy of the *Liber Hymnorum*. But they seem to be unhistorical and only prove that those who gave them currency were not acquainted with the *Confession* of St. Patrick. The captive, we are there informed, had no thought of escape until it was suggested by a voice in his sleep. Even then, he was not blind to the obstacles. The ship was some two hundred miles away. The seaport was unknown to him, nor had he any acquaintance there. This shows that he felt there was great risk of re-capture.*

A. D. 424 [= 402]. The text contains :

(6) *Sanctus Patricius, cum esset xxx. annorum, veniens Turoniam tonditur a Sancto Martino tonsurá monachicá, quia servilem tonsuram antea hucusque habuit. Deinde trans Alpes ivit, ad occidentalem partem australem Italiae, ad Germanum, episcopum civitatis nomine Al[ti]siodorus, et legit apud eum xxx. annis divinam Scripturam in insula nomine Alanensis.*

The connexion between Martin and Patrick is also stated in the Tripartite Life. *Ṭapaill Ṭatpatic d'ino co Marpan i Ṭopinir ḡ poberr beppad manaig fair, ar ba beppad moḡad ba[1] fair riam copin*—Patrick indeed went to Martin in Tours and [Martin] shaved the tonsure of a monk upon him, for it was the tonsure of a slave that was upon him hitherto.

At A. D. 453 [= 431], the copyist wrote :

(7) *Ad Scotos in Christum credentes ordinatus a papa Celestino Palladius primus episcopus missus est. Sanctus Patricius, genere Brittus, a sancto Celestino papa consecratur et ad archiepiscopatum Hibernensem, ubi signis atque mirabilibus predicans totam insulam Hiberniam convertit ad fidem.*

The opening sentence is taken from the Chronicle of Prosper, with the variant *missus est* for *mittitur*. With regard to the

* Note P.

second sentence, Marianus made alterations that are of special significance. To understand them, I reproduce the arrangement of the lines in the MS. :

(7 a) *Sanctus Patricius, genere Brittus, a sancto Celestino papa consecratur et ad archiepiscopatum Hibernensem, ubi signis atque mirabilibus predicans totam insulam Hiberniam convertit ad fidem.*

In the first line, *post ipsum* (referring to Palladius) was placed before *Sanctus*. Then, after *Hibernensem*, in line 2, *mittitur* was written overhead. A line of deletion expunged *sig.* and *per annos lx.a* was added after *ubi*. Finally, in line 3, Marianus prefixed *sig* to *nis*. The reading thus became :—*Post ipsum Sanctus Patricius . . . mittitur, ubi per annos sexaginta signis . . . convertit ad fidem*,—new evidence in support of sixty years as the duration of the missionary life of St. Patrick in Ireland.

Finally, at A. D. 513 [= 491], the text runs :

(8) *Sanctus Patricius, Hiberniae archiepiscopus, anno cxxii. beatissimo fine obiit. Annorum xvi. venditur; vi. annos in servitute; xl. in Romanis partibus;* lx. annos in Hibernia predicavit.*

The textual figures in (6) and (7 a) amount to 120, the received age of St. Patrick. They are in agreement with the marginal dating. Similarly, the total under A. D. 491 (8) corresponds with the items there given. No correction was made by Marianus to bring the two sums into harmony. The discrepancy, which is trifling, occurs in determining the period between the liberation of St. Patrick, in his twenty-second year and the commencement of his mission in Ireland. That the time was of lengthened duration is proved by a passage in the *Confessio*, which, so far as I know, has hitherto been overlooked. The cause of his coming hither to preach the Gospel were the voices of those by the wood of Fochlut, which he heard in the house of his parents. According to the Book of Armagh† and as was to be expected, he journeyed to that locality soon (in the second year) after his arrival in Ireland. The visit took place, he himself informs us, very many years—*post plurimos annos*—after he received

* Note the expression *Romanae partes*, which includes Britain. † Note Q.

the invitation.* This demolishes at once the fantastic hypothesis lately propounded, that St. Patrick came as a missionary priest before he arrived as a bishop.† The duration of his labours here assigned is in accord with all reliable authority. The birth and death are, however, dated two years in advance.

With reference to St. Brigit, at folio 148, A.D. 543 [= 521], Marianus inserted in the text: *Sancta Brigitta, Scotta, virgo, in Hibernia obiit.*

On the upper margin of the same folio, he wrote in five lines: [The first quatrain is in *Rannaidhacht Bec*,—heptasyllabic lines, ending in dissyllables; the second, in *Debide* (for which see Lecture II.).]

Ol πατραéc :

Α ὀριγιτ, α νόεβ challec,
Α βρεó οῖρ ὀο να Ὀέρεβ,
Τρίκα βλίθαν γεν ἐρέβεν,
βενναc Ἐρενν ὀαρ μ'έρε :

βενναc Ἐρενν ιν ceé ὀύ,
βενναc Ὑλτου ep Conacéτυ,
βενναc λαγνιυ ιν cech ταν,
Acup βιcβενναc ριρυ Μυμαν.

Quoth Patrick :

O Brigit, O holy nun,
O flame of gold to the Desies,
Thirty years without faith,
Bless Eriu after myself :

Bless Eriu in every place,
Bless the Ultonians and Connacians,
Bless the Lagenians at every time [always],
And ever bless the men of Munster.

These quatrains are also to be found, according to Mr. Stokes, in a MS. in the Royal Library, Paris.‡ The second couplet of the first is quoted by Ussher§ from what he calls the *Testament of Patrick*, but he has not given a reference to any accessible authority. The author of the Life of St. Brigit given in the Bollandists was ac-

* Note R.

† *The Tripartite Life, &c., Ed. W. Stokes, p. cxli.*

‡ *The Tripartite Life, &c., pp. cxxxiv-v.* § *Britan. Eccles. Antiq., p. 450.*

quainted with a document somewhat similar. He gives the same lines, with the omission of $\zeta\eta\eta$ $\sigma\pi\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu$ —*without faith*. *Per triginta annos, beata Brigitta, post mortem meam benedic Hiberniam*. The kernel was, doubtless, that she lived for thirty years after St. Patrick—a fact attested by every authority of repute. As her death took place in, or about, 523 (Marianus being here likewise two years in advance), the theory that places the obit of the national apostle before A.D. 470 has no reliable basis.

Respecting St. Columba, four of the leading facts in his life have been recorded. Of these, the first and second were marginal addenda of the Compiler.

A.D. 545 [= 523]. *Colum Cilli nascitur in Hibernia*.

A.D. 585 [= 563]. *Colum Cille egit cath Culi Dremne*.

[Colum Cille caused* the battle of Cuildevny.]

A.D. 587 [= 565]. *Colum Cilli de Hibernia predicaturus [enavigavit] in Britania, cum esset xlii. annorum, predicavit vero postea xxxiiii. annis*.

With this is to be connected one native portion of the heading of Chapter 63 (Book III.): *Et in his temporibus [circa A.D. 595] fuit† Columba Baetinique in Scotia [Scotland]*.

Here the intervals are the same as in Adamnan, who states that in the second year after the battle of Cuildevny (near Drumcliff, co. Sligo), at the age of forty-two, the Saint set out for Iona, where he lived for four-and-thirty years (until his decease). *Hic, anno secundo post Cule Drebinæ bellum, ætatis vero suæ xlii., de Scotia ad Britanniam pro Christo perigrinari volens, enavigavit (Vit. Col., pref. ii.). Per annos xxxiv. insulanus miles conversatus (ib.)*.

To settle the chronology, accordingly, it only requires to determine the time of either the birth, the battle, or the death. As was to be expected, the data relative to the last are the fullest and most reliable. To deal adequately with those given in Adamnan would entail the discussion of questions lying outside the scope of the present Lecture. This becomes the less necessary, as certainty is attainable by methods more direct and equally conclusive. The choice,

* Note how the battle is attributed to the instigation of St. Columba. Cf. *Adamnan*, Additional Note, p. 247 sq.

† Singular, according to the Irish idiom, whereby the number of the verb is determined by that of the subject next following.

it is conceded, lies between 596 and 597.* St. Baithine above mentioned was first cousin of St. Columba and second abbot of Iona. His Acts relate† that he died on the festival of his predecessor, St. Columba, namely, Tuesday, June 9. These criteria denote 593, 599 (Lit. Dom. D) and 604 (Lit. Dom. E D). As Baithine, there is no doubt, was alive in the first and dead before the last of these years, his obit is thus to be referred to 599.

The question next arises, by how long did St. Columba predecease him. A quatrain in a Brussels MS. (quoted by Dr. Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 309) professes to give the information.

βατυρ cena, peḡa a lm,	There were moreover, behold the complement,
Ceirpe bliaðna, nī hanpīr ;	Four years [between them], not untrue ;
Deibenēu baithin' ī pūr,	Later [was] Baithine on this side,
Colum pōr τυρ ī parτυρ.	Colum [was] first in Paradise.

Taken in connexion with 599, this stanza, as it stands, assigns the death of St. Columba to 595 : an impossible date, as can be shown indisputably. According to the Computation followed in Iona, the Easter of 595 fell in March. But we have the Saint's word that in the year wherein he was called to his reward Easter fell within April (In Paschali solemnitate nuper Aprili peracta mense.—*Adamnan*, *Vit. Col.* iii. 23). This Paschal incidence belongs to 596 and 597. As δι (two) would make the line a syllable short, we have consequently to read τεορα (three), which satisfies the scansion and, in addition, agrees with the solar data given above in referring the death of St. Columba to A.D. 596. The conclusion thus derived from independent and undesigned evidence is confirmed by the above quoted figures of *Adamnan*, which give the Saint an age of seventy-six years.

In each of his three dates *Marianus* is accordingly three years in arrear.

The year of the decease of St. Columba being thus established, we are enabled to correct, once for all, a calculation connected with

* See *Adamnan*, p. 312.

† Note T. Strange, notwithstanding, that the Bollandist editor concluded Baithine died in 601. Note U. Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 182) makes no use of the passage, except to show the coincidence of the festivals of Columba and Baithine. O'Clery (*Martyrology of Donegal*, June 9) characteristically states that St. Columba died in 599 and St. Baithine, *four years later*, in 600 !

the advent of St. Patrick as missionary. The wonder is how anyone at all conversant with native chronological reckoning could have been betrayed into an error so uncritical and misleading. Gilla Coemain, it is asserted,* places the coming of St. Patrick 162 years before the death of Gregory the Great. But that pope, as everyone is aware, died A. D. 604. Accordingly, St. Patrick's arrival must be fixed at A. D. 442. But, what is the fact? The versifier in question makes Columba and Gregory die in the same year.† Yet, with this before him, a recent editor‡ prints two notes, one under the other, the first giving the death of Columba in 592; the second, that of Gregory in 604. To the last he appends, with approval, the deduction just dealt with. How far Gilla Coemain was justified in synchronizing the death of Gregory and the death of Columba, is beside the question. The fact that he did so is the foundation for any historical conclusion from this part of his poem.

Of St. Columbanus we have but a meagre *résumé* of the principal events in his career. It is in the hand of the scribe :

A. D. 611 [= 589]. *Sanctus pater Columbanus ex Hibernia, insula Scotorum, cum sancto Gallo aliisque probatis discipulis venit in Burgundiam ibique, permittente Theodorico rege, monasterium quod Luxovium dicitur edificavit. Exinde a Brundichilda fugatus Almanniam ingreditur, ubi sanctum Gallum reliquit. Ipse vero in Italiam transiens monasterium quod Bovium dicitur edificavit, ubi multorum pater monachorum extitit.*

To the heading (already mentioned) of Chapter 63, Marianus added: *Tunc sanctus pater Columbanus ex nostra sanctissima insula Hibernia, quae sanctorum nominatur, cum sancto Gallo et aliis probatis discipulis in Burgundiam venit. Et in his temporibus* [&c., as given p. 21, *supra*].

The date here given is that of the advent of the Saint into Burgundy. It is a matter of regret that the year of his death was not given. Owing to a mistake of transcription (*xi. Kal. Dec.* for *ix. Kal. Dec.*), the feast is assigned in some of the later Martyrologies to November 21. But the obit took place on the morning of Sunday, November 23, A. D. 615.§

* *St. Patrick*, by Dr. Todd, p. 396.

† Note S.

‡ *Tripartite Life*, p. 537.

§ See *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, Series III., vol. 5, p. 771 sq.

II.—The portions of linguistic interest are the following twelve quatrains, in *Debide* metre, upon four independent subjects :

A.—Folio 38, top margin :

Cenn arð Aðam, eþroét ráð, A tîr ðlan, ðriandá Ðarad ;	The head high of Adam, brilliant saying, [Was formed] from the earth pure, sunny of Garad ;
A bþunneðor, nað bþécþron, A tîr alaenn Arabion (no Arabon, no Aðilon).	His breast, not a lamentable falsehood, From the land beauteous of Arabion (or of Aradon, or of Adilon).
A bþu a Laban îr lia, A corra a tîr Ðaḡaria* (no ḡaḡonia), Ðo þarîgne Ðia ðia ðeom, A h[þ]uîl ðo uîrce† îb aeo[î]r ;	His belly from Laban His feet from the land of Dagaria (or Gagonia) ;— For him God made them of his good-will— His blood of the water of the air ;
A anîm ðo tîrþiud Ðe, Ðorîðnaét ðo, ba ḡnim ḡlé, Þer coctnic þraét, buiðnið ḡell, Îr leþ ceé þaét, ceé þorþenn.	His soul from the spirit of God, (God) granted [it] to him, it was a deed conspicuous, [God is] the man who hath power over doom, with troops of vouchers, To him belongs every cause [beginning], every end.
Cenn [arð] Aðam.	The head [high] of Adam.

The transcription displays much carelessness and, by consequence, corruption, especially in the vocalismus. Thus we have Aðam, Aðam, alaen ; huîl [= h[þ]uîl]. In declension, the dative of a masculine *ia*-stem is made to end in *e* (uîrce), instead of *iu*. (Tîrþiud, dative of an *a*-stem, is given correctly.) The most glaring instance of the kind, however, is aeop for aeoir, where the omission of the letter destroys the rhyme and sense.

With respect to the composition, the variants of lines 4 and 6 go to prove that Marianus was the author and, furthermore, that he employed some of the proper names from memory. The sense, at least to me, is in part enigmatical. I have found the subject similarly treated in the text appended to this Lecture and in the following from a Tract on the Creation in the Book of Ballymote :‡

[The original is doubtless a mediæval Latin legend.]

* Perhaps this is to be read ð'Aḡoria—of *Agoria*. Cf. the Ballymote extract (p. 25) and the L. B. text (e).

† The MS. form is uîrç ; (i. e. *uis* and the contraction for *que*).

‡ Photographed edition, p. 15 b.

Ἰρ ἀμλαῖθ̄ τρα δοριζῶνι θ̄ια ιη
 duine, ἰθον, α c[h]ορη δο τάλυμ :
 ἰθον, α ὀενθ̄ α τρη γ̄αραθ̄ ; α ῡετ̄ γ̄
 α βρυμθ̄ι α τρη Αραβια ; α βρυ α
 λοδαμ ; α c[h]ορη α τρη Αγορια ;
 α ψυλ̄ δο υρηι[u] ιη αε[ι]η ; α αναλ̄
 δο αεορ ; α τ[h]εαρ̄ δο τειωθ̄ ; α
 αμμ̄ δο τρηεθ̄ θ̄ε. Ἰρ ἀμλαῖθ̄
 ριη ατατ̄ να ιιι. θυλι ι η-ζᾱε
 duine.

It is thus indeed God made man,
 namely, his body of earth : to wit, his
 head from the land of Garad ; his bosom
 and his breast from the land of Arabia ;
 his belly from [the land of] Lodain ; his
 feet from the land of Agoria ; his blood
 from water of the air ; his breath from
 air ; his heat from fire ; his soul from
 the spirit of God. It is thus the four
 elements are in every human being.

B.—Folio 39 b, left margin, about half-way down :

Eua mater humani generis.

Θε̄ε βλιαθ̄να [ρη]βαε Ευα
 θ̄'ε̄ρ Αδαem ι η-ιμνεθα,
 Αε σοι δερ ρο[ψ̄]ρη[ε̄]ζῆνωμ̄ι,
 Κο ρορηυε ρερζ̄ ριρηιζ̄ι.

Ten years was Eve [alive]
 After Adam in afflictions,
 A-weeping tears with great diligence,*
 Until exhaustion of long illness took her
 off.

In the third line, δερ was at first omitted by oversight and subsequently placed overhead. The fourth line stands thus, without a break, in the MS. :

Κορρηυερερζ̄ριρηιζ̄ι.

The quatrain is a transcript. It is to be found in *Lebar Brec* (Lith. ed., p. 90, lower margin) :

χ. m-βλιαθ̄να ροβοι Ευα
 θ̄'ειρ Αδαμ̄ ρρη̄ι ηιμνεθα,
 ηιc cui δερ [ρη]ρρη[ε̄]ζῆνωμ̄ε,
 Κο ρυρμαρ̄β ρερc ριρηιζ̄ε.

Ten years was Eve
 After Adam [exposed] to afflictions,
 A-weeping tears with [great] diligence,*
 Until exhaustion of long sickness killed
 her.

With respect to fidelity in copying, comparison results favourably for the fourteenth-century (L. B.) scribe. Thus we have βοι—bae, θ̄'ειρ—θ̄'ε̄ρ, Αδαμ̄—Αδαem (gen), ρρη̄ι[ε̄]ζῆνωμ̄ε—[ρ]ρη̄ι[ε̄]ζῆνωμ̄ι (gen. of masc. *u*-stem). On the other hand, ριρηιζ̄ι (gen. of masc. or neut. *ia*-stem) of Marianus, not ριρηιζ̄ε of L. B., is the true reading. The errors in the transcription of the final words of the second distich arose from overlooking the fact that e and ι assonate with each other.

* Literally, of tears of great diligence.

C.—Folio 40 a, lower margin :

Ceṣṣon, coic [<i>lege</i> pḗ] [ṙ]iṣṣiṣ iap ṙip, Ḑen uabor, Ḑen imárim, Ip e lín in ḑreḑa ḑlaen, Claenne Eua acur Adaim.	Four persons, [and] five [<i>read</i> six] score, in truth, Without boast, without over-reckoning, It is the complement of the pure flock Of the children of Eve and of Adam.
Ḑa macc deac ap ṙiṣṣiṣ ann, Oen ben ceḑ ṙip, noṙḑiḑbann ; Ep ṙiṣṣi macc, moṙ in lep, Ep da mnae im ceḑ oen ṙep.	Two sons [and] ten over twenty therein, One wife marries each man [of these]; * And twenty sons, great the amount, And two wives to† every one man [of these].
Coica macc, da macc co m-blaeḑ, (Ḑa mac ap coicaet co m-blaeṣ) Ḑa inḑen ap ṙeḑṣmoḑaet, Eḑ ón ṙuc Eua ḑo claen	Fifty sons, [and] two sons with fame, (Two sons over fifty with fame) Two daughters over seventy, This [number] indeed Eve bore of children
(Ip eḑ) [ṙuc Eua ḑo claen] Ḑ' Adaim, cén bae i colaimn.	(It is this) [number, etc.] For Adam, whilst he was in the body.
Sil, ṙoṙap na macc min Ruc in ṙiḑan ḑo'n ṙoṙiḑ ; Seḑna, ṙolur, ḑriḑan ṙa ḑel, baluḑ ṙoṙap nan n-inḑen.	Sil [was] the youngest of the sons fair, [Whom] bore the queen for the great king; Sechna, light, sun that was bright, It was she (?) was youngest of the daughters.

These verses I have not succeeded in discovering elsewhere. The variants of the third quatrain and the debased graphic forms may perhaps be taken as proofs that we have here the work of Marianus himself. Against this is scarcely to be placed the fact that the numerals (104) of the opening line do not correspond with the sum of those in the second and third stanzas. The substitution of pḗ (six) for coic of the text (= 124) would have removed the discrepancy. Three-fourths of the composition present serious corruptions in almost every line.

* Literally, one wife of each man *takes them* (respectively).

† Literally, *around*.

‡ ba hi ?

C. forms.	Old-Irish forms.	C. forms.	Old-Irish forms.
1. 1, cετρoρ,	cετρap.	1. 9, blaεb,	blaib.
2, ζen,	cen.	„ coicaετ,	coicaic.
3, ζlaen,	ζlain.	(9a), blaετ,	blaic.
4, claenne,	clainne.	10, ba,	bi.
7, ep,	ip.	„ pectmoζaετ,	pectmoζaic.
„ pici,	pice.	11, claen,	clain.
8, ba,	bi.	12, baε,	bai.
„ mnae,	mnai.	15, pa,	ba.

blaεb and blaετ, ζlaen and Abaim, claen and colainn show that the foregoing list was the result of carelessness or caprice.

Respecting the subject matter, I know of nothing cognate, except what is stated in *Saltair na Rann*—that, namely, Adam had seventy-two sons and an equal number of daughters.

D.—Folio 47 b, lower margin :

ben ρoμαρbρατ pιρ ζaba,
Inzen pιρ do εpεib Iuda,
A pερ do εpεib ζευι loιρ,
Iρ pαρ [pο]hιμpeδ* ecoιρ.

A woman the men of Gabaa killed,
Daughter of a man of the tribe of Juda,
Her husband [was] of the tribe of
valiant? Levi,
It is upon him was committed injustice.

Coica¹ [lege coic] mile, moρ² m caε,
Sepca mile pερ n-αρμαc,³
Do h[ρ]il⁴ Iacoib, ep⁵ eol bam,
Aen⁶ [lege m] aen⁷ mnae⁸ bapoερα-
ταρ.⁹

Fifty [read five] thousand, great the
battalion,
[And] sixty thousand of armed men,
Of the seed of Jacob, it is known to me,
On account of one woman they fell.

Timcell ban acup mac¹⁰ min¹¹
Tpebe beoda beniamin,¹²
Iρ timcell mδ aιρ pοlad
Pορ muntep¹³ Iobip¹⁴ ζalab.

Besides† the women and sons fair
Of the spirited tribe of Benjamin,
And besides† the destruction that was
inflicted
Upon the people of Jabes Galaad.

VARIANTS OF HARLEIAN, 1802.

¹ Coic. ² μαρ. ³ n-αρμαc. ⁴ pιλ. ⁵ ip. ⁶ imm. ⁷ oen.
⁸ mnai. ⁹ bapoεραταρ. ¹⁰ macc. ¹¹ μιν = min of text. ¹² beniamin.
¹³ μuntep. ¹⁴ Iabip.

* The omission of the verbal particle arose from pronouncing hιμpeδ as a trisyllable; m and p not coalescing in sound.

† Literally, *around* (governing the genitive).

Continued on folio 48 a, top margin :

Τριὰς τρεῖς [ῥ]εῖς ἀν τετ τεττ,	[In all] thirty brave men over an exact
Ἄκου τρι [lege coic] μίλε περκατ,	hundred,
Τριας ἰν τ-αδδαν ῥοδορβαε—	And three [read five] thousand [and]
Ἄ μαρβαδ υλε ἰν οεν μναε.	sixty [thousand],
	Pitiful the cause that was for them
	[=they had]—
	To be killed, all of them, on account of
	one woman.

Of some of these quatrains there is evidence to prove that Marianus was not the author. The second and third are found in the *Mael-Brigte Gospels*, a twelfth-century MS. of exquisite caligraphy in the British Museum (Harleian, 1802, folio 11 b, top margin).^{*} They were inserted to illustrate *Rachel plorans filios suos* [Jer. xxxi. 15] of Matt. ii. 18 : concerning which expression the following is also given, with the heading *Ag[ustinus] : Rachiel plorans—quia tribus Benjamin pene deleta est a toto Israel, quæ erat de semine Rachel, propter struprum in uxorem Levitis commissum.*

The reference is Judges xix.—xx. In the second verse, the reading of Marianus makes the total of Jews slain 110,000! The Harleian reckoning falls 30 short of the true number. Coic has to be read as a dissyllable to satisfy the scansion. In the final quatrain, coic (five), in place of τρι (three), is requisite to make the text correspond with the original (65,130).

In transcription, the opening stanza, except the fourth line, which requires another syllable, is given accurately. In the portions occurring in both MSS., nine of the fourteen variants (1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 13, 14) establish the superiority of the later copy. Marianus, as was his wont, gave æ for α in ῥοδορβαε and μναε of the two closing lines.

In reference to the date of the composition of A, B, C, D, the depraved vocalismus and consonantismus of the Marianus Codex would at first sight lead the pieces to be classed under the so-called Middle-Irish. Here, however, an inference of the kind would be unwarranted. In the first place, B and D, which are demonstrably copies and not originals, exhibit forms that are quite Zeussian in *Lebar Brec* and the *Moel-Brigte Gospels*. Furthermore, instances of pronominal in-

^{*} See *Proceedings R. I. A.*, vol. v., p. 45 sq.

fixation, such as $\text{b}[\text{o}]\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\rho\text{i}\text{g}\text{n}\text{e}$ [$\alpha = ea$] (A), $\rho\text{o-}\rho\text{-}\rho\text{uc}$ [$\rho = eam$] (B), $\rho\text{o-}\text{d}\text{o-}\rho\text{-}\text{bae}$ [$\rho = eis$ (do is metrical)] (D), constitute internal evidence of a kind to place the compositions wherein they occur in the category of Old-Irish.

We have, accordingly, to conclude that to determine the date of authorship from the mere linguistic phenomena of mediæval Irish MSS. is uncritical and illusory.

In connexion with A, I append a text from *Lebar Brec*. It gives the names of the "sods" from which the parts of Adam's body were formed, namely, *Malon*, *Arton*, *Biblon* and *Agore*. What these signify, I am unable to explain. The main interest of the Tract consists in its relation to *Saltair na Rann*. *Saltair na Rann*, or *Psalter of Verses*, so-called in imitation of the number of Psalms, is made up of one hundred and fifty, mostly short, poems in *Debide* metre, amounting to 1947 quatrains. They deal with Old Testament incidents, except *CLXI.*, *CXLII.*, which treat respectively of John the Baptist and the Incarnation and *CXLIII-CL.*, which are devoted to the life of our Lord. The work, as far as our present knowledge extends, exists in its entirety only in one MS. (of the twelfth century), in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Rawlinson B 502. From this it has been "edited," that is, printed, with a meagre Index verborum, but without translation, collation or explanatory notes, in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*.*

To show the radical imperfection of the publication, a note to the Preface informs us, with respect to No. I., that a prose abstract of part of the poem is to be found in the first volume of the *Brehon Laws*, pp. 26-30. Incredible as it seems, no use has been made of that material to clear up any of the many textual difficulties. Nay more, judging from the note and another statement in the Preface, the writer was unaware that what had been done in the *Brehon Laws* in the case of sixty quatrains had been effected for more than eleven hundred in *Lebar Brec*.

As regards the authorship, the title is followed by a statement that the *Psalter* was composed by Oengus Cele De. (He flourished at the close of the eighth century and the opening of the ninth and was the compiler of the well-known native rhymed Calendar (or Martyrology) called by his name.) This attribution may be well

* Oxford, 1883.

founded. For the verbal corruptions can be fairly charged to the transcription. No doubt, events and persons of the tenth century are mentioned. In No. XII., namely, it is stated that one thousand years, less eleven, elapsed from the Nativity to the first Cattle Plague (in Ireland). The names of contemporary kings at home and abroad are also given, together with a notice of an incursion of Danes. Mention is also made of Dubdalethe,* successor of St. Patrick (Archbishop of Armagh). But the eleven quatrains in question (XII., ll. 2337-80), as they have no necessary connexion with the context, are, it may be safely concluded, adventitious. Their presence can be naturally accounted for. A tenth-century computist connected to his own time the chronology from Adam to the Nativity contained in the *Psalter* and then added the historical items just named. We can go even farther. The internal evidence, as set forth hereunder, enables us to detect the work of a second interpolator:

Saltair na Rann, XII. (ll. 2293-2344).

	a	Ll. 2293-6,	From Adam	to Deluge,	2240 years.
1	b	,,	2297-2300,	,,	Deluge	,, Abraham, . . . 962 years [944]. †
	a	,,	2301-4,	,,	Adam	,, Abraham, . . . [3202] ‡ 3184. }
2	b	,,	2305-8,	,,	Abraham	,, Exodus, . . . 540 years [524]. }
	a	,,	2309-12,	,,	Adam	,, Exodus, . . . [3742] 3708. }
3	b	,,	2313-16,	,,	Exodus	,, David, . . . 500 years [456]. }
	a	,,	2317-20,	,,	Adam	,, David, . . . [4242] 4164. }
4	b	,,	2321-24,	,,	David	,, Captivity, . . . 569 years [535]. }
	a	,,	2325-28,	,,	Adam	,, Captivity, . . . [4811] 4749. }
5	b	,,	2329-32,	,,	Captivity	,, Incarnation, . . . 566 years [447]. }
	a	,,	2333-36,	,,	Adam	,, Nativity, . . . [5377] 5196. }
6	b	,,	2337-40,	,,	Nativity	,, Cattle Plague, . . . 989 years [988]. }
	c	,,	2341-44,	,,	Adam	,, Cattle Plague, . . . [6366] 6184. }

The mere juxtaposition, it will scarcely be questioned, establishes that no author could, with serious intent, have composed the *a* quatrains and the *b* quatrains of the foregoing. The reckoning of the

* In the preface to the Oxford edition, he is stated to have died A.D. 1061. But this is egregious confusion. Dubdalethe, who, the text says, lived at the same time as Brian Boruma (to take the best known of the rulers mentioned), died A.D. 998—more than half a century before his namesake.

† The bracketted figures in this column are derived from the *a* verses.

‡ The bracketted figures in this column are derived from the *b* verses.

former is in the total within three years of that of Eusebius (who was known to Oengus);* that of the latter is based upon the computation of the Septuagint. Furthermore, 6 *b* is one year in excess of 6 *c*—5 *a* and equally in arrear of the (correct) date (A. D. 988) derivable from 6 *c*, which agrees with the Annals of Ulster. The *b* verses are thus discovered to be interpolations,—at variance not alone with the original text, but likewise with the quatrain (6 *c*) introduced by the hand that inserted the other historical matter.

The *Lebar Brec* version embodies, with the exceptions pointed out in the textual Notes, the contents of Nos. II., IV., VI., VII., VIII., IX. and XI. of the *Psalter*. The similarity of expression, too close and too frequent to arise from coincidence, to which may perhaps be added the formula *ut dixit* [*poeta*], proves that the prose was a precis of the corresponding poems. If so, the abstract was made from a somewhat shorter recension and a better transcript than those of the Bodleian Codex. This is confirmed, with regard to the form, by the variants of No. x.

The Variants and Notes exhibit the data upon which the deductions regarding the recension and the text have been based.

NOTES.

A.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A. D. 1050 [= 1028]. Ego, miser Marianus, in peccatis fui in hoc anno natus.

B.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A. D. 1074 [= 1052]. Ego, Marianus, seculum reliqui.

C.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A. D. 1078 [= 1056]. Ego, Marianus, peregrinus factus pro regno coeleste, patriam motuavi, et in Colonia, v. feria, Kal. Aug., monachus effectus.

D.—(a) CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A. D. 1065 [= 1043]. Animchadus, Scottus, monachus et inclusus, obiit iii. Kal. Feb. in monasterio Fuldensi. Super ejus sepulchrum visa sunt lumina et psalmodia audita. Super quem ego, Marianus Scotus, decem annis inclusus, super pedes ejus stans cotidie cantavi missas.

Willihelmus, monachus et presbiter conversus clericus et sapiens, districtius[-or]

* The (lost) Martyrology of Eusebius was one of the sources of the Calendar of Oengus (Epilogue of the Calendar, l. 140).

et religiosior omnium monachorum Fuldensium, sicut nos vidimus, Animcadum rogavit ut se benediceret. Eadem vere ipsa nocte, sicut mihi incluso super Animcadum confirmavit, somniavit Animcadum in suo sepulchro stantem, nimio fulgore candentem, et extensa sua manu se ab eo benedici. Cumque etiam fossa sepulchri mei iuxta latus ejus in nocte nondum completa permaneret aperta, totam ipsam noctem mellifluo odore scilicet conduxit.

Qui, quia cum licentia senioris sui, nomine Corcram[-n], in insola Kelt[r]a caritatem fratribus fecit, paucis vero remanentibus post alios exeuntes potumque petentibus ipse sine licentia prebuit, et inde etiam tunc sicut primum potum seniori misit. Ideo die crastino non tantum de insola Kelt[r]a, sed de tota Hibernia ipsum senior projecit: quod humiliter complevit. Ita Tigernach Borcheb [*lege -ch*] mihi culpabili in aliqua levi culpa pronuntiavit.

(b) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

<p>Α.Θ. μ.ο ςλ.ο Κορσαν κλειρεός, cenn Eorpa im crabuð γ im ecna, in Chriprto pauapaiτ.</p>	<p>A.D. 1040. Corcran, the cleric, head of Europe with respect to piety and to wisdom, reposed in Christ.</p>
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E.—(a) CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 997 [= 975]. Ebergus, archiepiscopus Coloniensis, immolavit Scottis in sempiternum monasterium Sancti Martini in Colonia. Quibus primum abbas preerat Minnborinus Scottus, annis xii.

A.D. 1008 [= 986]. Minnborinus, abbas Scottorum monasterii Sancti Martini in Colonia, obiit xv. Kal. Aug. Kilianus, abbas Scottus, successit annis xvi.

A.D. 1025 [= 1003]. Kilianus, abbas Scottorum Sancti Martini Coloniae, xix. Kal. Jan. obiit.

A.D. 1026 [= 1004]. Helias, Scottus, post eum successit annis xx.

A.D. 1058 [= 1036]. Propter religionem districtam disciplinamque nimiam et propter aliquos Scottos, quos secum habebat Helias, Scottus abbas, qui monasterium Sancti Pantalionis et Sancti Martini in Colonia pariter regebat, Piligrinus, Coloniensis episcopus, invidis viris instigatus, Heliae ait: Nisi usque dum ipse, Piligrinus, de curte regia revertisset, nec Helias neque alius Scotus in monasterio Pantalionis fuisset.

Tunc Helias atque alii Scoti quibus episcopus dixit condixerunt: si Christus in ipsis fuit peregrinis, ne umquam omnino ad Coloniam vivus venisset de curte episcopus Piligrinus. Et ita Dominus complevit; atque Helias duo monasteria regnavit.

A.D. 1064 [= 1042]. Helias, Scottus abbas, obiit iii. Id. Apr.: vir prudens et religiosus, et ideo monasterium Sancti Pantalionis cum suo, id est, Sancti Martini, sibi datum est.

Ipse obtinuit missalem monachi etiam Franci sine licentia conscriptum in commune monachorum, in monasterio Sancti Pantalionis, igne consumpsit, ne alius sine licentia conscriberet, aut tale aliquid fecisset.

Cui successit Maiobus, Scotus, virgo, patiens et sapiens, annis xviii.

A.D. 1083 [= 1061]. Maiobus, abbas Scotorum Coloniae, obiit.

[Foillanus post eum successit, Marianus added.]

(b) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. m^o.xl^o.ii^o. Ailill Mucnoma, A.D. 1042. Ailill of Mucknoe [Co. cenn manač na n-Đoeiöél in Monaghan], head of the Irish monks Colonia, quieuit. in Cologne, rested.

F.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 1080 [= 1058]. Badaebrunna civitas cum duobus monasteriis, id est episcopatus et monachorum, feria vi. ante Palmas, igne consumitur. In monasterio autem monachorum erat Paternus nomine, monachus Scotus, multisque annis inclusus, qui etiam combustionem prenuntiabat, ambiens martyrium pro nullo foris exivit, sed in sua clausola combustus per ignem pertransivit in refrigerium. De cuius etiam sepulchro quaedam bona narrantur.

Ipsis vero statim diebus, feria ii. post octavas Paschae, exiens de Colonia, causâ claudendi, cum abbate Fuldense ad Fuldam, super mattam in clausola ipsius, ubi supra eandem mattam combustus et passus est, ego oravi.

G.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 1081 [= 1059]. Ego, Marianus indignus, cum Sigfrido, abbate Fuldensi, iuxta corpus Sancti Kiliani, martiris, Wirzibure ad presbiteratum, sabbato medi[a]e Qua[d]ragesimae, iii. Id. Mart., [promotus]; et feria vi. post Ascensionem Domini, pridie Idus Maii, inclusus in Fulda per x. annos.

H.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

A.D. 1091 [= 1069]. Ego, miser Marianus, iusione episcopi Mogontini et abbatis Fuldensis, feria vi. ante Palmas, iii. Non. Apr., post annos x. meae inclusionis solutus, de clausola in Fulda ad Mogontiam conductus.

Dedicatio capellae clausolae monasterii Sancti Martinii in Mogontia, in honore Sancti Bartholomei apostoli, vi. Idus Iul., feria vi., Sanctorum vii. Fratrum in festivitate. In qua clausola eodem die ego, Marianus, pro peccatis meis secundo includor.

I.—CHRONICLE OF MARIANUS.

Folio 166 b. A.D. 1082. Obiit Marianus, inclusus.

K.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. m^o.lxx^o ii^o. Diarmait, mac Ail-na-mbó, ri Laignen 7 Đall, A.D. 1072. Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of Leinster and of the do tuirim i cač (Cač Ođbha) la Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Concóbup hUa Mael-Seclainn, Odbha) by Conchobur Ua Mael-Seclainn, [namely] by the king of la riĐ Tempac: 7 ár Đall ime Tara and slaughter of the Foreigners (iđon, i Maipet 7 i pepet lo Febna). [took place] around him (that is, on Tuesday and on the seventh of the Ides of February [Feb. 7]).

L.—(a) CONFESSION OF ST. PATRICK.

Ego, Patricius . . . patrem habui Calpornum, diaconum, filium quendam Potiti, filii Odissi presbyteri, qui fuit [de] vico Bannavem Taberniae.—*Book of Armagh*, folio 22 a.

(b) LIFE OF ST. PATRICK [*Brussels Codex*].

Patricius, qui et Sochet vocabatur, Brito natione, in Britannis natus, Cualfarni[-o] diaconi[-o] ortus, filio, ut ipse ait, Potiti presbyteri, qui fuit [de] vico *Bannavem thabur indecha* . . . matre etiam conceptus Concesso[-a] nomine.—*Cod. Brux.*, *Documenta, etc.*, ed. Hogan, p. 21.

(c) TRIPARTITE LIFE.

Ἐπισημασθε, ὁμο, ὁ ἡρετριαιβ
 Αἰλκλυαδε αἰνὰδυρ. Καλπειρὸν
 αἰνμ α αἰαρ; υαρηλαραρτ he.
 Ἰότιδ αἰνμ α ρεναἰαρ; θεοῶαν
 ατακομναἰε. Κονεσσρ αἰνμ α
 μαἰαρ; δι Ἰρανδσαἰδ ὀί γ Ἰίυρ
 ὁο Μάρταν ἡί.

Patrick, then, of the Britons of Ail-
 eluade [was] his descent. Calpeirnd
 [was] the name of his father; an arch-
 priest [was] he. Fotid [was] the name
 of his grandfather; a deacon he chanced
 [to be]. Concess [was] the name of his
 mother; of the Franks [was] she and a
 sister to [St.] Martin [was] she.

M.—TIRECHAN.

Inveni quatuor nomina in libro [ad]scripta Patricio apud* Ultanum, episcopum Conchuburnensium: Sanctus Magonus, qui est clarus; Succetus, qui est [deus belli]; Patricius [qui est pater civium]; Cothirthiacus, quia servivit quatuor domibus magorum.—*Book of Armagh*, folio 9 b.

N.—(a) TIRECHAN.

Et empsit illum unus ex eis [scil. magis], cui nomen erat Miliuc Maccu Boin, magus et servivit illi septem annis omni servitute et duplici labore et porcarium possuit eum in montanis convallibus. Deinde hautem vissitavit illum angelus Domini in somniis in cacuminibus montis Scirte, iuxta montem Miss.—*Book of Armagh*, folio 9 b.

(b) MUIRCHU MACCU MACHTHENI.

De quo monte [Miss], multo ante, tempore quo ibi captivus erat [et] servierat, pres[s]o vestigio in petra alterius montis, expedito gradu vidit angelum Victoricum in conspectu eius ascendisse in caelum.—*Ib.*, folio 3 a.

* *Apud*.—Literal rendering of Irish *la* (by).

O.—FIACC'S HYMN.

Αἰβερετ υἱοσπορ ὄρι ὄμοιβ	Said Victor to the slave	[waves :
Μιλ concepπεδ φορ τοννα;	Of Mil[iuc] that he should go over	
Φορρουιβ α εοιρρ φορρυνδ λειc,	He planted it, his foot, on the flag,	
Μαραιβ δια αερ, νι βροννα.	It remains after him, it wears not out.	

P.—CONFESSION OF ST. PATRICK.

Et ibi scilicet quadam nocte in somno audivi vocem dicentem mihi : *Bene ieiunas, cito ituris ad patriam tuam.* Et iterum, post paululum tempus, audivi responsum dicentem mihi : *Ecce, navis tua parata est.* Et non erat prope [navis]; sed forte habebat ducenta milia passus et ibi numquam fueram, nec ibi notum quemquam de hominibus habebam. Et deinde postmodum conversus sum in fugam et intermissi hominem [quo]cum fueram sex annis. Et veni in virtute Dei qui viam meam ad bonum dirigebat et nihil metuebam donec perveni ad navem illum.—*Book of Armagh*, folio 23 b.

Q.—BOOK OF ARMAGH.

Foedus pepigerunt per manus Loiguirí, filii Neill, Patricius et filii Amolngid cum exercitu laicorum [et] episcoporum sanctorum et inierunt iter facere ad montem Egli. Et expendit Patricius etiam pretium quindecim animarum hominum, ut in scriptione sua adfirmat,* de argento et auro, ut nullum[-us] malorum hominum inpederet eos in via recta transeuntes totam Hiberniam; quia necessitas poscit illos ut pervenirent Silvam Fochlithi ante caput anni Pascâ secundâ, causâ filiorum clamantium clamore magno, [quorum] voces audivit in utero matrum suorum dicentium : *Veni, Sancte Patrici, salvos nos facere.* Foll. 10 d, 11 a.

R.—CONFESSION OF ST. PATRICK.

Putabam enim ipso momento audire vocem ipsorum qui erant iuxta Silvam Foeluti, quae est prope mare occidentale. Et sic exclamaverunt : *Rogamus te, sancte puer, venias et adhuc ambulas[-es] inter nos.* Et valde conpunctus sum corde et valde amplius non potui legere. Et sic expertus sum, Deo gratias, quia post plurimos annos prestitit illis Dominus secundum clamorem illorum.

S.—GILLA COEMAIN'S CHRONOLOGICAL POEM.

Τριέα βλιαδαν, τρι βλιαδνα,	Thirty years, [and] three years,
Οόρ ο řen δολα ιαρμα,	It is right from that to go afterwards,
Co bar maic Φhaeivilmcti ι n-hl,	To the death of the son of Fedilmid† in
	I[ona],
Ir co epteect ὄριγοριι.	And to the decease of Gregory.
	— <i>Book of Leinster</i> , p. 131, ll. 42–3.

* Vos autem experti estis qua[n]tum erogavi illis qui indicabant per omnes regiones quos[-as] ego frequentius visitabam; censeo enim non minimum quam pretium quindecim hominum distribui illis.—*Confession of St. Patrick.*

† That is, to St. Columba.

T.—EXTRACT FROM ACTS OF ST. BAITHINE.

Tertia feria, dum Sanctus Baithinus in ecclesia iuxta altare Dominum oraret, sopor pene mortis super eum illic cecidit. Cum autem fratres circa eum lamentarentur, Diermitius, minister Columbae, ait: *Ecce, fratres, videtis quod inter duas solemnitates seniorum vestrorum magnum intervallum non erit.*

Haec eo dicente, Baithinus, quasi de gravi somno excitatus, ait: *Si inveniam gratiam in oculis Dei et si cursum perfectum in conspectu eius consummaverim usque hodie, ego confido in eo quod usque ad natale senioris mei non obiturus ero.* Quod sic, fere post sex dies, factum est (AA. SS. Jun. ii. 238).

U.—EXTRACT FROM EDITORIAL PREFATORY NOTE TO FOREGOING.

Tempus mortis et regiminis ita definit Colganus in Appendice 5 ad vitam Sancti Columbae, cap. 3, sect. 4, ut dicat ipsum quarto post decessoris sui mortem anno obiisse; unum dumtaxat annum ubi invenerit Usserus non indicat ipse: secundum quem ea ratione obiisset Baithenus DXCVII., cum in ipsius sententia S. Columba decesserit anno praecedenti. Ego, qui in commentario praevio ad proluxiora Acta S. Columbae eorum opinionem praetuli qui affirmant Sanctum istum ex hac vita migrasse uno anno serius, et ex communi Hibernorum sententia (quamdiu nulla in contrarium affertur ratio) credere malo quatuor annis Sanctum Baithenum praefuisse: consequenter eum anno DCI. finem vitae pariter et regimini imposuisse existimo (*Praefatiuncula*, ib. 233).

lebar brecc.

CREATION OF HEAVEN: CREATION, FALL AND
PENANCE OF ADAM AND EVE.

LEBARR BREC.

P. 109 a. **a.** Dorigne¹ Dia imorro in ruzec² uactarac³ do rlog² ampa aircaingel³, hi pilec⁴ deic⁵ eutpuma in domain. Atat tri muir and dino hi timcell in ruzige: idon, mur do gloine⁴ uaine⁴ 7 mur do⁵ dergor 7 mur do⁵ corcair glain. Fil⁶ caer and 7 ri comletan, co ceeri prumdoirrib fuiri. Ir e met cac⁷ dorair⁷ dib rin, idon, mile ceiment⁸ ppi a comur. Fil⁶ dino eror⁸ de or in ce⁹ dorur dib rin. hite pemra, roarba¹⁰ 7 en dergor¹¹ por ce¹² eror 7 gemiu¹¹ dermar¹¹ do lica logmar¹² ce¹³ erore. Aingel dino co n-a rlog² o ruz in ruzige ce¹⁴ lae¹² co clarrcetlaib¹³ 7 ceolaib¹⁴ hi timcell ce¹⁵ oen erori.¹⁶ Fil⁶ and fairci¹⁷ po comair ce¹⁸ dorair⁷ 7 ir eutpuma ppi talmain co n-a murair¹⁸ ce¹⁹ fairci¹⁷ dib 7 pon²⁰ argar²¹ futib. Ocur bruzge po bla²² 7 luibib¹⁹ ligairib¹⁹ 7 mur argar²¹ zil im ce²³ fairci.¹⁷ Set n-airporrai²⁰ ann iar rin, imon prumcaerair²⁴ di ce²⁵ le²⁶ co porraib²⁷ diairrib 7 mur epe-duma im ce²⁸ n-airporrae.²² Ocur ir amla²⁹ attat, i n-a ppei³⁰ imon prumcaerair²⁴ 7 ni paguba ramail do met ce³¹ airporrai²³ dib 7 riat lan do luibib¹⁹ examlai[b]. Da mur dec dino na n-airporrae²² 7 na fairci,¹⁷ cinmo³²at³³ na tri muir pilec²⁵ imon prumcaerair²⁴. Ceera³⁴ dorur dino hi t-[r]reib in ric³⁵, cenmo³⁶at a ruzoirre. Tri dorair⁷ ce³⁷ fairci¹⁷ 7 tri dorair ce³⁸ airporrai²⁶ 7 ceeri dorair⁷ uada[ib] imma³⁹ o'n airporrae

VARIANTS OF SALTAIR NA RANN.

(The bracketed numeral indicates the number of the Poem.)

a.—(II.) ¹ dorignu. ² pluaz. ³ arcaingel. ⁴⁻⁴ glain huaine. ⁵ di.
⁶ fail. ⁷ doruir. ⁸ eror. ⁹ cae. ¹⁰ d doubled. ¹¹⁻¹¹ gemm dermor.
¹² lai. ¹³ clarrcetla. ¹⁴ ceol. ¹⁵ caea. ¹⁶ erore. ¹⁷ fairci.
¹⁸ muirrib. ¹⁹⁻¹⁹ lubaib ligairib. ²⁰ n-airporrai.
²² n-airporrae. ²³ airporrai. ²⁴ cenmoat (the elision is to suit the metre). ²⁵ failc. ²⁶ airporrae.

LEBAR BREC.

a. Moreover, God made for the distinguished host of archangels the upper royal dwelling, which¹ is ten times as large as the world¹. Now, there are therein three walls around the royal dwelling: namely, a wall of² green crystal² and a wall of red gold [colour] and a wall of pure purple [colour]. There is a city therein and it³ is square, with four chief doors thereto⁴. This is the size of each door of those, to wit, a thousand paces [wide] in its measure. There is also a cross of gold on each door of those. They are thick [and] very high and a bird of red gold [is] upon each cross and very large gems of precious stone [are] on⁵ every cross⁵. Now, an angel with his host [is placed] by the king of the royal dwelling every day with choirs and melodies around each cross. There is in it a lawn in front of each door and as large as the earth with its walls is each lawn of them and a foundation of silver under them. And a sward in⁶ bloom and [with] beauteous herbs and a wall of pure⁷ silver around each lawn. Eight⁸ porticoes [are] therein also, around the chief city on every side, with numberless supports and a wall of bronze around each portico. And it is thus they are: [namely,] distributed⁹ [equally distant] around the chief city. And there hath not been found the like of¹⁰ the [great] size of each portico of them and they [are] full of divers herbs. Twelve also [are] the walls of the porticoes and of the lawns, besides the three walls that are around the chief city. Forty doors likewise [are] in the circuit of the royal abode, besides its regal doors. Three [are] the doors of each lawn and

a.—¹⁻¹ Literally, in which are ten equalities of the world.

²⁻² The expression can also signify *of pure green* (lit., *of green purity*).

³ Lit., she; $\alpha\tau\iota\eta$ (city) being feminine.

⁴ Lit., upon her.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., of every cross.

⁶ Lit., under.

⁷ Lit., white.

⁸ The reading of *S. R.*; *L. B.* has *seven* ($\pi\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\tau$).

⁹ Lit., in their distribution.

¹⁰ Lit., to.

[a] imētraç immaç p̄p̄irin ceena ātcomarce. Ocur comla arçait ceç ðorair⁷ ðo na faic̄tib rin 7 comla cpeðuma p̄p̄i ðoirrib²⁷ na n-airporçac̄²⁸. Na p̄p̄içmuir pilec o'n mur mor amac̄²⁹ hi tim̄cell na n-airporçac̄²², ramailçep³⁰ a n-airðe o çalmain co herçai³¹. Muir na faic̄ti¹⁷ ðino, ðoranta ðo p̄indruine³² 7 ip e tomur a n-airðe, idon, o çalmain co çpein. Çri muir ðino pilec imon p̄rimçatp̄aiç, ramailçep a n-airðe o çalmain co p̄p̄mam̄iç³³. Suidiuçub³⁴ na mur imon cāt̄p̄aiç, idon, çp̄ian ceç mur ðib peç ap̄aile beop. Ip e ðino in ç-airðp̄riç uileçumaçtaç p̄oraiçep na porçta rin imon p̄rimcāt̄p̄aiç 7 im na faic̄tib 7 im na herporçac̄aib.

b. Poroiç¹ ðino ploiz² p̄il Abaim ð'indp̄aiçib ceç p̄orçaid ðib rin. ðib ðino ceç ploç³ p̄oleic̄ ðib 'n-a n-ep̄porçaiç⁴ 7 'n-a faic̄tib⁵ p̄ep̄rin. Na noim⁶ ðino 7 na noimuaga⁷, p̄çep̄çair⁸ iaçp̄ide p̄p̄irin ploç amuiç⁹ 7 beççair ðoçum̄ na morcāt̄p̄aiç iaç. Ocur ni çeit ip̄in cāt̄p̄aiç rin āçmaç [p̄eðmaç, MS.] oen çp̄iar ðo ðoinib¹⁰ in ðomain: idon, ðuine¹¹ co n-ðan n-ðliçteç ñ-ðe 7 ðuine oç co coimet a p̄ip̄inne 7 ðuine ampa, aiçp̄içeç. Coimp̄çep̄çair¹² ðino na noim¹³ ip̄in noemcāt̄p̄aiç: idon, caç ðib p̄or¹⁴ a p̄rimðorur.¹⁵ Na ðoirpe¹⁶ rin imorpo, co n-ðelbaib* 7 co lecaib loçmap̄aib 7 co comlaðaib ðepçoir. Çri hāçcomairc ceç ðorair¹⁷ ðib rin 7 āçcomarç pe¹⁸ ceç¹⁹ n-oen¹⁹ mur ðib op̄in amac̄. Aup̄p̄oçait ðino na n-ðorur noem rin, hiçe çaitne-maç a ðo ðepçop. Airðe²⁰ ceç ceimen²¹ [ap̄]aile²² innçib, co p̄iaçç in p̄p̄im̄ðun. Ip çain in ploç³ poroiç²³ in conair rin ðap lebenðaib çlainiðe. Ip mor ceç 7 ip mor m̄ile ðo noemaib poroiç²³ in conair rin illebenðaib çlainedaib 7 aup̄p̄oçtib ðepçoir. Pilec ann faic̄ti blaiçe²⁴ 7 iaç biçnu a

²⁷ ðoirri. ²⁸ n-ipp̄orçac̄ ²⁹ immaç. ³⁰ ramlaiçip. ³¹ herçai.
³² p̄indruim. ³³ p̄p̄m̄imeinç. ³⁴ p̄uidiuçub.

b.—¹ poroiç. ² p̄luaiç. ³ p̄luaiç. ⁴ n-airporçac̄. ⁵ faic̄tib.
⁶ noeb. ⁷ n̄uibhuaga. ⁸ p̄çep̄çair. ⁹ immaiç. ¹⁰ ðoeneib. ¹¹ ðuni.
¹² conçérðair. ¹³ naeb. ¹⁴ ðap. ¹⁵ -ðorop. ¹⁶ ðoirri. ¹⁷ ðorur. ¹⁸ p̄or.
¹⁹⁻¹⁹ caç oen. ²⁰ airðiu. ²¹ ceim. ²² ap̄aile. ²³ poraiç ²⁴ blaiçti.

* After this word there is a lacuna (= space for three letters) in the Lithograph. Perhaps the word was op̄—*of gold*.

three [are] the doors of each portico and four doors from them outwards, [a] [that is, one] from [each] external portico out towards the first bulwark(?). And a fastening of silver [is] on¹¹ each door of those lawns and fastenings of bronze [are] upon the doors of the porticoes. The connecting walls¹² that are from the great wall out around the porticoes, their height equals [that] from earth to moon. Now, the walls¹² of the lawns, they are made of copper and this is the measure of their height, namely, from earth to sun. The three walls¹² also that are around the chief city, their height equals [that] from earth to firmament. The [relative] position¹² of the walls around the city [is this], to wit, a third each wall of them [is] beyond the other. Now, it is the high-king all-powerful that establishes those supports around the chief city and around the lawns and around the porticoes.

b. Now, fare the hosts of the seed of Adam to attain each seat of those. However, each host of them is apart in their own porticoes and lawns. But the saints and the holy virgins, these are separated from the host outside and they are carried unto the great city. And there goeth not into that city except one-third of the people of the world: namely, the person with the righteous gift of God and the pure person that¹ kept his truth¹ and the person of² distinguished penance². Moreover, the saints are separated in the chief city: to wit, each of them over a chief door. Those doors also, [they are adorned] with figures and with precious stones and with fastenings of pure³ gold. Three bulwarks(?) to each door of those, and a bulwark(?) to each wall of them from that outwards. Now, the passages of those holy doors, they are delightful [and made] of pure³ gold. Higher [is] each step than the other in them, until one reaches the chief fortress. Fair is the host that fares on that path over crystal platforms. Many⁴ hundreds and many thousands of saints fare⁴ on that path, on crystal platforms and passages of pure³ gold. There are therein lawns of bloom

¹¹ Lit., of.

¹² Nom. abs.; the subject, as a rule, following the vb.

b.—¹⁻¹ Lit., with keeping of his truth.

²⁻² Lit., distinguished, penitential.

³ Lit., red.

⁴⁻⁴ Lit., it is a great [number] of hundreds, and it is a great [number] of thousands of saints that fares, &c. The neut. adj. (mop) is used as sb. (with dependent gen.).

[b] co top[etib]²⁵ ceč čopaid co m-boltnugud. Fil²⁶ ann failti cen P. 109 b. toirri 7 rarrad bičbuan, [*roillpe²⁷ cen epōibad²⁸ 7 ceol cen anad. Fil²⁶ ann dino in nī řapar ceč ploz: idon, pozar na n-grad 7 na ceol 7 bolud na m-blač. Filet andrin mor porrad 7 mor clarr 7 mor ceol ceč clarre.²⁹ Fil ann dino mor lind romblarza. Fil and dino mor do ppočaič 7 do čeniul ceča³⁰ lenna romilir řia rarrad na ploz. Fil²⁶ and dino mor do čoprib řina³¹. Fil ann lecca³² lozmarā; fil ann řopaid řoporā[ī]³³; fil²⁶ ann mor do riž[r]počaič³⁴; fil²⁶ ann mor m-[b]ile³⁵ m-broza; fil ann mor čipe³⁶ n-ingrad; fil²⁶ ann mor cet do muizib; fil²⁶ ann mor řpeač³⁷ 7 mor cet ceol načroič³⁸ čuirēm³⁹ na airneir. Fil²⁶ ann dino cet 7 a cečair cečračat řiač žnuir De do immočpaičcič.⁴⁰ Cland Adam dino o čorač⁴¹ domain⁴² co bpač⁴³, ni coemřaič⁴⁴ uile oen řočpaič oib řin do řairner.

e. Fil ann dino porrad in riž uilečumačtaiž řop lar na řrimcačrač. De¹ ři derž dino dořonta² rižřuide in riž ři na muraič uparāič³. Sopad⁴ aižgel dino, ip nera⁵ do na řrimdoirrib. Arčaižil⁶ co n-a n-airrib, ip nera⁷ do na haižlič: Uirčuter, ip nera⁷ do na harčaižlič⁸: Počerčater ip nera⁷ do Uirčuter: řrincipatur, ip nera⁷ do Počerčater: Dominationer, ip nera do'n řopřemiul řil řo'n řižřuide. Fil[et] ann dino Čroni co n-a n-dronžaič aižgel. Sloz⁹ hiruphin 7 čimčuirč in¹⁰ rižřopaič¹⁰: Saraphin (no Sepaphin) co n-a ploz čuar, imon arđriž řerřin. Amlaič dino atčat noi n-grad nime, cen čnuč, cen řopmat.¹¹ Ip e imořpo a n-airēm na ploz řin: idon, da ře řerčat ploz⁹ ceč oen grad do na gradaič. Očur ni řil neč conričad na řloiž řin, ačt in riž dořpoinē do nephni¹². Ačta imořpo in č-arđriž uaral uaraič¹³

²⁵ čoprib. ²⁶ řail. ²⁷ řoilri. ²⁸ řipōibad. ²⁹ clarrī. ³⁰ cač.
³¹⁻³¹ řimčopřaič. ³² lečza. ³³ řoporāi. ³⁴ rižřpočaič. ³⁵ m-bile.
³⁶ čipi. ³⁷ řpeč. ³⁸ načřoič. ³⁹ čuirēm. ⁴⁰ řočpaičaič. ⁴¹ čopucc.
⁴² domuin. ⁴³ bpač. ⁴⁴ coemřaičir.

e.—¹ di. ² požnič. ³ epōibaič. ⁴ porřaič. ⁵ neřřaim. ⁶ arčaižil.
⁷ neřřaim. ⁸ -aižlič. ⁹ řluaič. ¹⁰⁻¹⁰ imđ rižřopřaič. ¹¹ imřopbač.
¹² nemřni. ¹³⁻¹³ uarđaič uili.

* This line marks commencement of MS. column.

and they [are] ever-new with aromatic⁵ fruits of every kind⁵. There [b] is therein felicity without weariness and satiety ever-constant; light without waning and music without ceasing. There is therein also the thing that satiates every host: to wit, the sound of the [heavenly] grades and of the melodies and the perfume of the flowers. There are therein many⁶ seats and many⁶ choirs and many⁶ melodies of every choir. There is therein also much⁶ of liquors pleasant-tasting. There are therein, likewise, many⁷ streams and [many] a kind of every pleasant-sweet liquor for the satiating of the hosts. There are therein also many⁷ wells of wine, precious⁸ stones, golden⁸ thrones, many^{8,7} royal streams, many^{8,6} large⁹ trees⁹, much^{8,6} wondrous land, many^{8,6} hundreds of plains, many^{8,6} ranks and many⁶ hundreds of melodies that numbering or telling attaineth not. There are therein also a hundred and four [and] forty rewards before the face of God. Now, the children of Adam from the beginning of the world to doom, they could not, all of them, recount one reward of those.⁹

c. There is therein also the seat of the king all-powerful, in¹ the centre of the chief city. Of pure² gold, in sooth, was made the regal seat of the king, above the very high walls. The seat³ of the angels is next to the chief doors. Archangels³ with their troops are⁴ next to the Angels: Virtues³ are⁴ next to the Archangels; Powers³ are⁴ next to Virtues: Principalities³ are⁴ next to Powers: Dominations³ are⁴ next to the footstool that is under the regal seat. Therein likewise are Thrones with their throngs of angels. The host of the Cherubim [is] around the royal seat: the Seraphim with their host [are] above, around the high king himself. Thus, in sooth, are the nine grades of heaven,—without jealousy, without envy. Now, this is the⁵ tale of those hosts: to wit, twelve⁶ [and] sixty hosts in⁷ each grade of the

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., fruits of every fruit with perfume.

⁶ Lit., a great (number of, etc.): same idiom as in ⁴⁻⁴.

⁷ Lit., much of (ḏo, corruptly for ḏi, ḏe, used as a partitive).

⁸ *There is therein* (P̄il and) is prefixed in the original.

⁹⁻⁹ Lit., trees of (i.e. trees as large as those that surround) a burgh.

⁹ There is an additional quatrain (ll. 521-524) in *S. R.*

c.—¹ Lit., upon. ² Lit., red. ³ Nom. abs. in the original.

⁴ Sing., according to native idiom, in the text.

⁵ *Their*, by prolepsis of the possessive, in the original.

⁶ Lit., two sixes.

⁷ Lit., from (with partitive meaning).

[c] uile¹³ i n-a riđi'uide 7 i n-a riđi'orruod.¹⁴ Ip e dino roop'daiz op in¹⁵ plođ¹⁵ rin: idon, ceol na ceđri p'anc' p'ind p'icet 7 ip eb čanait do žperu—Sanctur, Sanctur, Sanctur, Dominur Deur Sabaoth. Ip e dino roop'daiz in enlaič n-alaind p'il p'op nim; idon, con canut ceol comlan, cen ep'era 7 con p'ar'ar do torad na n-duillepad. Ip Alaind dino in¹⁶ enlaič rin: idon, cet etci p'op ceč n-en¹⁷ 7 cet ceol ceč¹⁸ etci¹⁸. Ip e dino roop'daiz t'pet na n-u'au n-endacc imon uan nemelnigēi nemloč'ac p'op imluad iarpin p'leib; idon, ceč'rača 7 cetri mile¹⁹ uan ennacc i n-diaid in¹⁵ uain rin, con canat p'ide ceol n-ada'pa do žper oc molad in Choimded. Ip e dino roop'daiz clapp do na hogaid cen elnuod, con canut ceol i n-diaid inn¹⁵ uain etp'oč'tglain 7 p'iat comčoema, comluac'a ipin p'leib²⁰ i n-diaid inn¹⁵ uain 7 anmun'da a n-ač'ar p'epibč'a i n-a n-žnuipib.

d. Ač'at imorro noi n-uipd 7 noi n-ž'rađa p'op ainglib. Ač'bert dino in Coimdiu p'ri Lucifer¹: "bič² p'ot," ol pe, "aip'riu³ ile ap'caingel⁴ 7 tabair oip'mociu⁵ do Adam, dom' čoimdelbaid'ra p'en." "Ni čiberra on," op Lucifer, "oip'mociu⁵ do Adam; uair am⁶ pine⁷ 7 am uairliu ol'dar Adam 7 nom'c'air'beriuob p'o'n p'opar⁸." Ač'bert in Coimde p'p'ium: "Nocomluafu dino in aip'mociu⁵ lim'pa, uair na dene p'ep Adam." Ač'bert dino Lucifer t'ria uail 7 diumur: "bam⁹ riđ p'ea⁹," ol pe, "p'op aip'riob ile aingel 7 doženat p'ožnam dam 7 ramaiž'pet mo č'eg'dair i n-aipč'er č'uai'c'ep't nime illoc p'udomain 7 ni bia riđ¹⁰ aile uapum." Conid annrin P. 110 a. p'ot'ar'p'rad Lucifer de nim collin a p'lođ | t'ria n-a diumur 7 doip'marč¹¹ doč'um n-ip'rin^{12*} cen ep'č', cen p'op'cend. Ocur

¹⁴ riđi'orruod. ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ in č-plođ. ¹⁶ ind. ¹⁷ en. ¹⁸⁻¹⁸ cača oen heitce.

¹⁹ mil. ²⁰ č-p'leib.

d.—(IV.) ¹ Lucifer. ² biat. ³ aip'riu. ⁴ -aingel. ⁵ aip'mociu. ⁶ im. ⁷ pinu. ⁸ p'opar. ⁹⁻⁹ bam pi. ¹⁰ pi. ¹¹ doip'marč. ¹² n-ip'rin.

* Here and in **h**, the MS. contraction reads n-ip'rin. Similarly, in ip'rin (**k, l, o**).

grades. And there is no one that could know those hosts, except the [e] king who made them from nothing. Now, is the noble high-king above them all, in his regal seat and in his regal position⁸. It is He that ordered over that host the chant of the fair four score and it is this they sing continually—Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth. It is He also that ordered the beauteous flock⁹ of birds⁹ that is in¹ heaven; namely, that they sing a perfect song, without ceasing and that they be satiated with the fruit of the foliage. Beauteous, indeed, is that flock⁹ of birds⁹: namely, one hundred wings¹⁰ upon each bird and one hundred melodies¹¹ in¹² each wing.¹² It is He also ordered the flock of the innocent lambs around the undefiled, faultless Lamb, to move upon the mountain: namely, forty and four thousand innocent¹³ lambs¹³ behind that Lamb, so that they sing a wondrous melody continually, a-praising of the Lord. It is He, too, that ordered the choir of the virgins without defilement, so that they sing melody behind the Lamb pure-shining. And they [are] equally comely, equally swift on the mountain, behind the Lamb and the name¹⁴ of their Father [is] written on¹⁵ their countenances.

d. There are also nine orders and nine grades in¹ the angels. Now, said the Lord to Lucifer: "There shall be under thee," quoth He, "many troops of archangels and² give reverence to Adam, to my own very likeness." "I will not give, indeed," said Lucifer, "reverence to Adam; for I am senior and I am nobler than Adam and I will not place myself under the junior." Said the Lord unto him: "You shall not merit reverence with me, since you do not the will of Adam." But said Lucifer, through haughtiness and pride: "I will be king myself," quoth he, "over many troops of angels and they will make submission to me and build my dwelling in the north-east of heaven, in a deep place and there shall not be another king over me." So that then was cast Lucifer from heaven with the full tale of his

⁸ Three quatrains (ll. 569–580) follow in *S. R.* In addition, the order of the *birds* and the *Lamb* is inverted. The treatment is likewise more diffuse. The poem concludes with eight verses (ll. 625–666) upon heaven.

⁹⁻⁹ The textual word (enlarič) is a collective.

¹⁰ Lit., of wings (part. gen.).

¹¹ Lit., of melodies (part. gen.).

¹²⁻¹² Lit., of each wing.

¹³⁻¹³ Part. gen. in the text.

¹⁴ *Names* in the original.

¹⁵ Lit., in.

d.—¹ Lit., upon. ² The conjunction has here a conditional force, "provided that."

[**d**] atberut na peribenda¹³ co fuil mile¹⁴ bliadan o épuéugud in aingil conice a éairmtectur. Atberat araile peribenda ip tri huairi dec colleé o épuéugud in aingil co a éairmteéct, ut dicit poeta:

Leéuair ip tri huairé dec,
Ip fip ip ni himebbréc,
O épuéugud domain dil
Co hmarbur in aingil.

Uair ap medon lai cen loéct,
Indurimm co réid, rodoéct,
Re Eua rin i Pappéur
Ip Adam ria n-imarbur.

Oen uball do'n abaili ain
Doéoirmire Dia cen doáiil;
Rorbean Eua, borb in bpeé,
Adam, roéaie a éepcleé.—Leéuair.

Doirighe¹⁵ imorro in rié rorrad ruéac ap túr do duine, idon, Pappur¹⁶ co n-a éoréib 7 co n-a iléolais. Ocur dino roorðaié tobup¹⁷ na ceetri rpué: idon, rpué fína 7 rpué olai 7 rpué lemnaéca 7 rpué mela, fpi rárac na noemanman.¹⁸ Ocur dorat ainm for ceé rpué fo leie dib: idon, Firron, Deon, Tibrip, Euppaten. Firron in olai 7 rair rniéer; [Deon in lemnaéct 7 fo éuaie rniéer;*] Tibrip in fín 7 riar rniéer; Euppaten in mil 7 fo deap¹⁹ rniéer. Mur dergoir dino fil aziméell Pappéair.

e. Ip annride tra roeruéac Adam ria n-denam imarbaiu do. Tri traé dino bui¹ corp Adam cen anmain do éabairt ino, oc² fuégrad³ eférgi Criré, co rahorðaiéed ainm do iarum o na ceétri peolannaib.⁴ Ic e dino a n-anmunnride: idon,

¹³ enna. ¹⁴ mili. (VI.) ¹⁵ doirighe. ¹⁶ Pappur. ¹⁷ tobup.
¹⁸ noebanman. ¹⁹ deap.
e.—¹ bai. ² ic. ³ fuégrad. ⁴ rééglannaib.

* The omission of this sentence was doubtless owing to homœoteleuton—a fruitful source of lacunæ in transcripts.

hosts, through his pride and he was thrust into hell without limit, [d] without end. And the writers say that there are a thousand years from formation of the angel to his transgression. Other³ writers say it is thirteen hours and a half from formation of the angel to his transgression, as said the poet :

Half an hour and three hours [and] ten,
It is true and [it is] not a very great falsehood,
From formation of the world pleasant
To the offence of the angel.

An hour beyond⁴ mid-day, without defect,
I tell plainly, very precisely,
That [was] the time of Eve in Paradise
And of Adam before [they committed] offence.

One apple of the apples⁵ fair,
God commanded⁶ not to partake [thereof];
Eve took it, foolish the decision,
Adam, he consumed its exact half.—Half an hour.⁷

Now, the king made a pleasant place at first for man, namely, Paradise with its fruits and with its many melodies. And moreover he prepared the spring of the four streams: namely, the stream of wine and the stream of oil and the stream of new milk and the stream of honey, to satisfy the holy souls. And he placed a name upon each stream of them separately, to wit, Phisson, Gehon, Tigris and Euphrates. Phisson [is] the oil and eastward it flows; [Gehon, the new milk and northward it flows⁸;] Tigris, the wine and westward it flows; Euphrates the honey and southward it flows. A wall of pure¹⁰ gold likewise [it is] that is around Paradise.

e. It is there indeed was formed Adam before¹ his commission of offence¹. Now, three periods was the body of Adam without a soul being put in it, to typify the resurrection of Christ, until a name was arranged for him afterwards from the four stars. These are their

³ From this to the end of the quatrains is omitted in *S. R.*

⁴ Lit., on.

⁵ *abau* is employed collectively in this place.

⁶ Lit., prohibited.

⁷ The repetition of the opening words is to show that the poem is completed.

⁸ Seven quatrains (ll. 965-992) follow in *S. R.*

⁹ Five and a-half verses (ll. 1013-1030) are inserted here in *S. R.*

¹⁰ Lit., red.

e.—¹⁻¹ Lit., before the doing of offence by him.

[e] Anatale⁵ in τ-οιρῆς; Οἰρῆς in τ-ιαρῆς; Αρτορ⁶ in ταιρ-
 ρερτ; Μιρῆρια⁷ in δερρερτ, υτ διχίτ [poeta]:

Anatale,* in τ-οιρῆς ταιρ;
 Οἰρῆς, ιαρῆς ἠ-α ἀγαῖδ;
 Αρτορ, in ταιρρερτ τρῦαδ, τερρε;
 Ἰρ Μιρῆρια,* in δερρερτ.

Ἰτ he inro anmanna na ceṛri ḡot dia n-ḡernab Adam: idon,
 Malon, Arton, biblon, Agore. Do Malon dino a ceand;
 do Arton a uḗt; do biblon a brú; do Agore a ḗorra. Ir e
 tra ceṛ padarce atconnairc Adam iar tabairt a anma inḡ,
 idon, Slebtí Papiath. Ocur do'n oḗtmaḡ arna uaḗtaraḗ
 ḗleib a leḗi ḡeir Adaim ḡoronta Eua, inḡur co m-[b]ad
 eutpuma do hi. Ocur ir e oḗn ḡot do ḗalmain tar na tainic
 dilu, idon, ḡolgotha: idon, ponḡe meḡonaḗ [MS. meḡononaḗ]
 in domain i n-Ierupalem, oc riuḡrad Cripṛ do ḗroḗad iartain.
 Ir aipe dino ḡoronta corp Adaim do'n talmain ḗoitḗinḡ, uair
 porerṛ co n-elniḡriḗea ḡ co m-[b]ad do ḗalmain ḡloin nemel-
 niḡḗi Parduair ḡoḡneḗea corp Muire iartain ḡ co m-bad o
 ḗorp Muire noḡenriḗea corp Cripṛ, iar ririnḡe na Sḡerṛtra
 noeiri ḡ na paḗa ḡ na n-uaralaḗraḗ arḗena. Ir e dino
 ainmm in luice in roeruaḗad Adam, idon, in aḡro Damurḡo.
 Co roḗairmḗemniḡ arrein i Parduair. Noi mṛi dino o'n uair
 arpoer⁸ Adam ainmain co roḗerpeḡ Eua ar a ḗoeb. Ocur ir
 po'n aicneḡ rin bir ceḗ bannrcaḗ dia rṛl torraḗ orin ille. Ir
 annrin dino poráid⁹ in Coimḡiu in n-aicḗerc pa rri hAdam ḡ
 Eua ar oen. “Toímlid,” ol re, “torḗi¹⁰ Parduair uile, cenmoḗa
 oen ḗranḡ¹¹ namá, co rparabair¹²,” ol re, “beḗ¹³ pom' rmaḗt pa
 ḡ pom' ḗumaḗta: cen críne, cen ḡalup¹⁴ ḡ dul dṛib por neam i
 n-bar corpaib i n-oeir¹⁵ triḗtair¹⁶.” Roḡormṛiḡ¹⁷ dino Lucifer
 (idon, diabul)† rri hAdam. ḡearb lair ir e Adam noberḗa
 innem ḡar a ḗrri.

⁵ Anatale. ⁶ Arḗon. ⁷ Μιρῆρια. ⁸ roher. (VII.) ⁹ poraḗe.
¹⁰ τοιρḗi. ¹¹ ḗrann. ¹² rparabair. ¹³ biḗ. ¹⁴ ḡalar.
¹⁵ n-aer. ¹⁶ triḗtairḡe. (VIII.) ¹⁷ ba porḡmṛeḗ.

* In the scansion, e of Anatale and a of Μιρῆρια are to be elided.

† These two words are an interlinear gloss, placed above *Lucifer*.

names: namely, Anatole (Ἀνατολή), the East²; Dusis (Δύσις), the [e] West; Arctos (Ἄρκτος), the North; Mesembria³ (Μεσημβρία), the South, as said (the poet):

Anatole, the East, easterly ;
 Dusis, the West, opposite it ;
 Arctos, the North, wretched, poor ;
 And Mesembria, the South.

These are the names of the four sods of which was made Adam : namely, Malon, Arton, Biblon, Agore. Of Malon, to wit, his head ; of Arton, his breast ; of Biblon, his belly ; of Agore, his feet. This is the first sight Adam saw after the putting of his soul into him, namely, the mountains of Pariath. And of the eighth upper rib of the breast of the right side of Adam was made Eve, so that she should be equal to him. And this is the one sod of earth over which did not come the deluge, namely, Golgotha : that is, the middle point of the world in Jerusalem, to tipify that⁴ Christ was to be crucified⁴ [thereon] afterwards. Now, it is for this [reason] the body of Adam was made of the common earth, for it was known that it would be defiled and in order that afterwards the body of Mary should be made from the pure, undefiled land of Paradise and in order that from the body of Mary should be born the body of Christ, according⁵ to the truth of the holy Scripture and of the prophets and of the patriarchs besides. Howbeit, this is the name of the place in which was formed Adam, namely, in the land of Damascus. And⁶ he passed therefrom into Paradise. Nine months, indeed, from the time Adam received a soul until issued Eve from his side. And it is according to that precedent is every woman of her seed pregnant from that hither. It is then, indeed, spoke the Lord this precept to Adam and Eve together. “ Eat,” said He, “ all the fruits of Paradise, save one tree alone, that ye may know,” said He, “ that⁷ ye are⁷ under my sway and under my power. [Ye shall be] without old-age, without illness and ye⁸ shall go⁸ to heaven in your bodies at⁹ the age of thirty⁹.” Now, Lucifer

² The equivalentents and the stanza are not in *S. R.*, which gives instead four quatrains (ll. 1061-1076) upon the creation of Eve.

³ That is, the initials of the four words, Anatole, Dusis, Arctos, Mesembria, spell ADAM.

⁴⁻⁴ Lit., Christ to be crucified.

⁵ Lit., after.

⁶ Lit., so that.

⁷⁻⁷ Lit., [ye] to be.

⁸⁻⁸ Lit., going for [= by] ye.

⁹⁻⁹ Lit., in thirtieth age.

P. 110 b.

f. Na huile¹ anmand² počečt epí ġ bečaid, dorpat in Coimōiu a řomamur do Adam ġ ip e norpollamnaižend³. In tan dino nočežcip⁴ řloiz na pečt nime dočum in arđoriz, teižed⁵ dino ceč anmandā řor bič dočum Adam dia anoir ġ dia⁶ adrad ġ dia oirřiciud⁷. Ip e dino in Coimōe normačtad⁸ iat, co m-biřip řor⁹ dpeič⁹ řarřdair¹⁰ amuiž řri dpeič Adam. Težed cač dib iarum dia adbuđ¹¹, iar m-bennačud¹² do Adam. Đui dino diabul oc a čur inđur nomellřad pe Adam. Ip hi dino comairle řuair řucifer: idon, đul immerc na n-anmand¹³ řria¹⁴ řarđur amuiž¹⁵ a n-ečtair. Comō andřin řuair in načřaiž pečtair čáič. “Nip’ čoir imorřo,” or diabul řřirin načřaiž, “dobeč^{16*} ři¹⁶ amuiž¹⁵ ar č’amairpe ġ ar do čuaičli¹⁷. Ar ip mor in col,” ol ře, “řorar¹⁸ na n-đul¹⁹ do airmōčnužud řečut ġ ni buđ mor in cin manņur²⁰ no řluarāčt do čabairč řair; uair ip řurca²¹ řočurmed²² řu řen olčar Adam ġ nor’ čoir đuit do čairberč řo’n²³ řorar²³,” ol diabul řřirin načřaiž. “Đeib²⁴ mo čomairle²⁵,” ol ře, “ġ denamm cočāč ġ čairberč²⁶ ġ na heirž řor amur Adam ġ tabair inađ đamřa ič’čurp co n-đečřam, ’n-ar²⁷ n-đir, dočum²⁸ řua ġ epailem²⁹ řorři³⁰ řorad in čřoinđ³¹ auržarč³² do čomairč, co řureřali³³ řua řor Adam iarum in ceřna. Očur řiřairč iar řin đar řimna a řižerřna³⁴ ġ norřia a n-đřad oc Đia dia epī ġ čarčřairber a řarđur immač iat iarum.” “Čia lōž³⁵ dino,” ol in načřip, “arđomčara³⁶ dia činđ řin, idon, comairčřeib đuit im’ čurp do admiłliud řua ġ Adam?” “Ročřia dino,” ol diabul, “idon, ar comairmnužud³⁷, ar n-đir, đožřer iar řin.”

f.—¹ huili. ² anmanna. ³ nororřdaižed. ⁴ čeižcip. ⁵ do řiceđ. ⁶ řria. ⁷ airřiciud. ⁸ řormaččarčar. ⁹⁻⁹ ar đ[ř]eič. ¹⁰ řarđur. ¹¹ adbai. ¹² -čad. ¹³ n-anmanna. ¹⁴ řri. ¹⁵ immuic. ¹⁶⁻¹⁶ dobič. ¹⁷ čuaičle. ¹⁸ orar. ¹⁹ n-đuli. ²⁰ manđřad. ²¹ čoirpeč. ²² řočurmeđed. ²³⁻²³ řo’nđ orřor. ²⁴ Đeib. ²⁵ čomairle. ²⁶ čarđber. ²⁷ ar. ²⁸ adočum (the prothesis is for the metre). ²⁹ aurřalem. ³⁰ řurři. ³¹ čřaimn. ³² -žairčri. ³³ řoheřala. ³⁴ -nai. ³⁵ luāž. ³⁶ nomčā. ³⁷ n-anmnužud.

* The mark of aspiration is wanting in the Lithograph.

(that is, the devil) envied¹⁰ Adam. [It was] certain to him [that] it [e] is Adam that would be taken into heaven in¹¹ his place¹¹.

f. All the animals that possessed body and life, the Lord gave them in subjection to Adam and it is he that used to govern them. Now, the time the hosts of the seven heavens used to come unto the high-king, every being in¹ the world used also to come unto Adam, to honour him and to adore him and to delight him. It is the Lord indeed that used to compel them so that they used to be in sight of Paradise, outside, in the sight of Adam. Each of them used to go afterwards to his dwelling, after paying respects to Adam. Now, was the devil a-thinking how he could deceive Adam. This, then, is the council that Lucifer found: namely, to go amidst the animals [that were] hard by Paradise, on the outside. So that then found he the serpent [suited to his intent] beyond every [other animal.] “It was not just indeed,” quoth the devil to the serpent, “to have thee outside for thy subtlety and for thy cunning. For great is the wrong,” quoth he, “the younger of the beings to be honoured beyond thee and it were not a great crime to inflict destruction or temptation upon him; for sooner wast thou begotten thyself than Adam and it were not right for thee to place thyself under the junior,” quoth the devil to the serpent. “Take my counsel,” quoth he, “and make we covenant and friendship and go thou not to² wait on Adam² and give a place to me in thy body, that we may go, both³ of us³, unto Eve and enjoin upon her to eat the fruit of the forbidden tree, so that Eve may enjoin the same upon Adam afterwards. And thereby⁴ shall they transgress the command of their master and God⁵ will not love them⁵ after that and they shall be driven from out Paradise afterwards.” “What reward, now,” quoth the serpent, “is there for me on account of that, namely, co-dwelling for thee in my body to destroy Eve⁶ and Adam⁶?” “There shall be for thee, indeed,” quoth the devil, “[this] namely, our being named together, both⁷ of us⁷, constantly after that.”

¹⁰ Lit., envied against.

¹¹⁻¹¹ Lit., after him.

f.—¹ Lit., upon.

²⁻² Lit., upon attack of Adam (an idiomatic expression).

³⁻³ Lit., in our duality.

⁴ Lit., after that.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., there will not be their love with God (possessive used objectively).

⁶ Gen., governed by vbl. sb. (the infinitive), in the original.

⁷⁻⁷ Lit., our duality.

g. Annpin porlai¹ luciper i n-deilb na naþraç 7 doçoið² cu dorup³ Þarðu[ι]r, cor'zarτ in⁴ naþir amuiç⁵ 7 atberτ : “A Æua, a ben Adaim, ðena mo acallam,” ol pi. “Ni huain ðam acallam neið,” ol Æua, “ar aty⁶ oc⁷ ppiçtalem⁸ na n-uile anmanð⁹ [n-ι]ndliçteç⁹.” “Maþa çú Æua, ip þorτ epailim pe mo lepp do ðenam,” ol in naþir. “Tan¹⁰ naþbi¹¹ Adam índ, ip mire çoimetar¹² Þarður¹³ 7 doçni þperτul na n-uli anmann¹⁴,” ol pi. “Çia lei¹⁵ çeit Adam uait,” ol in naþir, “in tan naþbi¹¹ þpi þperτal na n-anmanð?” “Do aðrað in ðuileman,” ol Æua. “Aþair þrim, a Æua,” ol in naþir, “in maiç þar¹⁶ m-beða i Þarður¹³?” “Ni çuingim¹⁷ ní ip mo,” ol Æua, “oldar a þil i Þarður, co n-ðeçram i n-ar corþaið¹⁸ doçum riçð. Uair ceç maiç doronþaiç¹⁹ Ðia i Þarður¹³ co þil þor ar comar, açt aen²⁰ çrann nama. Ocur þohaiçned ðino cen ní do çorað in çþoinðrin²¹ do çaiçem. Ocur þoçebað þrinð ðia çaiçmir co þuiðbemir þar.” Atberτ in naþir þpi Æua: “Ni mo þar þirp, no þar n-çliccur olτar ceç anmanna þorð inðliçteç arçena 7 ni çuc þar çigerþa þir uileç ðið, açt þir maiçþra namá: ip moþ þar²² n-erþaið²² 7 aþa 'çá þar²³ toçæçað²⁴ in tan naçleicç²⁵ ðuib ní do çorað in çþoinð ic aþa þirp uileç 7 maiçþra do çomaiç²⁶,” ol in naþir. “Ocur ip ar oiþeçur²⁷ in çþoinðrin²⁸ na[çleicç] a çomaiç ðuib, arþaiç na þaið [inð]çleçç occaið²⁹ þirp maiçþra 7 uileç,” ol in naþir. “Na³⁰ þa ðlomað ðuit,³⁰ eiþç do'n | çþunn³¹ ðia þromað 7 roçþia oç'çigerþa þen þirp uileç 7 maiçþra, açt co tomli aen uball do'n çþunð,” ol in naþir. Atberτ Æua þþirin naþraiç: “Çið maiç do çomaiþle 7 do³² inðçleçç,³² ni lamaim³³ ðul çþin³⁴ çranð, ar na roeþlar³⁵.” Conið ann atberτ Æua: “Çair þen, a naþir, çþin³⁶ çranð³⁶ 7 çuc ðam in uball,³⁷ co þorannar eþram 7 Adam, co þeram in þa þir ceç ni roçþia ðe.”

P. 111 a.

g.—¹ þoramlai. ² doðeoçaið (to suit the metre). ³ dorop. ⁴ inð. ⁵ immaiç. ⁶ iτu. ⁷ ic. ⁸ -alim. ⁹⁻⁹ n-anmanna n-inðliçteç. ¹⁰ In tan. ¹¹ naðbi. ¹² çometar. ¹³ -ðor. ¹⁴ n-anm[ann]a. ¹⁵ leiç. ¹⁶ þor. ¹⁷ -çem. ¹⁸ corþ. ¹⁹ dorþorþarτ. ²⁰ oen. ²¹ çþainð. ²²⁻²² þor n-erþaið. ²³ þor. ²⁴ toçæçer. ²⁵ naçleicç. ²⁶ çormaiç. ²⁷ arþançar. ²⁸ çrann. ²⁹ accaið. ³⁰⁻³⁰ Nabðat ðolam. ³¹ çþaunn. ³²⁻³² ç'inçliuçç. ³³ lamup. ³⁴ çþin. ³⁵ hþrþalur. ³⁶⁻³⁶ do'n çþaunn. ³⁷ ubull.

g. Then cast Lucifer himself into the figure of the serpent and went to the door of Paradise and¹ the serpent called outside and said: "O Eve, O wife of Adam, address² me²," quoth it¹. "[There] is not time for me to address any one," quoth Eve, "for I am attending all the lawless beings." "If thou art Eve, it is upon thee I enjoin to assist me," quoth the serpent. "The time Adam is not here, it is I care for Paradise and perform attendance on⁴ all the beings," quoth she. "What direction goeth Adam from thee," quoth the serpent, "the time he is not in attendance on⁴ the beings?" "To adoring of the Creator," quoth Eve." "Say to me, O Eve," quoth the serpent, "is [it] good, your life in Paradise?" "We ask not aught that is more," quoth Eve, "than what is in Paradise, until we shall go in our bodies unto the kingdom. For every good [that] God made in Paradise, it is at our disposal, save one tree alone. And he commanded [us], indeed, not to eat a whit of the fruit of that tree. And he assured us if we should eat, we should⁵ die.⁵" Said the serpent unto Eve: "Not greater [is] your knowledge or your acuteness than [that of] every ignorant, lawless being besides and your Lord gave not knowledge of evil to ye, but knowledge of good alone: great is your deficiency, and he is deceiving⁶ ye⁶, when he does not allow ye to eat a whit of the fruit of the tree that has the knowledge of evil and of good," quoth the serpent. "And it is for pre-eminence of that tree that he does not allow ye to eat it, in order that ye may not understand the knowledge of good and of evil," quoth the serpent. "Do not refuse; go to the tree to try it and you shall have from your own Lord knowledge of evil and of good, provided you eat one apple of the tree," quoth the serpent. Said Eve to the serpent: "Though good thy counsel and thy intelligence, I dare not go to the tree, lest I die." So that then said Eve: "Come thyself, O serpent, to the tree and give me the apple, that I may divide between me and Adam, that we may know whether everything be true that shall be from it." So then said the serpent to Eve: "Open before me the door of Paradise, that I may give the apple

g.—¹ Lit., so that. ²⁻² Lit., make my addressing (possessive used objectively).

³ Lit., she; *načip* (serpent) being feminine.

⁴ Lit., of.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., should get death.

⁶⁻⁶ Lit., at your deceiving (same idiom as in ²⁻²).

[g] Conið ann atberc in naçip ppi hEua: “Oplaic pemum³⁸ ðopur Þarðu[ι]r,³⁹ co tucap in uball³⁷ ðuit ðo’n êrunð⁴⁰.” “Cia oplaicer⁴¹ ðopur Þarðu[ι]r,” ap Eua, “γ εια εἶρ ἰνð, ἠιρβια⁴² puipeç porc ann, açc co tucap in uball⁴³ ðam ðo’n êrunð⁴⁰.” Atberc in naçip ppi Eua: “Açc co tucap in uball³⁷ ðo’n êrunð, ðogena ðib ðeoçair ιτερ olc γ μαῖç γ ðopaçapa⁴⁴ imaç iarpin γ ἠιμταιρ⁴⁵ açc na cuibpeç⁴⁶.”

h. Oplaicid¹ iarum Eua in ðopur pcpin naçpaiç, co pιαçc ’n-a² pìç por amur in cpainð herçairçe, co tapuc in³ uball³ ðe γ ðopac ðo Eua, co⁴ n-ðuaid⁴ a leç γ ðopac anaill ðo Adam. Opunð ðino a tuaid⁵ Eua in uball pin γ poçloeçla⁶ a ðelb γ a cpuc γ ðopoçair iar pin in tlaçc taitnemaç bui impe ði; cop’çab⁷ cpìç γ puaçc γ ba hinçnað lee a beç⁸ lomnaçc⁹. Conið ann poleic çuç n-aðuaçmap por Adam. Ðodeçaid ðino Adam po çairm Eua γ por’ inçnað laip a beç lomnaçc.¹⁰ Atberc Adam ppi Eua: “Nico¹¹ n-foelair amal¹¹ açai, a n-inçnair ðo èlaçca γ εια porben ðιçc?” “Noco n-ebér¹² ppiç¹³,” ol Eua, “cu n-eça leç in¹⁴ ubaillpea¹⁵ pil im’ láim.” Çabaid Adam ðino a leç in¹⁴ ubaill¹⁶ γ poçomail, cu topçair a èlaçc ðe, co m-búi tapnoçc¹⁷, peib pobui Eua. Conið ann atberc Adam: “A Eua,” ol pe, “εια¹⁸ poçboeçaiç¹⁹ γ pomboeçaiðpea imalle ppiç? Ip e ιτι cçcna,” ol pe, “idon, luciper γ bemic pcpca çoiðçe ppi paeçaið γ çallpαιb examlaið,” ol pe. Atberc Eua: “In naçip poççuid²⁰ ðimm²¹ allecud²² ι Þarður²³ γ iar tìðeçc²⁴ ði ἰνð, ðopac pí ðam uball¹⁶ ðo’n cpainð²⁵ herçarçi²⁶ γ atberc²⁷ ppiç²⁸: “A Eua,” ol pi, “çeib uaimm²⁹ in³ uball pa³, co paib ocuc ðeoçair maçiupa la hule. Ocuc poiñð³⁰ açpuç³¹ γ Adam,” ol pi. “Roçabupa³² in uball³³ iarum γ nico n-pecup

³⁸ póm. ³⁹ -uir. ⁴⁰ cpauñ. ⁴¹ oplac. ⁴² ἠιβια. ⁴³ uboll.

⁴⁴ ðopeç. ⁴⁵ manimçair. ⁴⁶ cumpeç.

h.—¹ po oplaic (pret.). ² por a. ³⁻³ ἰññ ubull. ⁴⁻⁴ ðopuaið.

(IX.) ⁵ ðuad. ⁶ poçlaemeli. ⁷ porçab. ⁸ biç. ⁹ ἰmnoçc. ¹⁰ -noçc.

¹¹⁻¹¹ Noco n-alainð map. ¹² n-epér. ¹³ piç. ¹⁴ ἰñð. ¹⁵ ubuill pe.

¹⁶ ubuill. ¹⁷ lomnuçc. ¹⁸ τι (ç, by oversight, for c). ¹⁹ poçbaiçig.

²⁰ çaið. ²¹ ðim. ²² a tìçcui. ²³ -op. ²⁴ tìçcain. ²⁵ cpauñ.

²⁶ açpçairçe. ²⁷ açpubairc. ²⁸ piç. ²⁹ uaim. ³⁰ paññð. ³¹ açpuç.

³² -ppa. ³³ ubull.

to thee from the tree." "Though opened be the door of Paradise," [g] quoth Eve, "and though you come-into it, there shall be no tarrying for thee therein, save until you give the apple to me from the tree." Said the serpent to Eve: "Provided I give [thee] the apple from the tree, it will make for ye distinction between evil and good, and I will go out after that, if⁶ [neither] subjection nor bondage come to me.

h. Afterwards opens Eve the door for the serpent, so that it¹ went running to² reach² the tree forbidden and³ took the apple from it and gave to Eve, so that she ate the half and gave the other to Adam. Suddenly in sooth, when ate Eve that apple, changed her figure and her shape and there fell off her after that the beauteous garb that was around her, so that she got shivering and cold and it was a wonder to her to be stark-naked. So that then sent she forth a dreadful cry towards Adam. Thereupon went Adam at the call of Eve and it was a wonder to him her being stark-naked. Said Adam unto Eve: "You will not endure [to be] as thou art, without thy raiment and who took it from thee?" "I will not say to thee," quoth Eve, "until thou shalt eat half of this apple that is in my hand." Then takes Adam the half of the apple and ate, so that his raiment fell off him³ and he was stark-naked, as was Eve. So that then said Adam: "O Eve," quoth he, "who hath deceived thee and deceived me myself along with thee? It is the same," quoth he, "namely, Lucifer and we shall be henceforth ever [exposed] to various labours and diseases," quoth he. Said Eve: "The serpent that asked of me to allow it⁵ into Paradise and, after its⁶ coming⁶ therein, it¹ gave me an apple from the tree forbidden and said to me: 'O Eve,' quoth it¹: 'take from me this apple, that thou mayest have [knowledge of the] difference of good from⁷ evil. And divide [it] between thyself and Adam,' quoth it. Myself took the apple afterwards and I knew not [that] harm [would] be therefrom, until I saw⁸ myself to be stark-naked and I knew not evil before

⁶ Lit., and may . . . not come (the copulative = condition, "provided that").

h.—¹ Lit., she.

²⁻² Lit., upon attack (of).

³ Lit., so that.

⁵ "Her" in the original.

⁶ Lit., coming for (= by) her.

⁷ Lit., with.

⁸ Lit., saw it [namely], myself, etc. (neut. pron. = object. of *saw*, used proleptically).

[h] herçoiç do beç de, co nur[ř]acca³⁴ mo beç⁸ lomnaçt¹⁰ ġ ni řetar ole³⁵ pemurin. Iř hi in naçur řin,” ol Eua, “řonmell,³⁶ a Adam.” Conio and atberç řri Eua: “Ni³⁷ mananacap³⁷ ðuit řriç’ uball³⁸ ġ iř peill³⁹ ðún ata ap n-dual řri mor ole řerça in tan atam lomnaçt.⁴⁰ Ocur ðino ata ní iř mera⁴¹ ðún de, idon, řearað⁴² cuiřp řri hanman ġ na cuiřp do leğað i talum⁴³ ġ in animm⁴⁴ do ðul doçum řriřn⁴⁵ cen çriç.” Ðoroçair ðino ðiřium a tlaçt inðurin. Linair iar řin řromðaçt la řruaiže iaç, co m-ba doçraio ðeo a cuiřp cen řial impu oc⁴⁶ a n-imðitçen.⁴⁶

i. Iř annurin ðino ba peill¹ do çaç ðib ðaç cuiřp apaile. Conio annurin tucraç ðuille² na řailme³ řop a řçaç a řeli.⁴ Ni řriç ðino i řarður çrand řopra m-beç ðuille, açt in⁵ řicommna.⁶ Conio annurin icualað Adam žuç Miçil arçanğil oc⁷ a řað řri řabriel⁸ aingel: “Seinçer,” ol ře, “çopn⁹ ġ řçocç řocçera lib, co cluinntçer řo na řeçt nomib¹⁰ ġ epçio¹¹ uile¹² i comðail bar n-ðuileman. Ocur epçio uile, a řlogu ġ a airbriu aingel na řeçt nime, co n-ðeçraio mar aen P. 111 b. řia bar n-ðuileman doçum řarðu[ı]ř.” | Ðolluid in Coimðio çuca iarum, co n-a morřlóg¹³ lair, co řarçur¹⁴ ġ clara aingel oc clairçetul imme. Ðerio¹⁵ ðino hiřuphin oc riğruide in⁵ arðriğ i řarçur, ic ç-ermedon řarçair, baile i ta çrand¹⁶ beçað. Locç řuçaç, ðino, epriide hi řarçur. Řopçrnað ðino çeç řlog¹³ ðib iarum i n-a řreiç ġ çeç žrað co n-a ainglib imme. Ocur ðerio¹⁵ in riğ¹⁷ řen i n-a riğřuide řop hiřuphin.¹⁸ Iř ann ðino řoloigrçç¹⁹ çrioinð ġ řiðbuio²⁰ řarçu[ı]ř²¹ co lar çalman ar oirmuçiu²² in ðuileman. Conio annurin atberç Ðia řri muinçer nime: “In cualu[b]arri²³,” ol ře, “in žnim ðoroine²⁴ Adam, idon, mo řaruğurpa ġ çideçt çar²⁵ mo çimnai²⁶ ġ çar²⁵ mo řopçetul²⁷ ?” Iř and ðino doçoið²⁸ Adam ġ Eua řop řçaç in çrioinð,²⁹ řop çeçç

³⁴ co řacca. ³⁵ oleç. ³⁶ řonmill. ³⁷⁻³⁷ nimanřacamap. ³⁸ uboll.

³⁹ peil. ⁴⁰ noçt. ⁴¹ meřru. ⁴² řearçain. ⁴³ çalman. ⁴⁴ anman.

⁴⁵ n-řriřn. ⁴⁶⁻⁴⁶ ðia n-imðitçen.

i.—¹ řeil. ² ðuilli. ³ palme (corrected into řiçe). ⁴ řéile. ⁵ inð.

⁶ řicomna. ⁷ co. ⁸ -al. ⁹ çopnn. ¹⁰ nime. ¹¹ heirğioð. ¹² huili.

¹³ -řluağ. ¹⁴ -ður. ¹⁵ ðerrið. ¹⁶ çrann. ¹⁷ ri. ¹⁸ -řein. ¹⁹ -řeð.

²⁰ inð [ř]iðbað. ²¹ -ðuir. ²² airmuçiu. ²³ cualabarri. ²⁴ ðoriğni.

²⁵ ðar. ²⁶ -na. ²⁷ -çal. ²⁸ doðeçaið. ²⁹ çrainn.

that.⁹ It is that serpent," quoth Eve, "that deceived us, O [h] Adam." So then said he unto Eve: "It has not succeeded for thee respecting thy apple and it is clear to us our destiny is for much evil henceforth, now¹⁰ that we are stark-naked. And, moreover, there is a thing that is worse for us from it: namely, separation of the body from the soul and the bodies to decay in earth and the soul to go unto hell without end." Then indeed fell from them their raiment. After that heaviness with wretchedness fills them, so that it was miserable to¹¹ them [to have] their bodies without a veil around them to¹² protect them¹².

i. It is then, indeed, manifest to each of them the colour of the body of the other. So that then took they foliage of the palm for the concealment of their nakedness. Now, there was not found in Paradise a tree upon which was foliage, except the sycamore. So that then heard Adam the voice of Michael, the Archangel, a-saying¹ to Gabriel the Angel: "Let there be sounded," quoth he, "the horn and trumpet of summoning by ye, that they be heard throughout the seven heavens and go ye all into the assembly of your Creator. And go ye all, O hosts and O troops of angels of the seven heavens, that ye may proceed together with your Creator unto Paradise." Went the Lord to them afterwards, with his great host along with him, to Paradise and the choirs of angels a-quiring around him. Then sit the Cherubim by the royal seat of the high king in Paradise, at the very centre of Paradise, the place wherein is the tree of life. A pleasant place, in sooth, this in Paradise. Ranged indeed was each host of them afterwards in its rank and each grade with its angels around it. And sits the king himself in his royal seat above the Cherubim. It is there, indeed, bent the trees and forests of Paradise to the level of the earth, for reverence of the Creator. So that then said God to the people of heaven: "Have ye heard," quoth He, "the deed Adam did, namely, to² affront me² and to transgress my commandment and my precept?" It is then, indeed, went Adam and Eve under the shade of the tree, upon fleeing before the voice of the Creator. So that there spoke

⁹ A quatrain (ll. 1337-1340) is inserted here in *S. R.*

¹⁰ Lit., the time.

¹¹ Lit., with.

¹²⁻¹² Lit., at their protecting.

i.—¹ Lit., at its saying; the possessive, = object of vb., being employed proleptically.

²⁻² Lit., my affronting.

[i] pe ʒuē in duileman. Conið ann atberc Adam in n-aiēerc n-erçoiτεē ra, iðon: “Ma porapariʒer³⁰ do rmaçt, ip i in ben ðoparairiu ðam poraplaiʒ³¹ porp,³¹ iðon, Eua.” Atberc Dia ppi³² hAdam³²: “Uair naç atmai³³ do çin,” ol pe, “betit do çlanð epia biēu a n-imperain ppiτετ. Ocur dia³⁴ m-[b]að³⁴ aiēpige³⁵ ðoʒneçea³⁶, ðollogpαιçea ðuit a n-ðerpaiç ʒ ðobeçea ipin maiēuç cetna.”

k. Ip anðpin ðino porporconʒair¹ Dia por a aingliu²: “Cuprið³,” ol pe, “Adam a Parcur⁴ ðoçum in talman coiçinð beop.” Anpripin ðino poðlompaç aingil ppi Eua ʒ Adam a Parcur amaç, co tanic ðoib iarum, iðon, ðoʒpai ʒ ðomenma ʒ ðomma ʒ ʒopçai ʒ luinðe ʒ corpi ʒ ʒallpa hile examla. Conið ann atberc Adam ppi haingliu nime: “Uecið puipeç biçc ðam,” ol pe, “co m-blarpinð⁵ ní do çopuð çpoinð⁶ beçað.” “Ni blarppea⁷ içep,” ol pιαç, “ní do çopað in çpoinðpin⁸ na beçað, oiçep⁹ bep⁹ do çopp ʒ ç’animm imalle.¹⁰ Ip anðpin ðino poheçerpçapað Adam ppi Parcur opin immaç, uc ðixit [poeta]:

Riʒ¹¹ poraiði,¹² epim n-ʒlan,
Ppi hEua ʒ ppi hAdam:
“Uair¹³ ðoçuabar¹⁴ ðap mo rmaçt¹⁵,
Nipçai¹⁶ ní ðo¹⁷ ðeolaiðeçt.

“Epicid¹⁸ i m-beçaið m-boççpaiʒ,¹⁹
Sep[ʒç]iʒ,²⁰ pniçmaiʒ, ppiçaeççpaiʒ,
Çoppriʒ,²¹ epuaʒpaiʒ,²² çen pil²³ çoiçp²³,
Porçia²⁴ luaʒ bar n-imopçbo[ç]pç²⁴.

“ðap²⁵ çlanna, bar²⁵ meic, bar²⁵ mna,
Poçnam²⁶ ðoib ceç aen epaça,²⁶
Noçurçai²⁷ maiç, monap n-ʒlan²⁸,
Co²⁹ çi²⁹ allur bar³⁰ n-eçan³⁰.

30 -puçur. 31-31 porom porpçaiçt. 32-32 ð’Adam. 33 atamar.

34-34 dia m-bað. 35 aiēpige. 36 ðoʒneçt.

k.—¹ porporconʒarç. ² aingleib. ³ Cuprið. ⁴ Phandur. ⁵ -ppinð.
⁶ çpaimn. ⁷ blarpri. ⁸ çpaimn. ⁹⁻⁹ heð beitç. ¹⁰ ’mole. (X.) ¹¹ pi.
¹² poraði. ¹³ omitted. ¹⁴ -baiç huaim. ¹⁵ peçt. ¹⁶ nipçai. ¹⁷ ðom’.
¹⁸ eipçicid. ¹⁹ m-báeççpaiʒ. ²⁰ peipçççç. ²¹ çoiçpeç. ²² epççç.
²³⁻²³ pçiaç por. ²⁴⁻²⁴ porçia loʒ par n-imapçopç. ²⁵ por. ²⁶⁻²⁶ poçniçat
ðuib caç oen laa. ²⁷ nocopçai. ²⁸ n-ðen. ²⁹⁻²⁹ conopçai. ³⁰⁻³⁰ por héçen.

Adam this plea injurious, namely: "If I have violated thy authority, [i] it is she, the woman thou thyself gavest to me, suggested [it] to³ me, to wit, Eve." Said God unto Adam: "Since thou dost not confess thy crime," quoth He, "thy children shall be always⁴ in contention against thee. And if it were penance thou hadst done, there would be pardoned to thee what thou didst do and thou wouldst be in the same happiness."

k. It is then indeed God enjoined upon his angels: "Put," said He, "Adam from Paradise unto the common land straightway." Then therefore forced the angels Eve and Adam from Paradise forth, so that there came to them afterwards anguish and dejection and poverty and want and anger and weariness and diseases many [and] various. So that then said Adam unto the angels of heaven: "Allow respite brief to me," quoth he, "until I taste a whit of the fruit of the tree of life¹." "You shall not taste at all," said they, "a whit of the fruit of that tree of life, the while shall be² thy body and thy soul together." It is then, in sooth, was separated Adam from Paradise from that out, as said [the poet]:—

[It is] the king who said, perfect the tale³,
Unto Eve and unto Adam:
"Since ye have transgressed my command,
There is not aught [for ye] of favour.

Go into life deceptive,
Bitter, anxious, ever-toilsome,
Wearying, wretched, without germ of rest,
It shall be the reward of your offence.

Your posterity, your sons, your wives,
They must serve at every time,
There is not good [to ye], perfect the work,
Until cometh the sweat of your brows.

³ Lit., upon.

⁴ Lit., through ages.

k.—¹ Here follow two quatrains (ll. 1425–1432) in *S. R.*

² Sing., agreeing with the next following subject, in the text.

³ The first, second, third and fourth of these quatrains each contain one line that has no Concord in either MS. The metre of the Poem is accordingly Irregular Debride (explained in Lecture II.).

[k]

“Imað³¹ ceð galair purta³¹,
Scapad cuirp 7 anma
Ocur³² rætar porbia an dan³²,
Oer³³ ip³⁴ erine³⁵ ip³⁶ crielám.

“Pritoiñ³⁷ arlac³⁸ diabuil,
Ceð laeti³⁹ ip⁴⁰ ceð⁴⁰ bliadain,
Nað por[p]uca⁴¹ lair dia eið,
Doðum ipfirn⁴² n-aduačmaip.

“ġar²⁵ n-ðnimpaða, dia⁴³ m-ba[τ]⁴³ ðlam,
Iar⁴⁴ timnaib, iar⁴⁴ porcezlaið,
Doberčep⁴⁵ nem, cloečed⁴⁶ cluč⁴⁶,
Do čač iar⁴⁷ n-airilluð⁴⁷.”

Ri ričid panmmaip⁴⁸, ni ruail⁴⁹,
Ri beča bladmaip, bičbuan,
Nizlaič ppi⁵⁰ ðle ðpaim⁵⁰ ceč tan,
Ri poraid, erimm⁵¹ n-ðle ðlan⁵¹.—Ri poraidi.

I. Ðoridnačt ðino Ðia do Adam¹ in talmain coičinoð pea,
iar n-imarbur i Ðarčur 7 ni bað² ðimmač³ rum de rin, mina⁴
beč⁴ erčpa⁵ iar n-airipir ðó. Ðui⁶ ðino Adam pečtmain iar
n-a ðičur⁷ a Ðarčur⁸ cen etač, cen ðið, cen biad, cen teč,
cen tenið⁹, po¹⁰ čopri¹⁰ 7 aičmela ðermaip, co n-airčber 7
imaičber¹¹ occu ppa apace. Conið anðrin ačberc Adam ppi
hčua: “Ronlaač¹² a Ðarčur⁸ čpia čmað imarboip,” ol pe, “7
ip moð porčacrum¹³ ða¹⁴ ceč maič ann. Uair pobui Ðarčur¹⁵
co n-a uile airmitin por ar comar: iðon, aicce¹⁶ aille 7 planči¹⁷
P. 112 a. cen galair 7 aibner¹⁸ cen erčpai, | bpiuðe¹⁹ blači,¹⁹ luibe²⁰ ampai,
oirpiceč²¹ bičbuan, rapač²² cen ræčar, beča cen bpiñ, aibner
cen erčbač, nóime ðiap n-anmanðaið, compač cunnail ppi
hainðliu, bičbeča²³ cen bar, 7 na huile²⁴ Ðé oc²⁵ ár n-airmitin

31-31 immað n-oñgalair porčá. 32-32 rñim ocur ræčar ceč čan. (This and
the foregoing are the true readings.) 33 áep. 34 ocur. 35 cpiñi. 36 omitted.
37 -alim, corrected into -alið. 38 correction of arlaið. 39 laiči. 40-40 ceč oen.
41 porčpca. 42 n-ipfirn. 43-43 dia m-[b]ač. 44 iar m'. 45 -čar.
46-46 noičed cpič (wrong reading). 47-47 iar n-a čain airliuð (the true
reading). 48 panmmaip. 49 ruail. 50-50 a ðle ðpaim. 51-51 épaim n-epðlan.

I.—(XI.) 1 Aðaum. 2 nið'bo. 3 ðimnač. 4-4 manbað. 5 airčpa.
6 bá. 7 čačcop. 8 -ðop. 9 čein. 10-10 ppi čoirpi. 11 imaičpéur.
12 ronlað. 13 -pam. 14 do. 15 -ður. 16 oeti. 17 plaince.
18 oebinneop. 19-19 bpiuði balčai. 20 lubai. 21 airpiciuð. 22 rapað.
23 -ču. 24 huile. 25-25 'co ar n-airmitin.

Much of every disease is [for ye],
 Separation of body and of soul,
 And labour shall be the lot,
 [Old] age and decrepitude and palsy⁴.

[k]

Endurance of assaults of the devil,
 Each day and each year,
 That he carry ye not with him to his house,
 Unto hell very horrible.

Your actions, if they be pure,
 According to commands, according to precepts,
 Heaven shall be given, renowned the fame,
 To each according to merit.

The king of the kingdom spacious, not trifling ;
 The king of life famous, everlasting,
 Not remiss [is he] for a conspicuous deed every time,
 The king who said—tale bright, perfect. The king, &c.

1. Then granted God to Adam this common earth, after the offence in Paradise and [Adam] would not be displeased therewith, if there were not dissolution after a time for him. Now, was Adam [for] a week after his expulsion from Paradise without raiment, without drink, without food, without house, without fire ; under very great weariness and distress, with reproach and recrimination by¹ them towards each other. So that then said Adam to Eve : “ We have been cast from Paradise through guilt of offence,” quoth he, “ and great is what we have left of every good there. For there was Paradise with all its honour at² our command : namely, youth joyous and health without disease and delight without decay ; meadows of bloom, herbs excellent, pleasure ever-constant, satiety without toil, life without sorrow, delight without failure ; holiness for our souls, converse fitting with³ angels, lasting life without death and the elements⁴ of God reverencing⁵ and honouring us.⁵ And all

⁴ Lit., trembling of hands.

1.—¹ Lit., with.

² Lit., upon.

³ Lit., towards.

⁴ The reading of *Saltair na Rann*. The text has “ the [things] all.”

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., at our reverencing and at our honouring. The possessive, as elsewhere, is used objectively with the verbal substantive (infinitive).

[1] 7 oc ár n-onoir. Ocur na huile²⁶ anmand²⁷ batap for bié, i[r]rind²⁸ nororðaided²⁹. Ocur ninloirced tene 7 nibráided³⁰ urce³¹ 7 nipterced poebur³² no iarn 7 niptebad galap no paeé. Ni boi³³ dino innom no hi talum³⁴ dúil tírad³⁵ p̄rind, mine tírad luciper³⁶. Ocur cid luciper³⁶ dino, ni cóemrad³⁷ ap n-aimler³⁸, cen³⁹ bamap po rmaét in Choimbed. O poírapaig-riamar⁴⁰ dino in Coimbid, ata ceé dúil i⁴¹ cotarrna⁴¹ p̄rind⁴² 7 ni he Dia ba cinatá p̄rind⁴³, aét rinne poírapaig epium 7 tuc rum ceé maié dun, céin bamap po [a] rmaét rum.” Atberc dino Eua p̄ri hAdam: “Uair ip mire ap cinatá ann, a Adam,” ol ri, “tarru éucamm 7 imbir bár forim im’ éintuib. Ar, aét co taéairra⁴⁴ am’ éintuib, ip moti⁴⁵ dogena Dia trocáire orutpa.” “Ip lor éena roéraidrim⁴⁶ in Coimbid,” ol Adam, “7 ni⁴⁷ dingtonter⁴⁷ fínгал⁴⁸ fortpa,” ol re, “ap atai co tpuaz 7 co taebnoét 7 ni éobáileb mo p̄uil pen po éalum,” ol re. “Ar i[r] rippandur dom’ éurp éura, a Eua,” ol re, “7 ni cóir dun átamur do éabairc ap in Coimbid, no ap n-dibud⁴⁹, no ap n-dilcend⁵⁰, co na rodirigea in Coimbidu rind do demnauib i p̄udomain ip̄p̄ri 7 na⁵¹ rodirigea rinn⁵¹ doridire⁵² do luciper⁵³. Ar atam éena i n-ap peinn 7 atbelam di p̄uaét 7 zortai cen biad, cen etac.” “A p̄ir maié,” ol Eua, “cid na cuirpe cuairc⁵⁴ ap⁵⁵ ceé⁵⁶ leé, dúr in p̄uigbíteá⁵⁷ dún ni nomelmaip.”⁵⁸

m. Atpaét Adam iap rin, cor’laa cuairc¹, oc iappud bíb noéaíep̄itir. Ocur ni p̄uair biad, aét luibe² in talman 7 cuir na n-anmand³ n-inðligteé. Nip’bat parpai⁴ leo ep̄ide iap m-biadaib blaipa⁴ parp̄u[i]r.⁵ Conid annrin atberc Adam p̄ri Eua: “Denum⁶,” ol re, “pendait⁷ 7 aíterige⁸, co cuirp̄ir dind

²⁶ huil. ²⁷ -nn. ²⁸ ip rind. ²⁹ norodor[ai]e[ð]. ³⁰ ninbaidped.

³¹ omitted. ³² paebur. ³³ bai. ³⁴ talman. ³⁵ noéirped.

³⁶ -p̄ur. ³⁷ cóemnacair. ³⁸ n-amlepp. ³⁹ cein. ⁴⁰ parápaigrem.

⁴¹⁻⁴¹ hi cotarrnai. ⁴² p̄rim (sing.) ⁴³ rind. ⁴⁴ toréporra. ⁴⁵ mote.

⁴⁶ -rem. ⁴⁷⁻⁴⁷ níden (fut. 1. sg.). ⁴⁸ fínгал. ⁴⁹ n-dibad.

⁵⁰ lánbilgen. ⁵¹⁻⁵¹ naéarndilri. ⁵² doriri. ⁵³ -p̄ur. ⁵⁴ cuaird.

⁵⁵ for. ⁵⁶ caé. ⁵⁷ p̄ogebéa. ⁵⁸ domelmaip.

m.—¹ cuairc. ² luib. ³ n-anman. ⁴ blaip̄ib. ⁵ -duir. ⁶ denam.

⁷ penn-. ⁸ aíteirge.

the beings that were in² existence, it is we that used to control [1] them. And fire would not burn us and water would not drown us and edged⁶ weapon⁶ or iron would not cut us off and illness or weariness would not seize us. There was not, moreover, in heaven or on⁷ earth an element that would have come against us, if Lucifer had not come. And even Lucifer, indeed, he could not have caused our destruction, whilst we were under the obedience of the Lord. Since however we have offended the Lord, every element is in opposition to us and it is not God that was the⁸ cause thereof to us⁸, but ourselves who have offended him, although⁹ he gave every good to us, whilst we were under his obedience." Then said Eve to Adam: "Since it is I that am guilty therein, O Adam," quoth she, "come you to me and inflict death upon me for⁷ my crimes¹⁰. For if I be destroyed for⁷ my crimes, the¹¹ more will God work mercy upon thee." "Enough¹¹ already have we afflicted the Lord," quoth Adam, "and murder¹² shall not be done upon thee," quoth he; "for thou art wretched¹³ and stark naked¹³ and I will not shed my own blood along the earth," quoth he. "For⁹ true portion of my body art thou, O Eve," quoth he, "and [it is] not just for us to give fresh offence to¹⁴ the Lord, or to destroy ourselves or to annihilate ourselves, that the Lord may not forfeit us to demons in the depth of hell and may not forfeit us again to Lucifer. For we are already in¹⁵ punishment¹⁵ and we are dying of cold and hunger, without food, without raiment¹⁶." "O good man," quoth Eve, "why dost thou not make¹⁷ circuit on every side, to know whether there should be found for us anything we would consume?"

m. Uprose Adam after that and¹ made circuit, a-seeking food that they would eat. And he found not food, save herbs of the earth and the pittance of the lawless beings. That was not sufficient for them after the savoury foods of Paradise. So that then said Adam unto Eve: "Let us do," quoth he, "penance and contrition, that we may put

⁶⁻⁶ Lit., edge. More likely, *edge or iron* is a hendiadys = edged iron (weapon).

⁷ Lit., in.

⁸⁻⁸ Lit., guilty against us.

⁹ Lit., and.

¹⁰ Another quatrain (ll. 1529-1532) is spoken by Eve in *S. R.* It is an amplification of what is given here.

¹¹ *It is* stands prefixed in the text.

¹² The textual word, *pingol*, means slaying a relative.

¹³ The original phrase is adverbial. ¹⁴ Lit., on. ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ Lit., in our punishment.

¹⁶ In *S. R.* the second clause of this sentence is spoken by Eve. She adds (ll. 1557-1560) that they had food and raiment before transgression and neither one nor the other thereafter.

¹⁷ Lit., put.

m.—¹ Lit., so that.

[m] nu di ar eintraib 7 di ar tairmteectur⁹,” ol re. Atberc Eua dino: “Denaru mo einchorera,” ol ri, “ar¹⁰ nupretur¹¹ eindur¹² doghitep penbait¹³ no aiterige.” Atberc dino Adam: “Adrumm¹⁴ in Coimdoib 7 denum tuideect cen¹⁵ comlabra¹⁵ do neoç ffi apaile ocaind iter. Eirgriu¹⁶, a Eua, i rpuç Tigris 7 pegutra¹⁷ i rpuç Iordanen,” ol re, “7 bi eri laa triacat i rpuç Tigris 7 biatru peçt laa cepraacat i rpuç Iordanen. Ocur ber¹⁸ laç¹⁹ lice cloçi pot’ çoraib²⁰ 7 poiçed in n-upce do bragait 7 bfo [d’]folc rcailte²¹ for ceç²² leç for uaçtar in t-ppoça. Ocur tðcaib do di²³ láim i n-airdi ffiopin Coimdoib 7 do porc ffiop na nemdaib 7 guio in Coimdoib um dilgub duit darcend t’imarboip.” Atberc Eua: “Nidaç²⁴ glan²⁵ do guide Dé. Uair at elnige ar m-beoil iar tomaitz in ubaill [ubaib, *Lith.*] herçairçi.” Atberc dino Adam ffi Eua: “Aitcem in²⁶ n-uli dúile²⁶ doronca P. 112 b. | tria glaine co²⁷ n-guider in Coimdoib lind²⁸ im dilgub dun diar tairmteectur²⁹ 7 dena³⁰ amlaib rin do mod 7 do monar 7 comail 7 na cumrcailç arr.” Seçt laa³¹ cepraacat iar rin do Adam i rpuç Iordanen 7 eri laa³¹ triacat³² do Eua i rpuç Tigris. Ocur ticðip ainçil³³ do nim o Dia ceç lai³¹ do imacallaim ffi hAdam 7 dia porcetul³⁴, co cenð³⁵ noi la³⁶ n-décc³⁷. Ip ann dino roçguib³⁸ Adam rpuç Iordanen co n-a ilmilaib co roçroiçed³⁹ laip co Dia im dilgub do dia tairmteectur. Roçairip⁴⁰ tra in rpuç indopin 7 ceç míl beo boi and, roçinoilrit im Adam 7 roçadutar⁴¹ uli, iter míl 7 rpuç, in Coimdoib 7 doronpac nuallguba moip ffi na hulib çraduib filez imon Coimdoib, im dilgub do Adam i n-a imarbur⁴². Dorigne⁴³ tra Dia for⁴⁴ a çraduib plandilgub éinad do çabairc do Adam 7 aitereb i talmain do 7 nem iar n-eterpcarad anma ffi a çopp. Ocur dorac dia éloind dia éppi, açtmað inçi⁴⁵ ticpað dar peçt De.

⁹ tairmteect. ¹⁰ huair. ¹¹ naç petar. ¹² einnar. ¹³ pennaind.

¹⁴ adram. ¹⁵⁻¹⁵ hi comlabrae. ¹⁶ eirçgriu. ¹⁷ paçra. ¹⁸ berp.

¹⁹ leç. ²⁰ çorraib. ²¹ rcailti. ²² caç. ²³ da. ²⁴ nidaç. ²⁵ glain.

²⁶⁻²⁶ na hulil duit. ²⁷⁻²⁷ cor’guider. ²⁸ lenn. ²⁹ tairmteect. ³⁰ dem.

³¹ la. ³² triacat. ³³ ainçeil. ³⁴ -tal. ³⁵ cenn. ³⁶ laa. ³⁷ ñ-décc.

³⁸ roçaid. ³⁹ tçroiçed. ⁴⁰ tarrarair. ⁴¹ -ðatur. ⁴² imm-. ⁴³ dorigni.

⁴⁴ ar. ⁴⁵ inçé.

put from us something of our crimes and of our transgression," quoth [m] he. Said Eve indeed: "Instruct² thou me²," quoth she, "for I know³ not³ how is done penance or contrition."⁴ But said Adam: "Let us adore the Lord and spend⁵ a time⁵ without conversing, one⁶ with the other of us, at all. Go thou, O Eve, into the stream of Tigris and I will go myself into the stream of Jordan," quoth he, "and be thou three days [and] thirty in the stream of Tigris and I will be myself seven days [and] forty in the stream of Jordan. And take with thee a flagstone [to put] under thy feet and let the water reach thy throat and be thy hair loosened upon every side upon the surface of the stream. And raise thy two hands on high towards the Lord and thy eyes towards the heavens and pray the Lord for forgiveness to thee on account of thy offence." Said Eve: "We are not pure [enough] to pray the Lord. For defiled are our lips after the eating of the apple forbidden." But said Adam to Eve: "Let us beseech all the elements that were made in⁷ purity, that they may pray the Lord with us for forgiveness to us for our transgression and perform like that thy measure and thy work and persevere and stir not out of it." Seven days [and] forty after that [were spent] by Adam in the stream of Jordan and three days [and] thirty by Eve in the stream of Tigris. And there used to come angels of heaven from God each day, to converse with Adam and to instruct him, to the end of nine days [and] ten. It is then, indeed, besought Adam the stream of Jordan with its many creatures, that it might fast with him to God for forgiveness to him for his transgression. Then stood the stream and every living creature that was in it, they assembled around Adam and besought they all, both⁸ creature and stream, the Lord and they made wailing great to all the grades that are around the Lord, for forgiveness to Adam in his offence. But God caused for his grades full forgiveness of his crimes to be given to Adam and a dwelling on⁹ earth to him and heaven after separation of the soul from his body. And he gave [the same] to his children after him, except whoever should transgress the law of God.

²⁻² Lit., do thou my instructing (possessive used objectively).

³⁻³ Lit., know it not: the infixed pronoun (r) used proleptically.

⁴ In *S. R.* another quatrain (ll. 1581-1584) is given to Eve. In it she asks for instruction, that she may not err by excess or deficiency. ⁵ Lit., make going.

⁶ Lit., for [= by] anyone. ⁷ Lit., through. ⁸ Lit., between. ⁹ Lit., in.

n. Howbeit, heard the devil the precept that was given to Adam by God and he went to¹ tempt Eve¹ again in guise of an angel²: to entice her from out the stream and to³ injure her in respect to her penance.³ So said he to her: "It is long art thou in the stream of Tigris, O Eve," quoth he, "and though good is what dost thou, thou hast changed [thy] shape," quoth he. "Thou hast [almost] killed thyself and come quickly from out the stream. And God [it was] that sent myself to spare thee and to bring thee from out the stream." Then comes Eve from out the stream, so that she was a-drying herself upon land and there came afterwards a swoon to her, so that she had like to die without consciousness. And Eve did not know that it was Lucifer that would come in guise of the angel and her mind was in great perplexity regarding him. Said Lucifer: "O Eve," quoth he, "many⁴ are the [vain] thoughts thou hast⁴; for it is by command of the God of heaven came I myself unto thee. Come we from this," quoth he, "unto Adam, that we may beg God with ye to give forgiveness to ye for your crimes." They went afterwards to the place wherein was Adam, at the stream of Jordan. When looked Adam upon Eve and Lucifer, took⁵ he trembling and abhorrence at sight of the devil. "Woe is me, O Eve," quoth he, "there hath deceived thee the one that deceived thee in Paradise. Sad [is] that in sooth, thy coming out of the stream of Tigris, until the angel pure would come from the Lord to bring thee thereout." When heard Eve the reproach of Adam, fell she down upon the very earth, so⁶ that she nearly met with sudden death⁶. So that then said Adam: "O Lucifer, O devil," quoth he, "why art thou a-following us? And thou hast expelled us from Paradise and our bodies have all but⁷ separated from our souls and thou hast given us into subjection and into bondage. And [it is] not we took thy kingdom from thee and [it is] not we put thee into hell from the heights of the [heavenly]

n.—¹⁻¹ Lit., upon attack of Eve.

² *S. R.* says (l. 1671), like a swan in guise of a white angel (man hela րրուէտ անցիլ ջիլ).

³⁻³ Lit., to injure her penance respecting her

⁴⁻⁴ Lit., [It] is much of thoughts thou makest.

⁵ Lit., he took them; the pronoun (ր) being used proleptically.

⁶⁻⁶ Lit., so that it [is] little that she went not swift death.

⁷ Lit., except a little.

o. Ατβερετ Lucifer: “Α¹ puarupa de ulc¹,” ol pe, “ip tpeτ²
 δαιγιρε² puarup. Ocup dino indirpetra³ duit amal⁴ poncuired⁵
 ar oen do nim: idon, dia tapδad τ’ainimpea o Dia docum
 do euipr η ποτερυταιζ φο εορμαιλερ⁶ a delbi⁷ buden η δια
 nd-εβραδ⁸ ppa ceē n-dūil do airmotnuγudpa η dia⁹ porpūid⁹
 Dia Mīcel do nim ēucut, co n-δατρuc¹⁰ do adpaδ in duileman¹¹
 η o paδpαιp do piz na n-aingel, porporeonγpaδ φοp ceē n-dūil
 τ’airmotinpea do denam tpa bītu. Conid annpin porpuid Dia
 Mīcel φο na peēt nimib, co tirtaip aingil co n-a n-dponγ-
 aib ilib do airmotnuγud a delberium¹². Ocup porpaδ Mīcel
 P. 113 a. ppinpa cu m-baδ me bud τοιρεē pempu. | Iap pin imoppo dode-
 ēudpa pa¹³ deoid cop’puidερ¹⁴ i paδnαιpe in duileman¹¹. Ocup
 atβερετ¹⁵ ppinδ¹⁶ in piz¹⁷, idon, ppa noi n-γpaδaib nime: “Tabpaδ
 uile uapli η oipmotin¹⁸ dom’ ēomdelbpea,¹⁹ idon, do Adam,” ol pe.
 Ip annpin atβερετ Mīcel: “Ip cōip di²⁰ ceē γpaδ pil φοp nim
 do ēomdelbaidpea²¹ do adpaδ η do airmotin²².” Conid atβερετpa:
 “Naē ē Adam φοpaρ²³ na n-uli²⁴ dūl²⁴ η ni cōip in pinnpet do
 airmotnuγud in τ-ῖοpαιp η naē ē in φοpaρ bid cōip do
 airmotnuγud in τ-pinnpup?” Annpin dino porpaidpet tpaian
 muinupe nime, ιτεp²⁵ aingel η apēaingeal,²⁵ co m-ba coip an
 utβερετpa. Ip annpin atβερετ in piz ppinne: “Ip e in φοpaρ²⁶
 bup²⁷ uaple cen²⁸ beopa φοp nim.” “Atβερετpa,” op Lucifer,
 “na paγaδ pen do airmotnuγud²⁹ Adam, cē dicped cāc uile;
 uap³⁰ bam³⁰ pinu olτάρ. Romlaadpa iap pin do nim φο cetoip
 tpaiaτ’ ēnαιdriu, a Adam,” op Lucifer; “oip ēanuc i n-aγaδ
 τοιλε mo tigeppa, idon, Ipu Cpιpτ: co poncuiredne, līn ap
 plog, i pūdomain ipfipn η tupa i Paρτυp³¹ d’ap³² n-ēp³². Ocup
 ba pōinmeē do beēu ann, mina beē cumpeγud φοpτ epτi.

o.—¹⁻¹ na puarup d’ulc. ² tpaiaτ’ daγam. ³ adpapa. ⁴ peib.
⁵ donpalad. ⁶ -lip. ⁷ delbi. ⁸ n-epbraδ. ⁹⁻⁹ diaρ’pāid. ¹⁰ conotruc.
¹¹ dul-. ¹² delbireom. ¹³ dodecad. ¹⁴ co taprapap. ¹⁵ porādi.
¹⁶ pin. ¹⁷ pi. ¹⁸ airmotiu. ¹⁹ ēomdelbri. ²⁰ do. ²¹ -delbri. ²² -tam.
²³ ὄppap. ²⁴⁻²⁴ n-dūle n-uile. ²⁵⁻²⁵ etep aingle ip apēaingle. ²⁶ τ-ῖοpαιp.
²⁷ bar. ²⁸ cen. ²⁹ -nιγud. ³⁰⁻³⁰ huap im. ³¹ -dop. ³²⁻³² dap ap
 n-epime.

kingdom⁸. [It is] not we, moreover, that enjoined upon thee haughtiness and want⁹ of humility⁹ to thy Lord.”

○. Said Lucifer:¹ “What I have gotten of evil,” quoth he, “it is through thy account I got [it]. And moreover, I shall tell thee how we were put together from heaven: namely, when was given thy soul by God unto thy body, and [God] formed thee in² likeness of his own form and when it was said unto every element to reverence thee and when God sent Michael from heaven to thee, so that he took thee to adore the Creator and when thou didst adore the King of the angels, it was enjoined upon each element to³ do reverence to thee³ through ages. So that then sent God Michael throughout the seven heavens, that the angels might come with their many throngs to reverence his image. And said Michael to me that it is I should be first before them. After that indeed went I at⁴ length⁴ and⁵ sat⁵ in presence of the Creator. And said unto us the king, namely, unto the nine grades of heaven: ‘Give ye all [of you] eminence and respect to my likeness, namely, to Adam,’ said He. It is then said Michael: ‘It is just for every grade that is in⁶ Heaven to adore and to honour thy likeness.’ So that said I: ‘Is not Adam the junior of all the elements and [it is] not just that⁷ the senior should honour⁷ the junior and is it not the junior it were just should honour the senior?’ Then, indeed, said⁸ a third of the people of Heaven, both⁹ angel and archangel, that what I spoke was just. It is then said the king to us: ‘It is the junior is noblest whilst I am in⁶ heaven.’” “Said I,” quoth Lucifer, “that I would not go myself to honour Adam, though every one else should go; for I was older than he. I was cast after that from Heaven immediately¹⁰ through thy fault, O Adam,” quoth Lucifer, “since I went against the will of my Lord, namely, Jesus Christ: so that we were put, the whole of our hosts, in

⁸ Six additional quatrains (ll. 1733–1756) are spoken by Adam in *S. R.* One couplet (ll. 1751–1752) corresponds (not very closely) to the final sentence of this section.

⁹⁻⁹ Lit., inhumility.

○.—¹ In *S. R.* Satan proceeds to remind Adam, in seven quatrains (ll. 1757–1784), of the various evils inflicted upon himself on account of Adam. ² Lit., under.

³⁻³ Lit., to do thy reverence (possessive used objectively). ⁴⁻⁴ Lit., at the end.

⁵⁻⁵ Lit., so that I sat. ⁶ Lit., upon. ⁷⁻⁷ Lit., the senior to honour.

⁸ Plural in the original; third (τριαν) being a collective.

⁹ Lit., between.

¹⁰ Lit., under the first hour.

[o] Օսըր աժերոմբա բրուտ³³, ա Աճամ,” օր Լուսիբը, “սե՛՛ սե Դ սե՛՛ սննե՛՛ քօջե՛՛ն, Իք մոքե քօջե՛՛ն ծուտ Դ սե՛՛ սե սե՛՛ ծօջեն, Իք բրուտը ծօջենտը, ա Աճամ,” սլ քե. “Օսըր ծոնօ ծօքերը ծօ լոնոն Դ տ’արտայցե Ի սա՛՛ն Դ Ի ն-ջալլրայն³⁴ Դ տե՛՛մանայն Դ սննե՛՛ն մօրա[Ին], սեն սօ ն-ճուքեք քօ լալմայն, տրարոն ն-սմբերայն քլ ստրոմ Դ տս,” սլ քե.

ք. Տանո՛՛ ծոնօ Աճամ սրոն քրու՛՛, Իք քօքնա նա քե՛՛տ Լա սե՛՛րա՛՛ն սօ սա՛՛րոյցե Դ քենայն ն-ճու՛՛րա. Օսըր ծօ՛՛նօ² Լուսիբը սա՛՛ն, սօ քրքա՛՛ն Աճամ Դ Քսա սմայն քոն քօ մեքտոն Դ մեա. ծա՛՛ր ծոնօ Ին Լանայն տրօջ քոն ա ն-օսըր սօ սեն՛՛ մ-նայն, սեն քարա՛՛ն նօ նօյցե, սե՛՛տ Լսիբերա՛՛ն Դ քե՛՛ր Ին տալման ծօ լա՛՛տեմ, սմալ սե՛՛ ն-անման՛՛ ն-սնճու՛՛քե՛՛ն սր՛՛նա Դ սրքե ծօ ա մ-նայն ծօ նօյց քար: սեն տե՛՛, սեն տենօ, սե՛՛տ քօ³ քօքա՛՛ն³ սրան՛՛ Դ սանայն⁵ տրմայն տալման, Դ սրայն.*

³³ բրուտ. ³⁴ ն-ջալլրայն.

ք.—¹ ծօքարայն (arose). ² քօքայն. ³⁻³ հօ քօքա՛՛ն. ⁴ նա սրան.
⁵ Ի ն-սանայն

* In the MS., Դ սրայն is represented by Դ̄, the contraction for *et cetera*. Similarly, *sed* (once written in full, but in all other places represented by *s* with horizontal line overhead) is regularly put for սե՛՛ (but). The Roman notation is likewise frequently employed to express the numerals.

the depth of hell and thou [wast put] in Paradise in our stead. And [●] pleasant were thy life there, if¹¹ thou hadst not been disturbed¹¹ therefrom¹². And I say to thee, O Adam," quoth Lucifer, "every evil and every misery you shall get, it is I shall cause [it] to thee and every evil I shall do, it is against thee it shall be done, O Adam," quoth he. "And, moreover, I shall bring thy children and thy posterity into trials and into diseases and plagues and miseries great, until they go under earth, through the contention that is between me and thee," quoth he.

p. Howbeit, came Adam out of the stream, after completion of the seven days [and] forty in¹ contrition and penance earnest. And went Lucifer from them, so that left² he Adam and Eve in that manner in¹ misfortune and deception. Now, were that wretched wedded couple alone³ to the end of a year, without sufficiency of food or of drink, but to consume the roots and grass of the earth, like every other lawless animal besides and water from their palms for drink therewith⁴: without house, without fire, but under the shades of the trees and [in] dry caves of the earth, and so on.⁵

¹¹⁻¹¹ Lit., if there were not disturbance upon thee.

¹² Two additional quatrains (ll. 1865-1872) are spoken by Satan in *S. R.*

p.—¹ Lit., under. ² Lit., left them; the infixed pron., *p*, being used proleptically.

³ Lit., in oneness.

⁴ Lit., upon it.

⁵ The phrase *and so on* (lit., *and the rest*) refers, perhaps, to the fact that the poem in *S. R.* contains thirty-one quatrains (ll. 1897-2020) in addition. The chief contents of these are:—Birth of Cain; sending of Michael by God to teach Adam agriculture and use of animals; birth of Abel; Eve's vision of Cain drinking Abel's blood; building of house for each son by Adam; Gabriel's announcement that Cain would kill Abel and Seth be born; seventy-two sons and as many daughters born for Adam; Abel killed at the age of 200 years; Adam's children commanded by God not to kill Cain, whose forehead is marked by a protuberance which struck against a tree and killed him, in the valley of Jehoshaphat (thenceforth barren in consequence); birth of Seth in place of Abel.

INDEX VERBORUM. (I.)

[Figures denote the pages of the Lecture; Roman letters, the sections of the *Lebar Brec* text, pp. 38 to 71.]

- a (poss. 3 sg. masc.), 24, 25, **a, b, c, d,**
 h, i, k, l, m, o.
 a (poss. 3 sg. fem.), 27, **e, h, n.**
 a(llecub, poss. 3 sg. fem.), **h.**
 a (poss. 3 sg. neut.), **i, m.**
 a (poss. 3 p.), 28, **c, f, h, i.**
 a n- (p. poss.), **a, b, c, e, f, h, o, p.**
 a (pron. infix. 3 p.), **ḡarigne, 24.**
 a (prep.), 15, 24, 25, **f, k, l, n.**
 a (i, prep.), **f.**
 am' (i mo), **l.**
 a n- (i n-), **f, h, i, n, p.**
 a (rel.), **g, o;** a n- (rel.), **i.**
 a (voc.), 15, 16, 20, **g, h, i, l, m, n.**
 abail, **d.**
 abair, **g.**
 ac (ic), 25.
 acallam, **g.**
 ac̄t, **c, g, i, l, m, n, p;** ac̄t co, **g, l.**
 ac̄tmað, **b, m.**
 acur (ocur), 20, 26, 27, 28.
 Adam (n., d., ac.), *passim.*
 Adaem (gen.), 25.
 Adaim (g.), 24, 26, **b, e, f, g, n;**
 (ac.), **d.**
 Adaim (voc.), **l, o.**
 n-abampa, **c.**
 adbar, 28.
 adbut, **f.**
 Adilon, 24.
 admillub, **f.**
 adrad, **f, g, o;** roadbar do, **o.**
 adrumm, **m.**
 n-aduaetmar, **h;** -maip (g.), **k.**
- aen, 27, **g, k.**
 aeop, 25; aeo[ι]p, 24.
 ('n-a) aḡaid, **e;** (i n-)aḡaid, **o.**
 Aḡope, **e;** Aḡoria, 25.
 aibner, **l.**
 p'aic̄m (po aic̄m), **n.**
 aicned, **e.**
 aile, **d, l.**
 aille, **l.**
 aimler, **l.**
 n-aimrip, **l.**
 ain, **d.**
 aingel (n.), **a, i, n;** (ac.), **o;** (g.p.), **c,**
 d, i, o; -ḡil (g.), **d;** (n.p.), **k, m, o.**
 ainglib (d.p.), **d, i;** ainglis (ac.p.), **k.**
 ainm (name), **d, e, o;** (soul), 25.
 air, 27.
 airbrip (d.p.), **c, d.**
 airbriu (n.p.), **d;** (voc.), **i.**
 aircaingel (g.p.), **a.**
 airceirec̄t, **n.**
 airde, **a, b;** airdi, **m.**
 airdrig (n.s.), **a.**
 aire (ar and pr. suf. 3 s. neut.), **e.**
 airem, **c.**
 n-airillub, **k.**
 (h)airm, **n.**
 airmotiu, **d, l, o;** -niuḡub, **f, o.**
 airporcað (d., ac.), **a;** (g.p.), **a.**
 airporcaig (g.s.), **a;** (n.p.), **a.**
 airter, **d.**
 airner, **b.**
 n-aic̄ber, **l.**
 aic̄cem, **m.**

- ατυ, **g**.
 ατυαιθ, **h**.
 Αυρηροεαιτ, -τιβ, **b**.
 αυρηαρτι, **f**.
- βα, 24, 26, **g, h, i, l, o**.
 (co m-)βα, **o**.
 βαθ, **l**.
 (co m-)βαθ, **n**.
 bae, 17, 25, 26, 28.
 baile, **i**.
 (νηρ)βαιρηθ, **l**.
 bam, **d, o**; bamar, **l**.
 ban (g.p.), 27.
 bannical, **e**.
 bar, **e, g, n**.
 bar-m, **g**.
 bar-n, **g, i, k**.
 bar, **g, l**.
 m-baraiθ, **p**.
 (δια m-)βα[τ], **k**.
 batap, **l, p**.
 (ρηρ)bean, **d**.
 bec, **n**.
 bemit, **h**.
 ben, 26, 27, **g, i**.
 (ρηρ)ben, **h**.
 beniamin, 27.
 bennaç, 20; bennaçub, **f**.
 beo, **m**; -θα, 27.
 m-beoil, **m**.
 beop, **a, k**.
 beopa, **o**.
 ber, **m**; doberpa, **o**.
 (no)berpa, **e**; berpai, **b**.
 (do)berper, **k**.
 ber, **k**.
 beç, **e, f, h, i, l, o**.
 beça, **g, k, l**.
 biçbeça, **l**.
 beçab (g.), **i, k**.
 beçaiθ, **f, k**.
- (do)beçea, **i**.
 betit, **i**.
 beçu (n.s.), **o**.
 bi, **g, m**.
 bia, **d**.
 (νηρ)bia, **f, g**.
 (ρηρ)bia, **k**.
 (ροτ)bia, **f, g**.
 biab, **l, m**; m-biabaib, **m**.
 biatpu, **m**.
 biblon, **e**.
 bicc (ac.), **k**.
 bið (g.), **m, p**.
 bið (vb.), **b, o**.
 m-[b]ile, **b**.
 bir, **e**.
 bit, **d**.
 biç, **f, l**; biçbennaç, 20.
 biçbuan, **b, l**; biçbuan (g.), **k**.
 biçnuu, **b**.
 bitip, **f**.
 bitu, **i, o**.
 blaðmar (g.), **k**.
 blaeb, 26; -τ, 26.
 blairpea, **k**.
 blaiçe, **b**.
 blarimð, **k**; blarτα, **m**.
 blaç (d. or ac.), **a**.
 blaç (g.p.), **b**.
 blaçi, **l**.
 bliaðam, 15, **k**; -m, 15.
 m-bliaðna (g.s.), **p**; (n.p. bl-), 25.
 bliaðan (g.p.), 20, **d**.
 m-boeçpaiç, **k**.
 boi, **l, m, n**.
 (co m-)boi, **n**.
 bolub, **b**.
 bolznuçub, **b**.
 borib, **d, g**.
 braflacc, 16.
 braçait (ac.), **m**.
 braç, 24, **b**.

- co (ῥέϊδ), **d**.
 co (ταεβνοῦτ), **l**.
 co (τρυαῖ), **l**.
 co (conj.), **25, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p**.
 co n- (conj.), **c, e, f, g, h, i, m, n, o**.
 co nḁ- (conj.), **n, o**.
 coémῥaḁ, **l**.
 coemῥaṭῑῥ, **b**.
 coi, **25**.
 coic, **26**; -ca, **26, 27**; -aet, **26**.
 (ḁo)ḁoiḁ, **g, i, n, p**.
 ḁoiḁḁe, **h**.
 Coimḁe (n.), **d, f**; ḁoimḁeḁ (g.), **c, l**.
 ḁoimḁelbaḁ, **d**.
 Coimḁiḁ (d., ac.), **i, l, m, n**.
 Coimḁiu (n.), **d, e, f, l**.
 coimeṭ, **b**; ḁoimeṭῑῥ, **g**.
 coimῥeṭῑῥ, **b**.
 cóiῥ, **f, l, o**.
 coitḁiḁ, **e, k, l**; coitṭcenn, **16**.
 col, **f**.
 colann, **26**.
 col[leṭ] (co n-), (prep.), **d**.
 col[lin] (co n-), **d**.
 com (co n-, conj.), comba, **h, o**;
 combāḁ, **e, n**; combiṭῑῥ, **f**;
 combui, **h**; comblaῥiḁ, **k**.
 comaiḁl, **m**.
 comaimmḁiṭṡuḁ, **f**.
 ḁomaiῥ, **a**.
 comaiῥle, **f, g**.
 comaiṭṡῥeb, **f**.
 comaiῥ, **g, l**.
 comḁoema, **c**.
 comḁai, **i**.
 ḁomḁelb, **o**; aiḁ, **o**.
 comḁa (n. s.), **a**; comḁaḁaiḁ, **b**.
 comḁabῥa, **m**.
 comḁan, **c**.
 comḁeṭan, **a**.
 comḁuaṭa, **o**.
 comḁraḁ, **l**.
 Conaḁṭṡu, **20**.
 conaiῥ, **b**.
 conice, **d**.
 conḁiḁ, **d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n**.
 conḁiῥaḁ, **c**.
 ḁorḁaiῥ, **a**.
 corḁn, **i**.
 ḁorḁῥ, **25, e, k, m**.
 corḁraḁ, **e, g**.
 ḁorḁῥa, **24, 25, e**; ḁorḁraḁ, **m**.
 ḁorḁmaḁiṭṡῑῥ, **o**.
 coṭaḁ, **f**.
 coṭaῥḁῥna, **l**.
 coṭḁic, **24**.
 Coṭḁraḁḁe, **17**.
 (ḁo)ḁῥaiḁiῥim, **l**.
 cῥaiḁiḁ (g.), **h**.
 cῥaḁiḁ (n., d.), **e, g, h, i**; (g. p.), **p**.
 ḁῥann, **g**.
 (ḁaῥo)ḁῥaṭaῥ, **27**.
 ḁῥeḁem, **20**.
 cῥeḁuma (g. s.), **a**.
 cῥi, **f**.
 cῥiḁ, **d, h**.
 cῥiḁe, **e, k**.
 Cῥiῥṭ, **e, o**.
 cῥiṭ, **h, n**; cῥiṭlám, **k**.
 ḁῥoḁāḁ, **e**.
 ḁῥoiḁiḁ (g. s.), **f, g, i, k**.
 cῥoiḁiḁ (g. s., n. p.), **i**.
 cῥoiῥ (d.), **a**; -ῥe (g.), **a**.
 cῥoῥ (n.), **a**; ḁῥoῥi (g.), **a**.
 ḁῥunḁ (d.), **g**; ḁῥunḁ (d.), **g**.
 cῥuṭ, **h, n**; ῥocῥuṭāḁ, **e**.
 (ḁoṭ)cῥuṭaiḁ, **o**; ḁῥuṭṡuḁ, **d**.
 cu (prep.), **g**.
 cu n- (co n-, conj.: cu n-eṭea), **h**.
 cu m- (co n-, conj.: cu m-bāḁ), **o**.
 cuaiῥṭ, **l, m**.
 (ḁo)ḁuabaῥ, **k**; (ḁo)cuataῥ, **n**.
 cuaḁu[b]aῥḁi, **i**.

éuca, **i**; éucamm, **l**; éucuc, **n, o**.
 (co and pr. suf. 3 p., 1 s. and 2 s.
 respectively.)
 cuiþrec, **g, n**.
 éuice (co and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **n**.
 éuigim, **g**.
 (noτ)cuir, **n**.
 cuire, **l**.
 (non)cuireð, **o**; (non)cuireðne, **o**.
 cuirið, **k**; cuirmir, **m**.
 (nom)cuirre, **n**.
 cuirp (g.s.), **g, h, i, o**; (n.p.), **h, n**.
 cuiτ, **m**.
 Culi-ðremne, 21.
 cumaéta, **e**.
 cumrcaið, **m**; cumrcuð, **o**.
 cunnal, **l**.
 cunnatabairτ (ac.), **n**.
 éurp (d., ac.), **f, l**.
 curin (co and art.), **g**.
 cutpuma, **a, e**; cutpumma, **a**.

 ð' (ðe, ði), 25.
 ð' (ðo, poss. 2 s.), **m**; (prep.) 26.
 ða (do), **n**.
 ða (num.), 26, **a, c**.
 ða (prep.), **l**.
 Ðaðarí, 24.
 ðaiðin-re, **o**.
 ðam (ðo and pr. suf. 1 s.), 27, **d, g, h, i**.
 ðampra (ðo and pr. suf. 1 s.), 16, **f**.
 ðan, **b, l**.
 ðar, 20, **b, e, f, k, m**.
 ðar(cenð), **m**.
 Ðarðóen, 15.
 ð'ar n- (ðe ar n-), **o**.
 ðaét, **i**.
 Ðé (g.), 24, 25, **b, l, n**; n-Ðe, **b**.
 ðe (prep.), **a, c, d, l, o**.
 ðe (ðe and pron. suf. 3 sg. masc.), **h**.
 ðe (ðe and pron. suf. 3 sg. neut.), **g, h**.
 ðeac (num.), 26.

ðearþ, **e**.
 ðec (num.), 25, **a, d**.
 n-ðécc (num.), **m**.
 ðeáaþ, **n**; ðoðeáaþ, **h**; ðoðe-
 éuðra, **o**.
 ðeépraþ, **i**; ðeépram, **f**.
 ðeic (num.), **a**.
 ðeib, **g**.
 ðeir (g.), **e**.
 ðeirceprτ, **e**.
 ðelb, **h**; ðelbaib, **b**.
 ðelbe, **o**; ðelbi, (g.), **o**.
 ðemnaib, **l**.
 ðe'n (ðe m), 15.
 ðena, **g, m**.
 ðénam, **e, g, o**; ðenam, **f**.
 ðene, **d**; ðenum, **m**.
 ðeoáar, **g, h**.
 ðeoið, **o**.
 ðeom, 24.
 ðeolaiðeét, **k**.
 ðer, 25.
 (no)ðercc, **n**.
 ðerð, **c**.
 ðerðor, **a, b**; ðerðoir, **a, b, d**.
 ðermaar, **a, l**.
 ðerpað, **e**.
 ðerpar, **i**; -nτair, 16.
 ðerceprτ, **e**.
 ðecið, **i**.
 Ðéreb, 20.
 Ðeur, **c**.
 ði (prep.), **a, e, l, m, p**.
 ði (ðo), **o**.
 ðí (num.), **m**.
 ði (ðo and pron. suf. 3 sg. f.), **h**.
 Ðia, 24, 25, **a, d, f, i, k, l, m, n, o**.
 ðia (conj. temp.), **o**.
 ðia nð- (conj. temp.), **o**.
 ðia (conj. conditional), **g**.
 ðia m-[b]að, **i**.
 ðia (ðe and a, poss. masc. 3 sg.), 24, **m**.

- δια (de and a, poss. fem. 3 sg.), e, f.
 δια m- (conj.), 17.
 δια n- (de and rel.), e.
 δια (do a), f, g, k, m, n.
 Δια-Μαριτ, 16.
 διαρ (do ar), m, n.
 διαρ n- (do ar n-), l.
 διαβυλ, e, f, n; διαβυλ (g.), k, n.
 διαρμιυb, a.
 διαn-βαρ, n.
 Διαρμαιτ, 15. [f, g, i.
 διb (de and pron. suf. 3 p.), a, b, d,
 διb (do and pron. suf. 2 p.), g.
 διβριυ, a, b; διβριυm, h.
 n-διbυδ, l.
 n-διέρα, p.
 διορεδ, o; -ετ, o.
 διδυρ, l.
 διζ, l, p; διζε (g.), p.
 (νορ)διζβανν, 26.
 διλ, d.
 n-διλcenb, l.
 διλζυδ, m, n.
 διλυ, e.
 (ρο)διριζεα, l.
 διmm (δι and pron. suf. 1 s.), h.
 διmmaç, l.
 διnδ (δι and pron. suf. 2 p.), m.
 διnζnαιb, n.
 διno, a, b, c, d, e, f, l, m, n, o, p.
 n-διρ, f.
 Διριρ, e.
 διττ (δι and pron. suf. 2 s.), h.
 διυμυρ, d, n.
 διεζαιδ, 15.
 n-διιζτέç, b, g.
 διομαδ, g; -ρατ, k.
 δο (vbl. pele.), δοβερρα, o:
 δοβερçτερ, k; δοβεçεα, i;
 δοçοιδ, g, i, n, p; δοçυαβαρ, k;
 δοçυατυρ, n; δοδεçαιδ, h;
 δοδεçυδρα, o; δορυτ, n;
 δολλοζφαιçεα, i; δαιριζνε, 24;
 δοριζνε, a, d, m; -ι, 25;
 δο λοττ, n; δολλυδ, i;
 δορατ, d, h, m; δορρατ, f;
 δορατυρ, n; δοραταιριυ, i;
 δοçαιρμιυρε, d; δοριδnαçτ, 24, l.
 δο (prep.), 17, a, c, d, f, h, i, k, l, m,
 n, p.
 δο (δι, δε), 24, 25, 26, 27, a, b, c, d,
 e, g, k, m, n, o.
 δο'n (δι (de) and ιn, art.), d, g, h.
 δο'n (do and ιn, art.), g.
 δο (do with pron. suf. 3 sg. masc.), 24,
 e, l, m.
 δο (poss. 2 sg.), f, g, h, i, k, m, n, o.
 δοçραιδ, h.
 (ρο)δοçετ, d.
 δοçυm, b, d, f, g, h, i, k, n, o.
 δοδάλ, d.
 δοζραι, k.
 δοζρερυ, c.
 διοιb (do and pr. suf. 3 p.), k.
 διοιυb, b.
 διοιρε, b; διοιριυb, a.
 δοm' (do mo), d, l, o.
 δοmαin (g.), a, b, d, e.
 δοmema, k.
 δοmιnατιονερ, c.
 Δοmιυρ, c.
 δοmμαι, k.
 δο'n (do ιn), 26.
 δοραιρ (g. sg.), a, b; (n. p.), a.
 δοριδιυρε, l, n.
 δορυρ, a, g, h; (ac.), a; (g. pl.), a, b.
 δοτ' (do, prep. and do, poss. 2 sg.), n.
 δρειç, f.
 δρονζαιb, c, o.
 δύ, 20.
 δυαιδ, h.
 δυαλ, h.
 δυιb (do and pron. suf. 2 p.), e, g, n.
 δύιλ, l, o.

duile, (ac. p.), **m**; -i (n. p.), 25.

duileman (ac.), **i**; duileman, **g, i, o**.

duille, **i**; duillenad, **c**.

duime, 25, **b, d**.

duit, **f, g, h, i, m, o**.

dul, **e, f, g, h**. [1, **m**.

oun (do and pron. suf. 1 p.), 15, 16,

dún (sb.), **h**.

dúr, **l**.

e (pron.), 26, **a, c, e, f, h, o**.

(noco n-)eber, **h**.

eberc, **n**.

(no)eblar, **g**.

ébrad, **o**.

ecoir, 27.

ed (pron.), 26, **c**.

écc, **n**.

eçtaip, **f**.

eipç, **g**.

elnige, **m**; elniçpíteca, **e**.

elnioð, **c**.

en, **a, c**.

n-endacc, **c**.

enlaiç, **c**.

ennacc, **c**.

eol, 27.

epcioð, **i, k**.

n-epçoiçteçpa, **i**.

epçpai, **c**.

epçpai, **l**.

epçíbad, **b, l**.

epailem, **f**; epailim, **g**.

(nur)epali, **f**.

Epenn (ac.), 20.

epçriu, **m**.

epum, **k**; epumm, **k**.

c-epmedon, **i**.

h-epporçtaçaið, **a**; epporçtaið, **b**.

ep (ip, ocup), 20, 26; ep (ip, vb.), 27.

éç, 25; éçe, 20; epí, **f, o**.

epbaioð, **g**.

epéççí (g.), **e**.

epioðe, **m**.

epium, **l**.

epri, **e, m**; eppioðe, **i**.

epçí (a (arp) and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **o**.

eçta, **h**.

eçtað, **l**.

n-eçtan (g. p.), **k**.

(noh)eçerççaið... çri, **k**.

n-eçerççaið... çri, **m**.

eçram (eçer and pr. suf. 1 s.), **g**.

eçroçc, 24; eçroçcçlam, **c**.

eçrum (eçer and pr. suf. 1 s.), **o**.

eççí, **c**.

Eua, 25, 26, **d, e, f, g, h, k**.

Eupraçten, **d**.

eçamla, **k**; eçamlaib, **a, h**.

pa (ba), 26.

pa (po), **o**.

(nur)paçaið, **p**.

(co nur)[ç]acca, **h**.

paçuba, **a**.

paioçti, **a, b**; -çib, **a, b**.

paicçi, **b**.

paip (pop and pr. suf. 3 s. masc. or neut.), 27, **f, p**.

paipneip, **b**.

paç, 24; paçta (g. p.), **e**.

paçta (adj.), **n**.

paib, **h**.

paél, 15; paéli, **i**.

pen, **d, f, g, i, l, o**.

per (n. s.), 24, 27; (ac.), 26; (g. p.), 27.

paér, **p**.

perabaip, **e**.

paeram, **g**.

(no)perçç, **e**.

perçim, **b, c**.

perçta, **h**.

paçtar, **h**.

perçup, **h, m**.

- (րօտ)բիւ, **g**.
 բիւծ, **b**.
 բիւծնարբ, **o**.
 բիւլ, **h**.
 բիւստմա, **i**.
 բիւ, 26; բիւստ, **c**; -ծիւ, 26.
 բիւստիւ, **i**.
 բիւ, **a, b, c, d, g, h, o**.
 բիւստ, **a, b, m**.
 բիւ, **d**.
 բիւս, **b, d**.
 բիւս, **c**.
 բիւստմա, **a**.
 բիւստ, **l**.
 բիւ (g. s.), 26-7; (n. p.), 27; բիւ
 (voc.), **l**.
 բիւս (ac. p.), 20.
 բիւ, **d, g**.
 բիւստ, **e**.
 բիւստ (g.), **b**.
 բիւստմա, **a**.
 բիւ, **g**; բիւս, **g**.
 բիւստ, **d**.
 բիւստ, **e**.
 բիւստ, **n**.
 բօ, **a, c, d, h, i, l, o, p**.
 բօ ձար, **b, d**.
 բօ լեւ, **b**.
 բօսա, **k**.
 բօսա (g.), **i**.
 բօսա, **b**.
 բօսար, **l**.
 բօսար, 17, **d, k**.
 բօսար (fut. 2 s. of բօսար), **h**.
 բօսար, **b**.
 բօսար (g.), **k**.
 (նօր)բօսարար, **f**.
 բօս, **m**.
 բօս' (բօ սօ), **e**.
 բօսար, **f**.
 բօս' (բօ սօ), **d, e, f**.
 բօս, **a**.
- բօս, 16, 27, **a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k**,
m, n, o.
 բօսար, **b**.
 բօսար, **p**.
 բօսար, **d**; -ն, 24.
 բօսար, **k**.
 բօսար, **i, m**.
 (նօ)բօսարար, **k**.
 բօսար, **n**.
 (նօ)բօսարար . . բօս, **o**.
 բօսար, **l**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 3 s.), **i, l**.
 բօսար, **c**.
 (նօ)բօսար, **e**.
 բօսար, **b**.
 բօսար (բօս and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **f**.
 բօսար m- (բօս and rel.), **i**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 2 s.), **g, n, o**.
 բօսար (բօս and pr. suf. 2 s.), **l**.
 բօսար, **a**.
 բօսար, **p**.
 բօսար (d.), **c**.
 բօս (n. s., g. p.), **e**.
 բօս' (բօ and սօ), **d, m**.
 բօսար, **g**; -ս, **g**.
 բօս, **a, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m**.
 բօս, **b, f, l, n, o**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 1 s.), **g, h**.
 բօսար (բօս and pr. suf. 1 s.), **o**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 1 p.), **g, l, o**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 1 p.), **o**.
 բօսար (բօս and art.), **a, b, f, g, m, o**.
 բօսար [ն], **m**.
 բօս (բօս and pron. suf. 2 s.), **h**.
 բօս' (բօ սօ), **h**.
 բօս (vb.), **i**.
 բօսար, **g**.
 բօսար, **a**.
 բօսար, **k**.
 բօսար (բօս and pr. suf. 2 s.), **o**.
 բօս (բօս and pr. suf. 2 s.), **l, o**.
 բօսար, **g**.

- բնագոյ, **h, l.**
 բնայր, **f, m;** բնարար, **o.**
 բնոման, **d, l, o.**
 (որ)բնութ, **o.**
 բնութեմար, **g.**
 բնութիւն, **l.**
 բնիլ (sb.), **24, 25, l.**
 բնիլ (ind. pres. 3 sg.), **d.**
 բնիւթ, **g, k.**
 բնիրրի (որ and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **a.**
 (ծո)բնիւթ, **n.**
 բո[բ]նիւթ, **n.**
 բուծիւ (բո and pr. suf. 3 p.), **a.**
- 'ճա (oc a), **g.**
 (որ)ճաբ, **n;** ճաբար, **h.**
 ճաբա, **27.**
 ճաբրիւ, **i.**
 ճաճ, **25.**
 ճաճոյն, **24.**
 ճարմ, **h.**
 (նո)ճարար, **m.**
 ճարար, **l;** ճարար (g. s.), **k.**
 ճարար, **k;** ճարարիւ, **h, o.**
 ճարար, **e.**
 ճարար, **24, 25.**
 (որ)ճարար, **26.**
 (օր)ճարար (օր ճարար), **g.**
 (որ)ճարար, **l;** ճարար, **f, h.**
 ճար, **26.**
 ճար, **24.**
 ճարար, **a.**
 ճար, **20, 26.**
 (ծո)ճար, **o;** (ծո)ճար, **g, l.**
 (ծո)ճարար, **d.**
 (նո)ճարար, **e.**
 (ծո)ճարար, **o;** (ծո)ճարար, **l.**
 ճարար, **d.**
 ճար (g.), **a.**
 ճարար, **26;** ճարար (d.), **a;** (n. p.), **k.**
 ճարար (sb.), **m.**
 ճարարիւ, **b;** ճարարիւ, **b.**
- ճարար, **24, k, m.**
 ճար, **24, k.**
 ճարար, **k.**
 ճարար, **g.**
 ճարար, **e;** ճարար, **a.**
 ճարար, **f.**
 (ծո)ճարար, **n.**
 (ծո)ճարար, **a, d, m;** (ծո)ճարար, **25;**
 (ծո)ճարար, **24.**
 (ծո)ճարար, **e, i.**
 (ծո)ճարար, **g, n.**
 ճարար, **24, i.**
 ճարարիւ, **k.**
 (ծո)ճարարիւ, **m.**
 ճարար, **b, n.**
 ճարարիւ, **c.**
 ճարար, **k, l.**
 ճարարիւ, **e.**
 ճարար (n. d.), **b, f, i, o.**
 ճարար (n. p.), **d.**
 ճարարիւ, **c, m, o.**
 ճարար (g. s., n. p.), **c.**
 ճարար, **n.**
 ճարար, **26.**
 ճարար, **a.**
 (ծո)ճարար, **c, f.**
 ճարար, **26;** -նա, **24.**
 ճարար (imp.), **m.**
 (նո)ճարար, **m.**
 ճարար, **n.**
 ճարար, **m.**
- ճարար, **e, k, l, m.**
 ճարարիւ, **c.**
 ճարարիւ (ac.), **k, l.**
 ճարար, **n.**
 ճարար, **h.**
 ճարարիւ, **c.**
 ճարար (n. p.), **b.**
 ճար, **e, l, n.**
 ճարար, **f.**
 ճարար, **h.**

- herɣair̄ce, **h**; -cti, **m**; -ɣair̄cti, **h**.
 herpor̄taac̄aīb, **a**.
 hercai, **a**.
 hEua, **g, k**.
 hi (pron.), **e, f, h**; hi (rel.), **a**.
 hi (prep.), **a, i, l**.
 h[ɣ̄]il, 27.
 hile, **k**.
 himar̄bur, **d**.
 himer̄br̄ec, **d**.
 himrēb, 27.
 hinɣnāb, **h**.
 hirup̄hin, **c, i**.
 hir̄ta, **k**.
 hīce, **a, b**.
 hoɣāb, **c**.
 huain, **g**.
 huair̄i, **d**.
 h[ɣ̄]uil, 24.
 huile, **f, l**; hulib, **m**.
 hulc, **h**.
- i (pron. 3 s. fem.), 15.
 i (prep.), 26, **c, e, h, i, l, m, n, o**.
 i n- (prep.), 20, 25, **a, c, d, e, g, i, l, m, o**.
 i m- (i n-), **k**.
 im(boi i n-), **n**.
 i p-(i n-), 15.
 i n-aɣāib, **o**.
 i (rel.), **g, i**; i p-(i n-), 15.
 Iacoib, 27.
 iar, 26, **e, h, k, m, p**.
 iar m-, **f, m**.
 iar n-, **k, l, m**.
 iarpūb, **m**.
 iar p̄in, **a, c, f, g, h, m, o**.
 iar̄tāiɣe, **o**.
 iar̄taim, **e**.
 iar̄cer, **e**.
 iarum, **e, f, h, i, k, n**.
 iac, **b, f, h**; iacrībe, **b**.
- ic, 17, **i**.
 idon, 25, **a, b, d, k, l, o**.
 Ierupalēm, **e**.
 ip̄ir̄n, **d, h**; ip̄ir̄in, **k, l, o**.
 il (i n-), **b, d**.
 il(œeolaib), **d**.
 ile, **d**; ilib, **o**.
 ille, **e**.
 im, 26, 28, **a, m, n**.
 im' (i mo), **f, h, l**.
 imāc, **g**.
 imacallaim, **m**.
 imad̄, **k**.
 imaīcber, **l**.
 imalle, **h, k**.
 imar̄bair̄ (g.), **e**.
 imar̄boir̄ (g.), **k, l**.
 imar̄bur̄ (ac.), **m**; n-imar̄bur̄ (g.), **l**.
 imárim, 26.
 imb̄ir, **l**.
 imd̄izen, **h**.
 ime, **n**; imme (imb and pr. suf. 3 s.), **i**.
 imēc̄trāc, **a**.
 imluad̄, **c**.
 immāc, **a, f**.
 immerc, **f**.
 im̄p̄oc̄raic̄cib, **b**.
 im̄nēba, 25; -baib, **o**.
 imon (im in), **a, c, m**.
 imor̄po, **a, b, c, d, f, n, o**.
 impe (imb and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **h, n**.
 impu (imb and pr. suf. 3 p.), **h**.
 im̄rātib, **n**.
 himrēb, 27.
 imperam, **i, o**.
 in (art. n. s.), 26, 29, **a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, o, p**.
 in (art. g. s.), 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, **b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, o, p**.
 in (art. ac. s.), 25, **b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n**.
 in n- (nom. s.), **m**; (ac. s.), **e, i**.

- in n- (ac. p.), **m**.
 in (conj.), **l**.
 in (interrog.), **g, i**.
 in (in which), **e**.
 inð (1 and pron. suf. 3 sg. masc.), **h**.
 inð (1 and pron. suf. 3 sg. neut.), **e, g**.
 inað, **f**.
 (porri)inðarþair, **n**.
 1 n-ðiað, **c**.
 inðirpetra, **o**; inðirimm, **d**.
 inðiu, 15, 16.
 inðligteð, **g**; n-inðligteð, **m, p**.
 inðraigð, **b**.
 inðrin, **h, m**.
 inðtleét, **g**.
 inður, **e, f**.
 ingen, 26, 27.
 ingnað, **h**; n-ingnað, **b**.
 ingnair, **h**.
 inn (art. g. s.), **c**.
 inro, **e**.
 in τ- (art. n. s. m.), 28, **a, c, e**.
 in τ- (art. g. s. m.), **o**; (n.), **m**.
 inri (he who), **h, m**.
 inrið (1 and pr. suf. 3 p.), **b**.
 Iobir ðalad, 27.
 Iorðanen, **m**.
 ir (vb.), 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, **a, b, c, d**,
 e, f, g, h, i, k, l, n, o.
 ir (conj.), **d**.
 irin (1 and art.), 15, **b, c, i**.
 Iru, **o**.
 it' (1 and ðo, poss. 2 sg.), **f**.
 it, **e**.
 itcuala, **n**; itcualad, **i**.
 iter (adv.), **k, m**.
 iter (prep.), **g, m, o**.
 Iuda, 27.

 la (g. p.), **m, p**; laa (n. p.), **m**.
 la (prep.), **h**.
 (cop')laa (co polaa), **m**.
 (ron)laad, **l**; polad, 27.
 (rom)laaðra, **o**.
 Laban, 24.
 laei, **a**; lai, **d, m**.
 Laðniu, 20; Laiðen, 15.
 láim (d. s., ac. dual), **h, m**.
 lair (la and pr. suf. 3 s. m.), **e, h, i**,
 k, m.
 lamaim, **g**.
 lan, **a**.
 lanamaim, **p**.
 lar, **c, i**; laréalman, **n**.
 lat (la and pr. suf. 2 s.), **m**.
 laði, **k**.
 lebenðair, **b**; lebeunn, 16.
 lecarb, **b**; lecca, **b**.
 lecið, **k**; (al)lecuð, **h**.
 lee (la and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), **h**.
 (ðo) leðað, **h**.
 (nat)leicc, **g**.
 leiç, **d**.
 [lemnaét], **d**; lemnaéta, **d**.
 lenmim, **n**.
 lenna, **b**.
 leo (la and pr. suf. 3 p.), **h, m**.
 lep, 26.
 lep (le and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), 24.
 leç, **a, d, e, g, h, l, m**.
 leçi, **e**.
 Leui, 27.
 lia, 24.
 lib (la and pron. suf. 2 p.), **i, n**.
 lica, **a**; lícc, **m**.
 ligðair, **a**.
 li (hi ?), 26.
 lim(ra) (la and pr. suf. 1 s.), **d**.
 lín, 26, **d, o**; linair, **h**.
 Iinð (sb.), **b**.
 Iinð (la and pron. suf. 1 p.), **m**.
 loc, **d**; loce, **i**.
 loçt, **d**.
 Iodaim, 25.

- Լճ, **f**; ծոցաբարձ, **i**.
 Լոցար, **a**; Լոցարա, **b**.
 Լոցարայ, **b**.
 (րօ)լօյրք, **i**.
 (րո)լօյրք, **l**.
 Լոմնաճ, **h**.
 Լօր, **l**; Լօր, **27**.
 Ծօ Լօտ, **n**.
 Լսաճ, **k**.
 (co) Լսաճ, **n**.
 Լսուբար, **d, e, f, g, l, n, o, p**.
 Լսուբ, **l, m**; Լսուբ, **a**.
 Լսուբար, **p**.
 Լսուց, **c**.
 (ծօ)Լսուց, **i**.
 Լսուց, **k**.
- m** (pron. inf. 1 s.), բոմտուօ, **9**;
 բոմտուօն, **h**;
 բոմտուօն, **n**; բոմտուօն, **o**;
 բոմտուօն, **g**; բոմտուօն, **d**;
 բոմտուօն, **f**.
- m** for **n** (նո m-ananacap), **h**.
m' (mo), **20**.
ma, **16, g, i**.
mac, **27**; -cc, **26**.
maid, **g, k, l, n**.
maidur, **i**; maidur (g.), **g**.
maidura, **h**.
Malon, **e**.
manerter, **16**.
mannur, **f**.
mar (aen), **i**.
marbad, **28**; (րօ)marbair, **n**;
 (րօ)marbat, **15**; -brat, **27**.
me, **o**.
medon, **d**; medonac, **e**.
meic, **k**.
Mél-briցte, **16**.
mela, **d, p**.
 (րօ)mell, **n**; (no)mellբ, **f**.
 (no)mellար, **l**.
 (րօ)mellար, **n**.
- menma**, **n**.
մերտո, **p**.
մերա, **h**.
met, **a**.
միւլ (n., ac.), **o**; միւլ (g.), **i**.
միլ, **m**.
միւ, **27, 28, a, b, d**.
մին, **26, 27**.
մոնա, **l, o**.
մոն, **l**.
մոյ, **e**.
մոյր, **g. l**.
մոյրմոյր, **e**.
մոնա (p.), **k**; մոնա (s. and d.), **26, 27, 28**.
mo (poss. 1 sg.), **d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o**.
mo (comp.), **g**.
mod, **m**.
Moel-briցte, **9, 15**.
մօյր (ac.), **m, n**.
molad, **c**.
monar, **k, m**.
մօր, **26, 27, a, b, f, h, l, n**;
 մօր[ն], **o**.
մօրբարձ, **b**.
մօրբօլ, **i**.
մօր (adj. assb.), **b**.
մօտ, **l**.
մուց, **b**.
մուր (n.p.), **a**.
մուր,
մուրեր, **i**; մուրեր, **27**.
մուրեր (g.), **o**.
Muman, **20**.
միւր (n.s.), **a, d**; (g.s.), **a**; (d.s.), **a**;
 (ac.), **b**; (n. dual), **a**; (g.p.), **a**.
մուրայ, **a, c**.
- 'n** (ո n-aphæresis of ո), **b, c, e, h**.
n (pron. inf. 1 p.), բոմտուօն, **o**;
 բոմտուօն, **o**; բոմտուօն-
 բար, **n**; բոմտուօն, **l**;
 բոմտուօն, **h**.

na (art. g. s. f.), **b, c, g, i, k.**
 na (art. n. p.), **25, a, b, d, f, h, l.**
 na (art. g. p.), **26, a, b, c, d, e, i, p.**
 na (art. ac. pl.), **a, c.**
 na (conj. neg), **b, d, f, g, l, m, n, o.**
 na (naib, d. p. of in, art.), **20, a, c, e, i, m, o.**
 na m- (na n-, art. g. p.), **b.**
 'n-ap (for 1 n-ap; aphæresis of 1), **f.**
 na n- (art. g. p.), **a, b, c, e, f, g, o.**
 na nn- (art. g. p.), **26.**
 nac (conj. neg.), **i, k.**
 nac (interr. neg.), **o**
 nað, **24.**
 nama, **e.**
 naçip, **f, g, h.**
 natleicc, **g.**
 naçraç (g. s.), **g;** naçpaiç, **f, g, h.**
 neam, **e.**
 neç, **c;** neiç (g.), **g.**
 nell, **n.**
 nem, **k, m;** nembaiç, **m.**
 nemelniçti, **c, e.**
 nemloçtaç, **c.**
 neoç, **m.**
 nephni, **c.**
 nepa, **c.**
 ní (sb.), **b, g, h, k, l, m.**
 ni (neg.), **16, a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o.**
 nico n-(peçup), **h;** -(poelaiç), **h.**
 ni m-(ananacap), **h.**
 nim, **c, d, l, m, n, o.**
 nime, **c, d, f, i, k, o;** nimiç, **i, o.**
 no (vbl. pcle.), nobepça, **e;**
 noçaiçpitiç, **m;** conur-
 [ç]acca, **h;** norpollam-
 naiçend, **f;** norðiçbann, **26.**
 nogepiçtea, **e;** nomellpaç, **f;**
 noñelmaiç, **l;** noropðaiçed, **l;**
 normaçtaç, **f;** noçeçtiç, **f.**
 no (conj.), **24, c, f, g, l, m, p.**

noco m-(luaçu), **d.**
 noco n-, **h.**
 nóeb, **20.**
 noem, **b;** -maib, **b.**
 noemanmanð, **d.**
 noemcaçpaiç, **b.**
 noeiñi, **e.**
 noi (num.), **e, m, o.**
 noiç (n. p.), **b;** noiçme, **l.**
 noiçmuaga (n. p.), **b.**
 noi n- (num.), **c, d.**
 nuallçuba, **m.**
 nuap, **n.**

 o (prep.), **a, b, d, e, m, n, o.**
 o (conj. temp.), **l, o.**
 obenn, **16.**
 oc, **c, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n.**
 ocaimð (oc and pron. suf. 1 p.), **m.**
 occaiç (oc and pron. suf. 2 p.), **g.**
 occu (oc and pron. suf. 3 p.), **l.**
 oçtmaç, **e.**
 ocur (ç), *passim.*
 ocuç (oc and pron. suf. 2 s.), **h.**
 oemenn, **15.**
 oen, **26, 28, a, b, c, d, e.**
 oeip, **e;** oeip, **k.**
 oç, **b.**
 oiç (conj.), **o.**
 oiçeçur, **g.**
 oiçet, **k.**
 oiçpitiçed, **l;** oiçpitiçud, **f.**
 oiçmiciç, **i, o;** oiçmiciç, **d.**
 oiçteç, **e.**
 ol, **20, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o.**
 olai (n. g.), **d.**
 olc, **g, h, o.**
 olðap, **d, g.**
 oltaç, **f, g, o.**
 o'n (o in), **e, n.**
 on, **26, d.**
 n-onoiç, **l.**

- օրսնձ, **h**.
 օր (sb.), **a, c**; օր (g.), **20**.
 օր (vb.), **d, f, o**.
 (րօ)օրծաւօ, **c, d**.
 (նօր)օրծաւօձ, **1**.
 օրստրա (աւր and pron. suf. 2 s.), **1**.
 օր, **c**.
 օրոն, **b, e, k**.
 օրաւօ, **g**; օրաւօք, **g**.
 օրաւօւծ, **h**.
 օտ' (օ ծօ), **g**.
- րօր' (րօ րա), **h**.
 րաւմօ (g.), **i**.
 Քարաշի, **e**.
 Քարծաւր (g.), **e**; -սւր (g.), **e, g, i**.
 Քարծսր, **f, g, h, i**.
 Քարրծաւր (g.), **f**.
 Քարրժաւր (g.), **d**.
 Քարրժսր, **d**.
 Քարժաւր (g.), **i**; -սւր (g.), **m**.
 Քարտսր, **d, i, k, l, n, o**; -ժսր, **e, l**.
 Քատրաճօ, **20**.
 րօրոն, **1**.
 րօնծաւտ, **m**; րօնաւտ, **p**.
 րօնջօ, **e**.
 Քօտար, **15**.
 րօտրտատր, **c**.
 րրոմճաժրաւօ, **a, c**.
 րրոմծօրրուծ, **a, c**.
 րրոմծօրսր, **b**.
 րրոմծսն, **b**.
 րրոմճրատսր, **c**.
- րաձ, **24**.
 րաձարճ, **e**.
 րաձաւծ, **o**.
 րաւծ (րօ րաւ), **g, h**.
 րաւօրծաւօձ (= րօ-), **e**.
 րօրաւծ, **e, k, o**; րօրաւծ, **k**.
 րօրաւծրօք, **o**.
- րաւնաւր (g.), **k**.
 (րօ)րաւնար, **g**.
 (ծօ)րաւտ, **d, h, m**; (ծօր)րաւտ, **f**.
 (ծօ)րաւտար, **n**; (ծօ)րաւտարս, **i**.
 րօ (le), **b, d, i, n**.
 րօքտ, **m**.
 րօւնաւնաւծ, **e**.
 րօջտրա, **m**.
 րօւն, **h, i**.
 րօր, **d**.
 րօրուր, **h**; րօրս, **o**; րօրսն, **g**.
 րօրս, **a**.
 րօրոն, **h**.
 ր, **15, k**.
 րա, **15, i**.
 րա-ն, **d, e**.
 րաճտ, **b, h**.
 րաձուծ, **a, g, k, n**; րաձուծ (g.), **n**.
 րաձտ, **n**.
 րաձ (n.), **c, d, i, k, o**; (g.), **c**; (d.), **a, o**.
 րաձան, **26**.
 րաձուրք, **a**.
 րաձրօրաւծ, **c**; րաձրօրքաձ, **c**; -սն, **c**.
 րաձ[ր]րօտաւծ, **b**.
 րաձրօւն, **c, i**.
 րաձքձ, **a**.
 րաձուծ, **a**; րաձուծք, **a**.
 րաձ, **h**.
- րօ (vbl. pele.), րօ աձար, **o**;
 ր'աւծոն, **n**; րօաւծք, **g**;
 րաւծ (րօ րաւ), **h**; րօձօրքաձ, **28**;
 րօր'քաձ (րօ րօքաձ), **m**.;
 րօրքաձ, **d**; րօրքաձ, **h**;
 րօրքաձ, **k**; րօրքաձ, **f, g**;
 րօրքաձաւօ, **h**; րօրս, **1**;
 րօձաւծ, **d**; րօձաւծաւօ, **n**;
 րօձաւծաւօ, **h**; րօձաւծար, **1**;
 րօձաւծաձ, **e**; րօձաւծաւօ, **o**;
 րօձաւօ, **n**; րօձաւօք, **o**;
 րօձաւօքաձ, **o**; րօձաւօքաձ, **n**;
 րօձաւօք, **n**; րօձաւօքաձ, **1**;
 րօձաւօքաձ, **k**; րօձաւօք, **g**;
 րօձաւօք, **g**.

no (vbl. pele.)—*continued.*

nuperali, **f**; noheterpea-
 rad, **k**; nupacai, **p**;
 noparlai, **i**; noperr, **e**;
 nopria, **g**; noporecongar, **k**;
 noporecongrad, **o**;
 noporemtiz, **e**; nopruib, **o**;
 no[ř]urail, **n**; norgab, **n**;
 nozabura, **h**; nozabutap, **m**;
 cop'gar, **g**; nozebab, **g**;
 nozuid, **m**; notzuid, **h**;
 nopriindarbai, **n**; natpoc, **b**;
 noičeb, **m**; cop'laa, **m**;
 norlai, **g**; nolab, 27;
 nonlaab, 1; nomlaabura, **o**;
 noleic, **h**; noloiğret, **i**;
 notmarbai, **n**;
 nomarbrat, 27; -bat, 15;
 noorđai, **e, d**;
 nahorđaiğeb, **e**; nop', **h**;
 noráib, **e, k, o**; norai, **k**;
 noraiğret, **o**; norannar, **g**;
 nořarai, 1; nořaraiğer, **i**;
 nořaraiğrimar, 1;
 noperrnad, **i**; nopocit, **b**;
 nopoc, **b**; cop'ruib, **o**;
 nupra, **k**; nočairi, **m**;
 nočairmccemniğ, **e**; nočect, **f**;
 nočeiğeb, **e**; nomtimol, 9;
 nočtimolrit, **m**; nočtomail, **h**;
 notparerab, **d**;
 notpociğeb, **m**; nuc, 26;
 norruc, 25; conđatpuc, **o**;
 noturmed, **f**.

no (vbl. pele. infix), apnoet, **e**;
 đapocrapar, 27; đerrnad **e**;
 đerrnar, **i**; đorağara, **g**;
 đoriđnac, 24, 1; đariğne, 24;
 đoriğne, **a, d, m**; -ni, 25;
 đoriğmar, **d**; đoriocair, **h**;
 đoroiğne, **i**; đoroiğne, **e**;
 đoroprait, **g, m**;

đoropra, **c, e, m**; foruca, **k**;
 tarđab, **o**; tarparit, **n**.
 no (intens.), noarab, **a**;
 no[ř]ri[č]ğnimi, 25; noriğ, 26.
 noiib, **h**.
 norc, **m**.

r (pron. infix. 3 s. m.), norgab, **n**;
 norruib, **o**; norlai, **g**.
 r (pron. infix. 3 s. f.), norruc, 25.
 r (pron. infix. 3 s. neut.), norbia, **f, g**;
 norbia, **k**; nuperali, **f**;
 conur[ř]acca, **h**;
 nupretur, **m**; nupra, **k**;
 nočurra, **k**; nupra, **k**.
 r (pron. infix. 3 p.), rođorbae, 28;
 nupacai, **p**;
 norpollamnaiğeb, **f**;
 nororđaiğeb, 1; đoroiğne, **c**.

—ra, 15, 16, **d, e, f, h, i, m, n, o**.
 Sabaoth, **c**.

raet, 1; raetab, **h**.

raetar, **k, l**.

rai, **d**.

ramaiğret, **d**.

ramail, **a**; ramailter, **a**.

ranct (g. p.), **c**.

Sanctur, **c**.

(no)řarai, 1; -aiğrimar, 1.

(no)řaraiğer, **i**; řaruğub, **i**.

Saraphin, **c**.

rarab, **d, l, p**; řarar, **b**.

rarrab, **b**; rartai, **m**; rartar, **c**.

rcailte, **m**.

rcarab, **k**; rcarab... řri, **h**.

(no)rcarratp... řri, **n**.

rač, **i**.

rcerčair, **b**.

rcoloca, 16.

Scerpra, **e**.

rcribenda, **d**.

rcribča, **c**.

- pe (pron.), **d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o.**
 —pe, **o.**
 pe (num.), **c.**
 —pea, **d, h, l, o.**
 peč, **a.**
 Sečna, 26.
 pečt, **f, i, m, o, p;** pečt n-, **a.**
 pečtap, **f.**
 pečtman, **1;** —tmožae, 26.
 pečut (peč and pron. suf. 2 s.), **f.**
 peintep, **i.**
 Sepaphin, **c.**
 perž, 25.
 porerpač, **i.**
 per[č]iž, **k.**
 perca, 27; perca, 28, **c.**
 pi, **a, f, g, h, i, l, m.**
 piap, **d.**
 piat, **a, c, k.**
 —pide, 15, **c, e.**
 pil, 27, **b, e, k.**
 Sil, 26.
 pin (dem.), 25, **a, b, c, e, f, g, h, k, l,**
 m, n, p.
 pinb, **l, n;** pinne, **l.**
 pine, **d;** pinu, **o.**
 pinnper, **o.**
 τ-pinnpiv (g.), **o.**
 pirliži, 25.
 pirpandur, **l.**
 pirpaečpaiž, **k.**
 —piu, **m.**
 —pium, **d, o.**
 plandilžud, **m.**
 plancti (n. s.), **l.**
 pleib, **c.**
 plebcti, **e.**
 plož (n., ac. and d. s.), **a, b, c, i;**
 (g. p.), **b, c, d, o.**
 řlož (d. s.), **a.**
 ploiž (n. p.), **b, c, f.**
 řložu (voc. p.), **i.**
- pmačt, **e, i, k, l.**
 (no)pmačtab, **f.**
 pnižep, **d.**
 pniimaiž, **k.**
 poroči, **b.**
 poroič, **b.**
 polur, 26.
 poillpe, **b.**
 poínmeč, **o.**
 romblarcta, **b.**
 romilir, **b.**
 porač, **c.**
 porpač, **b, c, d.**
 řorpač (g.), **b.**
 porpa, 26, **d, f, o.**
 τ-řorpaiv (g.), **o.**
 porpta, **a;** porptab, **a.**
 ppeač (g. p.), **b;** ppeič, **a, i.**
 τ-[p]peib, **a.**
 τ-ppota (g.), **m;** ppočab, **b.**
 ppuč, **d, m, n, p.**
 ptoce, **i.**
 —pu, **m.**
 puail, **k.**
 (con')puidep (co poruidep), **o.**
 puidižud, **a.**
 pum, **l.**
 pučac, **d, i.**
- τ (pron. infix. 2 s.), počbia, **f, g;**
 počpuičaiž, **o;** počcui, **n;**
 počgab, **n;** počmapbair, **n;**
 počmell, počmellurcar, **n;**
 conđatpuc, **o.**
 τ (pron. infix. 3 s. neut.), počžuib, **h;**
 natleicc, **g.**
 č' (do, poss. 2 sg.), **f, k, m, o.**
 ča, **i.**
 (arđom)čapa, **f.**
 (pur)ča, **k.**
 (nočur)ča, **k.**
 čabair, **e, f, l, m, n.**

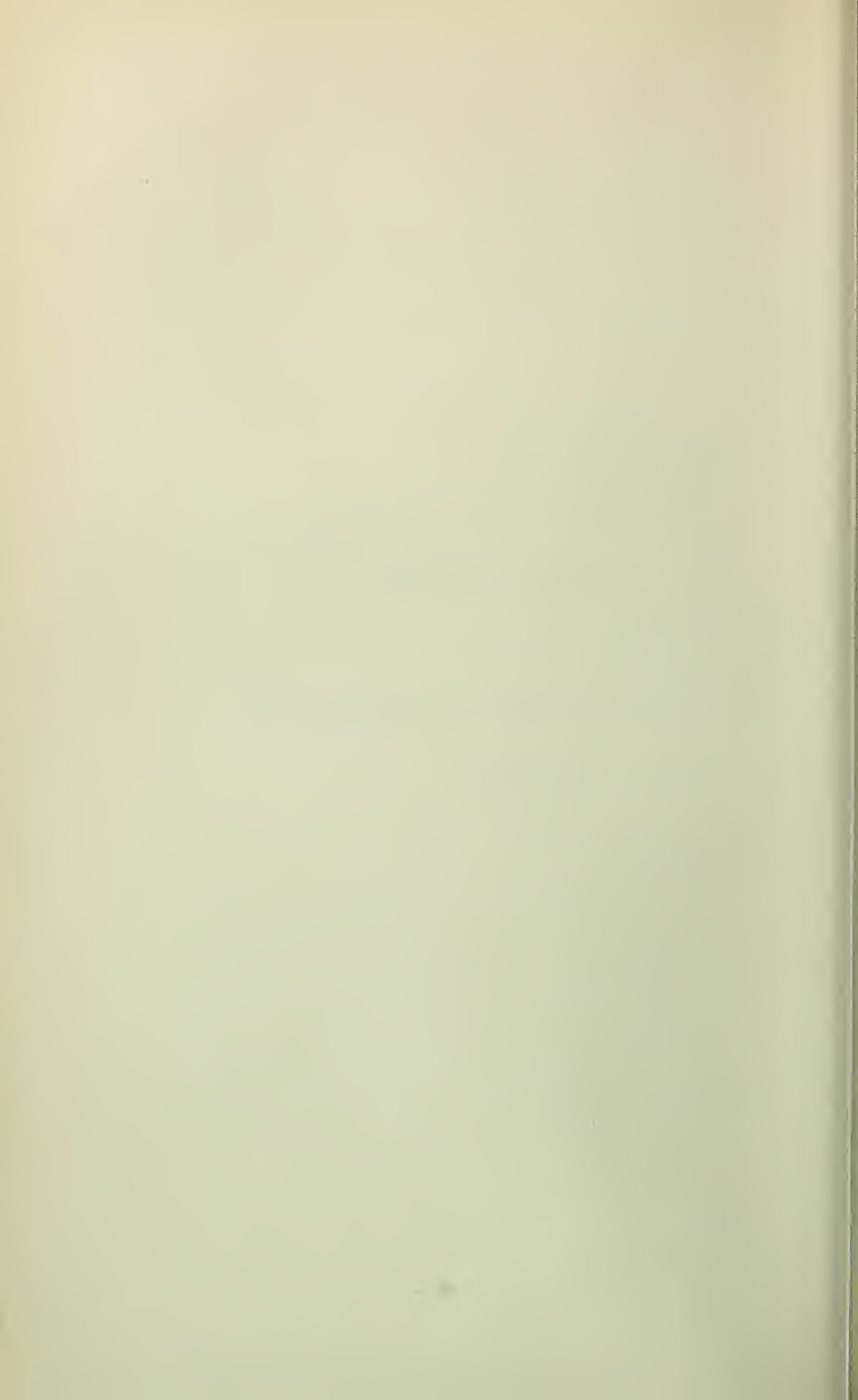
- tabrað, o.
 taebnoót, l.
 taetaipra, l.
 tai, n.
 tainic, e.
 taiṛ, e, g, n.
 taiṛberc, f.
 (no)taipur, m.
 (no)taipmóemniḡ, e.
 taiṛmteót, d.
 taiṛmteóctur, d, m.
 taiṛnemaó, h; -aóa, b.
 talman (d., ac.), a, e, h, l, m, o.
 talman (g.), i, k, m, p.
 talum (n., d., ac.), 25, l.
 tan, 20, f, g, h, k.
 tanac, 15, n.
 tanic, k, n, p; tanuc, o.
 tar (vb.), l; tar (prep.), e, i.
 tarðab, o.
 tarmaurc, n.
 tarnoót, h.
 taruc (tar and pron. suf. 2 s.), h.
 tear, 25.
 teó, l, p.
 teóeb, i.
 (no)teóct, f.
 tebmannairb, o.
 teḡdair, d.
 teḡeb, f; teiḡeb, f.
 teinib, 25.
 (no)teipeb, e.
 teit, b, g.
 tene, l; -nib, l, p.
 tercc, e.
 termedon, i.
 (nir)tercrað, l.
 ti, k.
 tiaḡum, n.
 tiber (fut.), d.
 Tibur, d.
 tic, n; ticður, m.
 ticrað, m; -rait, f.
 tideót, h, i, n.
 (ðor)idnaót (ðoroðidnaot), 24, l;
 tiḡ, k; tiḡe, 16.
 tiḡerpa, f, g, n, o.
 Tiḡur, m, n.
 timóell, 27, a.
 timóuairc, c.
 timna, f; -nairb, k.
 timnai, i.
 timórc, m.
 tinpeð, 25; -riub, 24.
 (nom)timol, 9; (no)timoilurc, m.
 tir, 24, 25, n; tire, b.
 tirmaib, p; -muḡub, n.
 tir, g.
 tírað, l, n; tirtauṛ, o.
 tlaót, h.
 tlaóca (g.), h.
 tlaic, k.
 tnué, c.
 tobur, d.
 tocaib, m.
 toðáleb, l.
 toeb, e.
 toḡaeót, g.
 toile (g.), o.
 toimleb, e.
 toipriub, b.
 (ðo)toipmoric, d.
 toipri, b.
 toipeó, o.
 tomailc, f, g, m.
 tomlu, g.
 tomur, a.
 torað, f, g, k.
 torairb, b.
 torraó, e.
 torri, k, l; -riḡ, k.
 torri, e; -tib, b, d.
 torub, k.
 toraó, b.

- τῆα, 25, e, m.
 (ῥο)τῆαρεῖα, d.
 τῆα, e; -ῆα, k.
 τῆεβ, 17; -βε, 27; εῖβ, 27.
 τ-[ῥ]ῆεῖβ, a.
 τῆεῖβ[ῥ]εῖβ, 28.
 τῆετ (sb.), c.
 τῆετ' (τῆε βο), c.
 τῆε (num.), 28, a, b, d, e, m.
 τῆεα, d, i, l, m, o.
 τῆεα n- (prep.), d.
 τῆεαν, a, o.
 τῆεαρ, b.
 τῆεαῖον n-, o.
 τῆεατ' (τῆεα βο, poss. 2 sg.), o.
 τῆεα, 20, 28; -ῆετ, m.
 τῆεαῖε, e.
 τῆεαῖε, l.
 τῆεε, n, p.
 (ῥο)τῆεοῖρεβ, m.
 τῆεοῖρεβ, h.
 τῆεοῖ, c.
 τῆεα, 28, e, l; -ῆεα, k; -ῆε, h.
 ῆε, f, g, o.
 ῆεαῖε, f.
 [ῆεαῖε], d.
 τῆεαῖερετ, d, e.
 τῆεαρ, c.
 τῆε, g, l.
 τῆεα, g; -αῖ, n; -αρ, g.
 τῆεατ, i.
 τῆεαῖετ, m.
 τῆεαῖε, b.
 ῆεαρ, f.
 τῆεαρ, d.
 τῆεα, l, o.
 τῆεα, f.
 (ῥο)τῆεαῖε, f.
 uaabor, 26.
 uaḁtar, m; -aḁ, a, e.
 uada[ib], a; -ib (ua with pr. suf. 3 p.), p.
 noimuaḁa (n.p.), b.
 uaiḁl, d.
 uaiḁmm (ua and pron. suf. 1 s.), h.
 uaiḁn (g.s.), c.
 (h)uaiḁn, g.
 uaiḁe, a.
 uaiḁr (sb.), d, e.
 uaiḁr (conj.), d, e, f, g, i, l, m, n, o.
 (h)uaiḁre (p.), d; huaiḁri (p.), d.
 uaiḁriḁ, d.
 uaiḁt (ua and pr. suf. 2 s.), g.
 uaiḁaib, p.
 uaiḁn, c.
 uaiḁaib (uaiḁr and pr. suf. 3 p.), c.
 uaiḁalaḁraḁ (g.p.), e; uaiḁli (sb.), o.
 uaiḁrum (uaiḁr and pron. suf. 1 s.), d.
 ubaiḁl (g.), h, m; (ac.), h, m.
 ubaiḁl, d, g, h.
 uḁt, 25, e.
 uile (g.), g; uilcc (g.), g.
 uile, b, c, e, g, i, o.
 (h)uile, f, l.
 uileḁumaḁtaḁ, a.
 uileḁumaḁtaḁaḁ (g.), c.
 uirḁ (n.p.), d.
 uirḁtuter, c.
 (h)uile, h.
 uile, 28; uli (n.p., g.p., ac.p.), g, m, o.
 (h)ulib, m.
 um, m.
 uraḁaib, c.
 urce, 24, p; urci[u], 25.
 Ultu, 20.

LECTURE II.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.



THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

SUCCESSIONS FROM BOOKS OF LEINSTER AND BALLYMOTE.

III.

AT folio 15 b, Marianus inserted the following catalogue of Irish kings who belonged to the northern half of Ireland:

hí ríunt ríathú [ppríncep] híberniæ qui ex dímedía parte eíur, íd erí, do leth Chuinn [ex dímedío Connú], ređerunt, o Chunn cétchatach co ríand, mac Mál-Sechnaill.

Conn, Art, Cormac, anní 60.
Corppi, mac Cormaic, anní 30.
Fíache Múllethan, anní 25.
Múredeach Tíreach, anní 4.
Euchú Múgmedóin, anní 25.
Conlae Roiss, anní 4.
Níall, anní 27.

These are the princes of Ireland of the moiety [called] the Half of Conn, that reigned from Conn of the Hundred Battles to Flann, son of Mael-Sechnaill.

Conn [of the Hundred Battles], Art, Cormac, 60 years.
Corppi, son of Cormac, 30 years.
Fíache Múllethan, 25 years.
Múredeach Tíreach, 4 years.
Euchú Múgmedóin, 25 years.
Conlae Roiss [*read* Colla Uais], 4 years.
Níall, 27 years.

Nathi [Ṫathi], annir lx.
 Loegaere, mac Nell, annir lxi.
 Aillill Molt, mac n[Ṫ]athi, annir xx.
 Luzaed, mac Loegaere, annir xxiii.
 Murchertach, macc Ercca, annir xx.
 Túathal Mailgarb, annir xxiii.
 Diarmeac, mac Fergura, annir xx.
 Fergur 7 Domnall, da mac Muirceprtaig meic Ercca,
 annir xxx.
 Muiredach Muinderǵ, annir xii.
 Anmire, mac Sétnai, annir iii.
 Baitan, mac Muirceprtaig 7 Echoid, mac Domnaell,
 meic Murchertach, annir iii.
 Baetan, mac Murchada, annir xvi.
 Anmire, annir vii.
 Colman bec, mac Diarmata 7 Aed, mac Anmepach,
 annir xiii.
 Suibni, mac Colma[í]n moir, annir vi.

Dathi, 60 years.
 Loegaere, son of Niall, 66 years.
 Aillill Molt, son of Dathi, 20 years.
 Luzaed, son of Loegaere, 23 years.
 Murchertach, son of Erc, 20 years.
 Tuathal Mailgarb, 18 years.
 Diarmait, son of Fergus, 20 years.
 Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Murchertach, son of Erc,
 30 years.
 Muiredach Muinderǵ [Red-neck], 12 years.
 Anmire, son of Setna, 4 years.
 Baitan, son of Muirehertach and Echoid, son of Domnall, son
 of Muirchertach [son of Erc], 4 years.
 Baetan, son of Murchad, 16 years.
 Anmire, 7 years.
 Colman the Little, son of Diarmait and Aed, son of Anmire,
 13 years.
 Suibni, son of Colman the Great, 6 years.

Aed Slane, mac Diarmata, annir iii.
 Aed Alaeinn, mac Domnall, annir vii.
 Oengur, mac Colma[1]n, annir viii.
 Suibni Mend, mac Fachtna, annir vii.
 Domnall, mac Aeda, annir xxxv.
 Conall 7 Cellach, da mac Mailecoba, annir xv.
 bladmecc 7 Diarmait, da macc Aeda Slane, annir viii.
 Sechnarach, mac bladmeicc, annir v.
 Cendfaelad, mac bladmeicc, annir viii.
 Finnachta, mac Dunchada, annir xviii.
 Longsech, mac Oengura, annir viii.
 Congall, mac Fergurra, annir vii.
 Fergal, mac Maelebuin, annir xii.
 Fogartach, mac Cernach, annir ii.
 Cinaid, mac Irgalach, annir iii.
 Flaithbertach, mac Longsech, annir vi.
 Aed, mac Fergael, annir x.
 Domnall, mac Murchada, annir xx.

Aed Slane, son of Diarmait, 4 years.
 Aed Alaeinn, son of Domnall, 7 years.
 Oengus, son of Colman, 9 years.
 Suibni Mend, son of Fachtna, 7 years.
 Domnall, son of Aed, 35 years.
 Conall and Cellach, two sons of Mailcoba, 15 years.
 Bladmecc and Diarmait, two sons of Aed Slane, 9 years.
 Sechnasach, son of Bladmecc, 5 years.
 Cendfaelad, son of Bladmecc, 4 years.
 Finnachta, son of Dunchad, 18 years.
 Longsech, son of Oengus, 9 years.
 Congall, son of Fergus, 7 years.
 Fergal, son of Maelduin, 12 years.
 Fogartach, son of Cernach, 2 years.
 Cinaid, son of Irgalach, 4 years.
 Flaithbertach, son of Longsech, 6 years.
 Aed, son of Fergael, 10 years.
 Domnall, son of Murchad, 20 years.

Niall, mac Fergaele, annir xii.
 Donnchad, mac Domnael, annir xiiii.
 Aed, mac Neil, annir xxi.

—*—

Conchobor, mac Donnchada, annir xiiii.
 Niall, mac Aeda, annir xiii.
 Maelpechnaell, annir xii.
 Aed, mac Nel, annir xiii.
 Flann, mac Moilpechnaill.

Niall, son of Fergael, 15 years.
 Donnchad, son of Domnall, 18 years.
 Aed, son of Nial, 22 years.

Conchobor, son of Donnchad, 19 years.
 Niall, son of Aed, 13 years.
 Mael-Sechnaill, 12 years.
 Aed, son of Nial, 13 years.
 Flann, son of Moil-Sechnaill.

With respect to the transcription, the word *Mullečan* was first written *Mullachlečan*. Marianus then placed a deletion-dot under each letter of *lach*. *Erpca*, of *Murcheptach*, mac *Erpca*, was originally *ceppca*, but a point was put over, and another under, the initial *c*. These and such variants as *Muirceptaig*—*Muircheptaig*—*Murcheptaig*, *Mupebeach*—*Muirebeach*, *Nell*—*Neil* were probably the result of oversight.

The following, however, cannot be accounted for in a similar manner. They show how early, and to what extent, phonetic forms and the consequent corruption made their appearance in the transcription of Irish MSS. Passing over the *vox nihili*, *Nathí*, in which the radical *Ō* was omitted, as not being pronounced when eclipsed by *n*, we have evidence under his own hand that the copyist,

* A line is drawn here in the original.

whether he worked from memory or from an exemplar, had the accurate forms available. Yet he wrote the same words correctly or corruptly at haphazard.

Corrupt forms.		Correct forms.
(Ae.)		(A1.)
Aeð.		baizan.
Alaemn.		C1a1ð.
baetan.		Ma1lḡarb.
Ḍiapmaeτ.		Ma1lecoba.
Ḍomnaell.		
Ḥerḡael.		
Ḥerḡaele.		
Loeḡaere.		
Luḡaeð.		
Mael-Sechnaill.		
Maelbum.		
	(<i>Nominative.</i>)	
blaðmecc.		Coḡmac.
	(<i>Genitive.</i>)	
Colman.		Colman.
Ḍomnael.		Ḍomnaill.
Ḥerḡael.		Ḥerḡaele.
Mael } Sechnaill.		Ma1lecoba.
Moi1 }		Sechnaill.
Sechnaell.		

This confirms the conclusion already drawn, that, namely, the presence of such phenomena can form no linguistic basis whereon to determine the date of a composition.

Respecting the subject matter, the list was manifestly drawn up to show that since the bipartite division of Ireland, in the second century of the Christian era, between Conn of the Hundred Battles and Eogan Mor, or Mogh Nuadhat, the Half of Conn, namely, the northern moiety, supplied nearly all the over-kings. Why the compiler stopped short at Flann (*ob.* 916), it is apparently useless to suggest; especially, as Donnchad, son of Flann, reigned from A.D. 919 to A.D. 944.

There is no break to correspond with the native division of national history. Irish chroniclers divide our annals into Pre-Christian and Post-Christian: the point of discrimination being the

advent of St. Patrick as missionary. The pagan portion of the Catalogue of Marianus includes from Conn to Dathi. The errors contained therein are considerable. Conlae Roiss is an unaccountable form for Colla Uais. The true sequence is: Fiacha, Colla Uais, Muridech Tirech, Coelbad, Eochu Mugmedon, Niall. This will be apparent by comparison with the poem appended from the *Book of Leinster* (L) with variants from the *Book of Ballymote* (B).

The author, Gilla Coemain (Devotee of St. Coeman; of, perhaps, Russagh, co. Westmeath), flourished in the second half of the eleventh century. The other chronological poem composed by him and already referred to* is dated A.D. 1072. One of the additional verses in L calls him son (*mac*); the B copy, grandson, or descendant (*ua*), of Gilla Samthainne—Devotee of [abbess] Samthann (*ob.* 739). He may thus have belonged to the Ui-Cairbre: a sept that inhabited the barony of Granard, co. Longford, in which the establishment of the saint in question was situated.

He gives the names, regnal years and modes of death of the over-kings who ruled Ireland from the grandson of Noah to Loegaire, the contemporary of St. Patrick. To discuss the reliability of the information thus afforded is beside the present purpose.† The piece is here given for two reasons. It presents in a convenient form the traditional knowledge of the subject. The chief object of the selection is, however, to illustrate the metrical form—Debide—in which the great bulk of native poetry has been cast. In connexion herewith, one fact is of special significance. The synopses‡ subjoined relative to *Concord* prove that, as regards one of the chief elements, B is superior to L,—fresh proof that an older MS. is not necessarily the more reliable.

The data to my knowledge appertaining to Debide are as follows:—

The authorities in MS. number five. They will be found, text and translation, appended to the present Lecture. I.—IV. are taken from the *Book of Ballymote*. I. is contained in a tract upon metric forms; II. in a treatise explanatory of the measures peculiar to the different orders of bards. III. and IV. belong to the *Book of the*

* Lect. I., p. 23.

† The chronology derivable from the text is annexed, for comparison with that of the Synchronistic Tracts appended to Lecture III.

‡ Notes L, M.

Ollam, or Professor of Poetry: the former, to a section treating of metres; the latter, to a recapitulation thereof. V. is from the *Book of Leinster*. The **a** and **b** verses are respectively the eighth and ninth of fourteen quatrains descriptive of twelve chief kinds of poetry (*ard aiste in dana*). The **c** stanza occurs amongst verses illustrative of bardic technical terms.

I., in the present recension, to judge from one of the examples, was compiled in the latter half of the eleventh century. Flannacan O'Kelly, king of Bregia (the eastern portion of Meath), died, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 1060. In the following year, his son, Flann, was slain by Garvey O'Casey, head of a rival family, who thus acquired the kingship.* This Flann was, perhaps, the person to whom the bardic exhortation in **m** was addressed.

The Tract is one of the two authorities which give details of the metres. It opens, somewhat inauspiciously, by reproducing without comment a statement calculated to render dubious the distinction between Regular and Irregular Debidé. According to what is given below under Rule 3, the **a** quatrain would seem to belong to Regular Debidé. The *Clithar* mentioned therein was probably a wooded plain either near Dundalk, or in Fir-Cell (barony of Eglisli, King's Co.).

The lines in **c** show the vitality of tradition, being the most ancient to be found in the five pieces. They deal with a subject that is purely pagan, and were apparently composed to deride the inefficacy of the Lobe Charm.† Of the author, the Ultonian poet, Flann, I know nothing more.

In the *Book of Ballymote*,‡ the opening line of the example in **d** is given as an instance of *Emain*, or Duplication (of the initial letter). The authorship is there ascribed to no less a personage than Cuchullain: *the doughtiest hero of the Scots*§ thus acquiring a fresh title to fame.||

That the Composite in **e** was not merely theoretical, but brought into operation at an early period, is proved by the occurrence of the

* Note A.

† Note B.

‡ P. 302 a, ll. 46-7.

§ *Fortissimus heros Scotorum*, Tigernach. O'Flaherty, as if not to be outdone, calls him *decantatissimus pugil* (Ogygia, Pars III., cap. xlvii., p. 279).

|| Note C.

same metre in the *Tale of the Swine of Mac Dathó*, given in the *Book of Leinster*.*

The similar formation in **g** is of interest, as being that in which the "Ten poems [= 94 quatrains] of the Resurrection" appended to *Saltair na Rann* are composed. It likewise supplies the name, which has not been given in the published transcript of the *Psalter*.† In the Rules, to be mentioned hereafter, the measure is one of those included under the term *Oglachus*.

The metre of **l** is employed in a quatrain upon St. Mochta of Louth (Aug. 19), quoted in the Martyrology of Tallaght, in the *Book of Leinster*. The verse is mutilated, but another copy occurs amongst the *Lebar Brecc* glosses on the *Calendar of Oengus*.‡

The versification, such as it is, of the final section (**o**) reflects more credit on the composer than the biographical and historical knowledge displayed therein.

II., if *Donnchad the Brown* (**a**) be the same as *Donnchad the Brown* of a quatrain in the *Annals of Ulster* (A.D. 929), cannot date, in its present form, beyond the second quarter of the tenth century.§

The references in the **c** stanza are explained by another entry (A.D. 840) in the same *Annals*: which likewise has a copy of the verse that fortunately preserves the true reading, *hostages*, instead of the unmeaning words of II. and III.||

Attention may be directed to the charming description (**j**) of the blackbird in song. It will bear comparison with the two similar quatrains on the margin of the St. Gall *Priscian* (foll. 203-4), of which Nigra¶ wrote with such true feeling.

Amo figurarmi il povero monaco che, or fa più di mille anni, stava copiando il manoscritto, e, distratto un istante dal canto dei merli, contemplava dalla finestra della sua cella la verde corona di boscaglie che circondava il suo monastero nell' Ulster o nel Connaught, e, dopo avere ascoltato l'agile trillo degli uccelli, recitava queste strofe e ripigliava poi più allegro l'interrotto lavoro.

Mael-fabaill (**k**) may have been either the king of Carrigabracky,

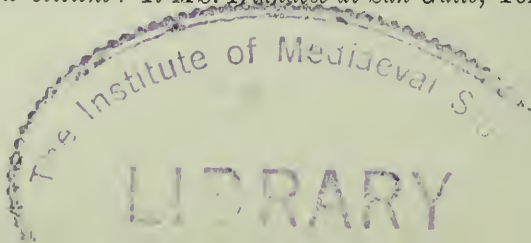
* Note D. For the text, with the variants of two other MSS., see Windisch: *Irische Texte*, pp. 96 sq. † P. vi.

‡ Note E.

§ Note F.

|| Note G.

¶ *Reliquie Celtiche: Il MS. Irlandese di San Gallo*, Torino, 1872, p. 23.



in Inishowen, co. Donegal, who died A.D. 881 ; or the king of Aidhne, a territory in Galway, co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmaeduagh, who died in 891.*

III. is of equal authority with II. The example in the opening section may be taken as showing that the authorship was different. The same writer would hardly have varied in the illustration of one measure. In a poetic eulogy of king Aed, preserved in an eighth-century MS. of the Monastery of St. Paul, Carinthia, Rairiu (the hill of Reerin, co. Kildare) signifies the province of Leinster. It has probably the same meaning here ; not Rairiu = Offally, Queen's Co., as in Gilla Coemain's poem (f 6).

In accordance with the quatrain in **k**, the composition may date from the last quarter of the ninth century.†

The verse (**g**) ascribed to the national patroness is more in keeping than the similar attribution in Terminational Debidé given in the *Tripartite Life*.‡

The connexion of St. Columba (**h**) with the Cauldron, or Charybdis, of Breacan (between Rathlin Island and the northern coast of Antrim) took place, according to the Life of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise,§ when the saint was returning to Iona after his final visit to Ireland, a few years before his death.

With reference to the stanza in **m**, Robartach and Suibne, sons of Maenach, died as stewards of the monastery of Slane, co. Meath, A.D. 787 and 814, respectively.|| The quatrain in question, with its mention of *meal-sifting and door-keeping*, may accordingly embody the complaint of a lay-brother of that establishment respecting the comparative lightness of the duties assigned to the *Son of Cu-abba* by one of the above mentioned *oeconomi*.

IV. is chiefly valuable for the statements respecting the abbreviated line in Short Debidé. The substitution of the opening lines as mnemonics instead of the full text of the examples is proof that the piece was transcribed, perhaps composed, with knowledge of II. and III.

V. **a**, **b** are intended to exemplify in themselves the formation of the measures they respectively describe. The author belonged

* Note H.

† Note H (a).

‡ Rolls' Ed., p. 150.

§ Quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 263.

|| Note I.

to the sept of O'Rooney, hereditary poets of Mac Gennis, king of Ulidia (cos. Antrim and Down). His death took place, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, A.D. 1079.* V. c supplies independent authority for Lobe Dehide. Its chief importance, however, consists in the reading of the example.

The pieces, it will be seen, afford no information, except in a few instances, beyond the name and example of the metre. They were, in fact, mere memoranda for proficients. The principles of the art and the application thereof must consequently have been imparted orally. That instruction of the kind existed in active and continuous operation is sufficiently attested by the magnitude, influence and vitality of the Bardic Order.

The metric doctrine thus delivered finds a partial echo in the Rules formulated by the Franciscan, O'Mulloy, in his *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica*, published at Rome in 1677. (From that work they were transferred by O'Donovan into his *Irish Grammar*.) In the author's time, versification was still cultivated as a hereditary avocation. To judge, however, from accessible material, bardism had already in part become a lost art.

In reference to the present treatment, it has to be mentioned that the lines of the verses are written without a break in the MSS. Furthermore, the labour of discrimination is rarely relieved by punctuation, or otherwise. Not infrequently indeed it is aggravated by considerable illiteracy of transcription. To these difficulties has to be added the meagreness of the native vocabularies within reach. (For obvious reasons, the illustrative character of the examples can seldom be preserved in the translation.) Under the circumstances, no finality is claimed for the conclusions arrived at in this Lecture.

To illustrate the Rules, I set down the opening lines of Gilla Coemain's poem :—

hEpu apð, moí nappíð,	Eriu sublime, isle of the kings,
maðen molbcaé na moíðnim,	Laudible scene of great deeds ;
Noco n-éicir ðuni a ðiac,	Nor knows any person its state,
Co noípuar hua lamíac.	Until the grandson of Lamech found it.

* Note J.

1. The verse or quatrain is called *rann iomlan*, and consists in its normal form, as seen above, of four *quarters* (*cethramhna*), or lines. Each quatrain must make independent sense. Not infrequently, each distich is similarly complete. The first half-quatrain is called *the leading* (*seolad*); the last, *the closing* (*comhad*).

To this Rule, I. **i, j, n, o** form exceptions. The example of heptasyllabic *Laid Luascach* (**o**) given elsewhere in the *Book of Ballymote** has five (not six) lines in the verse.

2. Each line is made up of seven syllables. In the numeration, what is called *vowel-drowning* (*bathudh guthaighe*) is taken into account. When, namely, a word ending in a vowel is followed by a word commencing with a vowel, elision of the first takes place, when necessary for the scansion. Thus, line 3, ðunı̄ a ðı̄ac̄, is to be pronounced ðun' a ðı̄ac̄, three syllables. In all other cases, they are retained, each being counted separately. Thus we have, **a 1**, hĕpı̄u ap̄o (three syllables).

By means of this Rule we can conclude, for instance, that the B reading of **a 1**, which omits ðı̄c̄h, is correct. The L lection makes the line hypermetrical, uā being a dissyllable. ðı̄c̄h was, accordingly, a gloss that crept into the text.

Aphaeresis is likewise employed to produce the requisite number of syllables. Thus we have (**a 4**):—

'Sın Mumain ðo mall ĕpı̄ne.

In [S]leç̄t Stairn 'pın ðebair̄ ðumı̄o (**b 3**), the omission of ı̄ was owing to the scribe of L reading Stairn as a dissyllable. ı̄pın is correctly given in B.

To the Rule relative to heptasyllabic lines, there are the following exceptions: namely, four (opening) syllables are wanting (1) in the first line (II.—III. **b, d, h, i, l**, IV. **c, e, g**: the authority for the amount omitted is IV. **d**); (2) in the first and fourth lines (II.—III. **e**, IV. **a**, V. **c**); (3) in the second and fourth (I. **k, l**); (4) four syllables in the first line and six in the fourth (I. **b, c**, II.—III. **f**, if my arrangement be correct); (5) three in the fourth (I. **i**, according to my division).

* Note K.

How completely the short initial line, which is so well authenticated, had become forgotten is shown, to take a typical instance, in the first volume of the new edition of the *Annals of Ulster*.* The opening lines of a quatrain are printed thus: [The metre is Rannaidacht Bec.]

Cí muilinn,
Ce ro mílτ mop ði éuirinn.

At foot is a note: "Cí muilinn. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish poets."

But, in the first place, repetition of the words will still leave the line a syllable short; secondly, this distich is proof in itself that the abbreviation took place in the beginning of the line. For muilinn is in *Correspondence* (Rule 5) with éuirinn. The collocation accordingly is:—

Cí muilinn,
Ce ro mílτ mop ði éuirinn.

3. In every line, two words, whereof neither is to be the article, possessive pronoun, preposition, or conjunctive, must begin with a vowel, or the same consonant. This is called *Concord* (*uaim*). Hence, line 1, we find Eriu—arð (vocalic); l. 2, maigen mólbtach na mopgum (consonantal): where na, being the article, does not hinder the *Concord*.

(a) In compounds, the *Concord* is formed by the initial letters:—

Coicá ingen in̄gnaicé (i—i), **a** 2.
ImMaig Rúaib roðacaóin (p—p), **h** 4.
Deḡ mac Slánuill, ní raeb-ró (r—r), **j** 4.
Cprrin ḡreic uaémar, acḡairb (u—a), **b** 5.

(b) The verbal particles do and po (when not joined with other particles), no and negatives do not form *Concord*:—

Docer coemdoip Cindmará (c—c), **p** 6.
Noco n-ḡitip duni a diaé (ð—ð), **a** 1.
Co rotoḡlad Top Conainð (τ—τ), **b** 6.
Co noḡuar Ua lamíac (u—u), **a** 1.

* Pp. 110-11.

(c) The eclipsing letters are not employed in *Concord*:—

Nuadu Arɣaɣlám na n-eé (a—e), **d** 6.

Arım τρι n-ðeíé m-bliaban bpar (b—b), **g** 1.

From this it follows, either that *Concord* was introduced before Eclipsis; or that the eclipsing letters were rightly regarded as not radically connected with the words to which they were prefixed.

(d) Similarly, ð, ʳ and ɛ are not available for *Concord*:—

(ð) I τopáar ár p[h]ep ñ-hEpenð (e—e), **g** 2.

Ð' hErimón ir ð'Eber ðolɣaem (e—o), **f** 1.

(ʳ) Cóic bliabna ðo Sheɣna arɣ (e—a), **h** 6.

ðliabain ðo Shláne, ðo'n laeé (l—l), **d** 1.

(ɛ) Co n-epbaɣɣe ðe éám iarɣain (a—i), **a** 6.

Ðoóioð Neimeð éc ðe éám (e—a), **b** 2.

The quiescence of these letters was accordingly established prior to the Rule relative to *Concord*.

(e) According to the Rule, r, when followed by a vowel or consonant, requires a vowel or the same consonant to form the second alliterative. This, however, has to be modified with respect to l, n and r. Thus:

Slánoll—rúairc (**i** 6);

Séɣna—rlám (**l** 4);

Slánuill—raeb (**j** 4);

Sirlam raɣeð rluarɣ (**m** 3);

Sirna—rlaɣɣaín (**j** 5);

rluarɣ—raep (**q** 1);

Sirna—rríanaib (**j** 6);

rnımaıɣ—rırıraeɣraıɣ.*

Sirna—rleɣtaib (*ib.*);

It may consequently be concluded that r forms *Concord* with rl, rn, rr and *vice versa*.

Concord is twofold—*Improper* and *Proper*. The *Proper*, or *true*, *Concord* (*firuaım*) takes place when the vocalic or consonantal agreement (as defined above) is found in the two final words of the line; otherwise, it is called *Improper* (*uaım gnuise*). Hence we have,

* Lecture I., p. 58 **k**, *supra*.

l. 2, molbēhach—mopghom; l. 3, duni—diach, *Proper Concord*:
l. 1, Epiu—apō; l. 4, (p̄)uair—ua, *Improper Concord*.

The *Improper Concord*, it is laid down, may replace the *Proper* in the first and second lines; but the *Proper* must of necessity occur in the third and fourth. With respect to Irregular Debide, however, V. b and the poem of Gilla Coemain show that this Rule has to be taken with some exceptions.* The test of Regular and Irregular Debide may be respectively defined, according to these, as the presence or absence of *Concord* (whether *Proper* or *Improper*) in all, or from any, of the lines of a quatrain.

It may be well to quote a few examples to show the textual value of *Concord*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*,† O'Donovan gives the text and translation of the second line of a quatrain as follows:—

“huc ač cuma in τ-բիրր—At Ath-Cuma-an-tseisir: i.e. the Ford of the Slaughtering of the Six. This name is now obsolete.”

In Vol. I. of the *Annals of Ulster*,‡ we have:

“huc ačcuma inō րբիրր.—The Ford of the Slaughter of the Six. Not identified.”

Here the *Concord* is plainly between the a of ačcuma in and the e of րբիրր. This proves that ač is the inseparable particle; not the substantive ač, a ford. The meaning is consequently: “At the cutting-off of the six” (whose names follow). Besides, there is no ford at the place in question.

In the Rolls' edition of the *Tripartite*,§ the following occurs: “Aed . . xxvii . cotorchair icath Da Fherta—Aed [reigned] twenty-seven [years] and fell in the battle of Da Fherta.” That is, the combination icath is resolved into i cath, *in the battle*. In the poem from the *Book of Ballymote*|| appended to Lecture IV., there is a quatrain (q 4) on the subject, which presents the same MS. grouping. But the *Concord* gives the true division:—

lc Ač-dā-pepta inṛbur—At very cold Ath-da-ferta.

This agrees with the *Annals of Ulster* (A.D. 819), which have the Latin equivalent:¶ iuxta Uadum-duarum-urpucum—*near the Ford of the two (marvellous) feats*.

* Note L. † Vol. I., pp. 244-5. ‡ Ed. Hennessy, pp. 96-7. § Pp. 320-1.
|| P. 50 b. ¶ Most probably, the meaning is *Ford of two tombs*.

The conditions above laid down respecting *Concord* are verified in V. **a**, the typical example of Terminational, or Regular Debide. Herewith agree II. **a**, **b**, III. **b**. The *Concord* of I. **a**, l. 2, is *Improper*: $\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\upsilon\theta\text{-}\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\eta$; not $\upsilon'[\rho]\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau\alpha\eta\text{-}\theta\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\omicron\iota\lambda$, which was a scribal error. Hence, doubtless, the statement with which the quatrain is introduced in the text: namely, that the verse, according to some, was Irregular Debide. II. **b** is included as amended by the reading of III. **b**. III. **a** is excluded; the first distich being obscure to me, I am unable to restore the *Concord*.*

Irregular Debide may accordingly be defined as that which contains a hemistich without *Concord*. This is the criterion in V. **b**, in which the final line is thus composed. The same holds good of I. **a** (l. 2), II.–III. **c** (l. 1). From V. **b** we likewise learn that the metre was peculiar to historical poems. In illustration of this, synopses are appended, giving the references of (1) first, (2) second, (3) third and (4) fourth lines not containing *Concord*.† On verifying these, the reason, it will be seen, was that proper names, as a rule, did not accommodate themselves to the requirements of *Concord*.

4. *Termination*, or *Rinn*, is the characteristic of Debide. It signifies that the second and fourth lines of the quatrain shall respectively exceed the first and third by one syllable. The ending of the first and third is called *rinn* (*imrinn*); that of the second and fourth, *ardrinn* (*cenn-imrinn*). Thus, in the quatrain quoted, $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta$ is the monosyllabic *rinn*; whilst $\mu\omicron\rho\zeta\eta\eta\mu$, the corresponding *ardrinn*, is dissyllabic. Likewise, $\theta\iota\alpha\acute{\epsilon}$, the second *rinn*, is exceeded in one syllable by its *ardrinn*, $\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\alpha\acute{\epsilon}$.

Compounds and words with proclitics may be employed to produce this excedence. When the *rinn* consists of two syllables, the *ardrinn* has three; when the *rinn* has three, the *ardrinn* has four. The present poem contains but three instances of a distich without *Termination*: $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha\upsilon\theta\text{-}\eta\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\upsilon\zeta$, **c** 3; $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\eta\eta\theta\alpha\upsilon\zeta$, **x** 4; $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\text{-}\rho\acute{\iota}\rho$, **y** 5.

To this Rule are to be referred the statements in I. **e**, **f**, **g**, **i**. To understand them, an explanation of the technical terms employed therein becomes necessary.

Terminational Debide (*a*) is a quatrain with the first and third

* Very probably, it is *a-1* ($\rho\eta\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\text{-}\eta\eta\mu\text{-}c\epsilon\eta\eta$). III. **a** can thus be included.

† Note M.

lines ending in monosyllables and the second and fourth in trisyllables.

Duplication of Termination (*aa*) is a quatrain with the first and third lines ending in dissyllables, the second and fourth in trisyllables.

Rannaidacht Mor (β),	}	A quatrain	{	Monosyllables.
Casbardne (γ),		of hepta-		Trisyllables.
Ac freslige (δ),		syllabic		Alternate Trisyllables and
Rannaidacht Bec (ϵ),		lines ending in:—		Dissyllables.
				Dissyllables.

Now, transpose α (given in I. **d**): that is, replace the first and third lines by the second and fourth respectively and *vice versa*. The result (I. **e**) will be a Composite of γ and β .

The text heads the example γ , from the opening line being in that measure. The previous textual statement respecting the Composite of β and γ has reference to I. **d**, in which the first line belongs to β . I. **d**, in fact, by having a monosyllabic ending in the first and third, with a trisyllabic in the second and fourth lines, is one of the irregular kinds (made in imitation of the normal measures) to which the Rules give the generic title of *Oglachus*.

In the same way, transpose $\alpha\alpha$ (given in I. **f**). The result (I. **g**) will have a twofold appellation: δ and a Composite of γ and ϵ . In the text, it has the same heading and for the same reason as I. **e**. It likewise comes under *Oglachus*.

The distinction with which I. **g** closes is this. The example there given is δ . *Separate* the lines by transposition (as described above): the result (**f**) will be a Composite of ϵ and γ .

With reference to I. **h**, **i**, *great imrinn* signifies trisyllabic *rinn*; to correspond with which the *head imrinn*, or *ardrinn*, must (according to Rule 4) be quadrisyllabic. It is called *great*, because thereby the *ardrinn* can be duplicated: a process confined, it is stated, to the *rinn* in the other Debides. In **h** accordingly, $\rho\alpha\tau\alpha\ \rho\alpha\tau\theta$ forms the *rinn*; $\rho\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha\ \rho\iota\nu\theta\alpha\rho$, the *ardrinn*. How the latter is doubled, appears in **i**. Whatever metrical arrangement be adopted (that given below being merely tentative), the change, it will be seen, has transformed the original almost out of the semblance of Debide. I. **i**, as it stands, is a Composite of β and ϵ .

That the alteration is purely arbitrary seems proved by the fact that the *ardrinn* of the second distich has not been similarly treated. In fact, **h** is a good example of Regular Debide, with monosyllabic *rinn* (ραῖθ-μαῖλ) and dissyllabic *ardrinn* (ρῖνθναῖρ-θῖνθβαῖλ).

5. The final requisite is what is called *Correspondence* (*comharda*). To understand this, the native classification of vowels and consonants has to be attended to.

The vowels are divided into *broad*: α, ο, υ, and *slender*: ε, ι.

The consonants are classed as follows:—

1. ρ.
2. c, p, τ (smooth).
3. θ, b, θ (middle).
4. ç, p(þ), ç (aspirates).
5. ll, m, nn, nθ, pp (strong).
6. ð, ò, ð, l, ñ, n, p (light).

Perfect Correspondence means that in each distich the last syllable of each line shall agree with the last syllable of the other in vowels and consonants of the same class. This frequently approaches, and occasionally becomes, rhyme. Initial consonants need not be taken into account, unless when two or more (whether belonging to the last syllable, or partly thereto and partly to the penultimate) come together in (1) one, or (2) both of the syllables in question. *Correspondence* then takes place (chiefly in the finals), in (1), between the single consonant and one of the group; or, in (2), between one consonant of one group and one of the other. Thus, in ρίθ and μορθνομ, the agreement between θνομ and ρίθ is perfect: consisting of the same vowel, ι, with the *light* consonants θ and ñ (which, although not thus marked in the MSS., were aspirated), ρ and n. In the second distich, λα in λαμίαç is not taken into account. The vocalic consonance is identical (θιαç—μίαç); the consonantal is also perfect, ò and ñ (for the m in λαμίαç was inflected) belonging to the *light* division.

Imperfect, or broken, Correspondence (*Comharda briste*) is defined a vocalic consonance, without any regard to consonantal agreement. This species, it is added, allows one word to terminate in a vowel and the other in a consonant.

An example of this rarely-occurring *Correspondence* is found in the opening distich of **w** 5:—

ƲerƲur Dubbetac, cen dianblaib,
Cen ecnac, ri oen bliadne.

But the instance is more apparent than real; for the final *o* of *dianblaib* was not pronounced.

Under this Rule are to be classed the examples of which the characteristic is *Correspondence* without *Termination* (Rule 4). They fall into three classes: quatrains having *Correspondence* (1) between all the lines (II. **i**); (2) between those of each distich (I. **b**, II.–III. **e**, **f**—with a sub-division of monosyllabic, II.–III. **j** and dissyllabic, II.–III. **k**); (3) between the first and third, second and fourth, lines (II.–III. **g**, **h**).

Of these, **e**, **g**, **k** belong (not to *Debide*, but) to ϵ ; **h** and **j** to β . II.–III. **i**, being a Composite of β and ϵ , is misnamed. With it are to be grouped I. **b**, II.–III. **f**, **i**. I. **c** is an imitation (*Oglachus*) of β ; II.–III. **e** and V. **c** are modelled upon ϵ .

Debide, it may thus be concluded, was applied generically to a quatrain, of which the basis was a heptasyllabic line.

II.–III. **g**, **h** enable us to correct with certainty a scribal error which possesses a prescription of more than a thousand years, and which may be quoted as an instance of the conservatism of copyists. The MS. of St. Paul, Carinthia, contains two verses of a poem (in β), preserved in its entirety in the *Book of Leinster* and elsewhere.* The first quatrain is as follows†:—

Ʋr én immo n-iaða Ʋár,
Ʋr nau éoll dian t-erlunn Ʋuar,
Ʋr leƲtar Ʋár, Ʋr cranð erín,
Nað déni éoil ind ƲísƲ éuar.

He is a bird, around which closes a snare,
He is a leaky ship, to which is fated destruction,
He is an empty vessel, he is a withered tree,
Whoso doeth not the will of the king above.

* For the Poem and the legend connected therewith, see *The Calendar of Oengus* (R. I. A. edition), pp. civ.–vi.

† Windisch: *Irische Texte*, p. 319.

Throughout the poem, *Concord* (Rule 3) is subordinated to *Correspondence*. The clauses of the third line have consequently to be reversed, and the reading will thus be :—

Ir cranb crfn, ir lepran rár.

He is a withered tree, he is an empty vessel.

Some of the terms (*e.g.* Meagre Debide, I. **c**, II.—III. **m**, Distiched Debide, I. **j**, etc.) it has not been deemed necessary to deal with in detail. The explanation of them lies in the application of the general principles and will present no difficulty, when these have been mastered.

To facilitate reference, the accompanying Tables exhibit the results derived from the foregoing discussion respecting the connexion between the Rules and the MS. authorities.

They will likewise show that the fresh material amounts very closely to two fifths. When it is added that the present texts form but a small portion of the general subject, as treated in the *Book of Ballymote*, the native language will be conceded to have been rich in forms of versification. To what extent the bardic compositions, as a whole, are entitled to rank as poetry, in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to decide.

A.—SYNOPSIS OF DEBIDE.

No.	RULE.	EXAMPLES.	EXCEPTIONS.
1.	Four-line Verses,	I. a-h, k, l, m ; II.-III. a-m ; V. a, b, c.	I. i, j, n, o.
2.	Heptasyllabic lines,	I. a, h, j, m-o ; II.-III. a, c, g, j, k, m ; V. a, b.	(1) II.-III. b, d, h, i, l , IV. c, e, g ; (2) II.-III. e , IV. a , V. c ; (3) I. k, l ; (4) I. b, c ; (5?) I. i.
3.	Concord,	[Quatrains containing Concord (whether Proper or Improper) in every heptasyllabic line :—]	[Quatrains containing at least one heptasyllabic line without Concord (whether Proper or Improper) :—]
4.	Termination,	I. a, b, c, f, h ; II. a ; II.-III. b, i, k. I. a, h-l, n ; II.-III. a, b, c, m ; V. a, b.	I. d, e, i-o ; III. a ; II.-III. c-h, j, l, m ; IV. b, d ; V. b. I. b-g, i, m, o ; II.-III. d, e, f-l ; V. c.
5.	Correspondence,	[Quatrains containing Correspondence in each distich :—] I. a, b, d-g, k-o ; II. a ; II.-III. b, d-g, i-m ; III. a ; V. a, b.	[Quatrains containing a distich without Correspondence :—] I. c, h, i, j ; II.-III. c, h.

B.—TABLE SHOWING THE REGULARITY AND IRREGULARITY (RELATIVE TO THE RULES) OF THE ITEMS IN I. II. III. IV. V.

+ denotes Example; - denotes Exception.

I. RULES.					II. RULES.					III. RULES.					IV. RULES.					V. RULES.					
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[= e II.]						+	+	+	+	+
+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	[= m II.]						+	+	-	+	+
+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	[= b II.]						+	-	-	-	+
+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	[+]	-	[-	+	+	[= c II.]										
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	[+]	-	[-	-	+	[= d II.]										
+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	[+]	-	-	-	+	[= g II.]										
+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	[= h II.]										
-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	[+]	-	-	[-	+											
-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+											
+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+											
+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+											
+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+											
-	+	-	+	+																					
-	+	-	-	-																					

C.—TABLE SHOWING THE RESPECTIVE AND COLLECTIVE TOTALS OF REGULARITY AND IRREGULARITY (RELATIVE TO THE RULES) OF I. II. III. IV. V.

+ denotes Example; - denotes Exception.

	No. of Sections.	RULES.									
		1		2		3		4		5	
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
I.	15	11	4	10	5	4	11	8	7	12	3
II.	13	13	0	6	7	3	10	3	10	13	0
III.	13	13	0	6	7	3	10	4	9	13	0
IV.	7	[7	0	3	4	1	6	2	5	7	0]
V.	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	0
		47 4		27 24		12 39		19 32		48 3	
	51	51		51		51		51		51	

NOTES.

A.—(a) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. m°. ʁʁ°. um. ΣιτριυϷ, mac mic Amlam, ρι Ɔall ʁ Flannacan, hUa Ceallaiǵ, ρι ʔpeǵ, a n-bul do Rom.	A.D. 1028. Sitriuc, grandson of Amlam, king of the Foreigners and Flannacan O'Kelly, king of Bregia, went to Rome.
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(b) ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. m°. lʁ°. Flannacan hUa Ceallaiǵ, ρι ʔpeǵ, do ec i n-a aibēpe.	A.D. 1060. Flannacan O'Kelly, king of Bregia, died in his pilgrimage.
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(c) ANNALS OF TIGERNACH.

[A.D. m°. lʁ°. 10.] Fland hUa Cellaiǵ, ρι ʔpeǵ, do mapbad do na Saitnib.	[A.D. 1061.] Flann O'Kelly, king of Bregia, was slain by the Saitni.*
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ƆairbpeǷ hUa Caʔuraiǵ, ρι ʔpeǵ, moʁʔuʁ epʔ [in peni- tencia. Ann. Ulʔ.].	Garvey O'Casey, king of Bregia, died [in penance. <i>Annals of Ulster</i>].
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B.—LOBE CHARM.

(a) Cormac's Glossary (*Lebar Brecc*, p. 264a).

bri Ɔac n-[ʔ]accair (no, cac n-[ʔ]occur), ut epʔ a m-ʔpeʔaib Nemib[-ed]. Iðon, briamon pmeʔ- P. 264b paise : iðon, ainm nemʔeopra ʔoƆniac filib [im n]eʔ adatoing. Melib pmiʔʔ in ðume iʔep a ʔá ihēp ʁ ʔoʔccu in ðume im a ñ-ðeni nemʔepʔ. Ɔip inʔon, amal ap ppa in ðume a n-eʔʔair aʔa in ball po, ip ppa ðume[-i] a	<i>Bri</i> is every contiguity, as in [the Brehon Law Tract called] <i>The Laws of the [privileged] Grades</i> . Namely, <i>bria- mon smethraige</i> : to wit, the name of a charm the poets perform respecting one who has forsworn them. He [the poet] grinds the lobe of the person between his two fingers and the person respecting whom he performs the charm dies. That [comes] true [thus]: as it is externally
--	--

* A sept in Fingal, East Meath, the chief family of which was O'Casey.

n-ectair ata in duine reo. Amal ar timme 7 ip clati in ball ro quam alia membra, ric et hic homo.

this member is upon the person, so in regard to people this person is external. [Or,] as this member is thinner and weaker than the other members, so [is] this man also.

(b) *Book of Leinster* (p. 187 a).

briamon pmetrac: idon, bri, briaçar 7 mon, clep; idon, clep briaçarða rin doznitip inð filid. Idon, cenéle nemtiura in rin: idon, pmut a cluar do gabail 1 n-a laim: idon, amal ná fil cnám andpim, ip amlaid na fil enec, no nepc acon tí écnairgep in file.

Briamon smetrach: that is, *Bri*, word, and *Mon*, feat; namely, a verbal operation [is] that which the poets used to perform. That is a species of charm: namely, to catch the lobe of his ear in his hand: to wit, as there is not bone in that, it is thus there is not honour or strength in the person whom the poet satirizes.

(c) *Book of Ballymote* (p. 326 b).

briamon pmetrac. berla na fileð ro: idon, in gne deidenac ipund. Idon, bri, idon, briaçar; mon, idon, cleap 7 pmut, idon, cluar 7 forrac, idon, riði. No, bri, idon, briaçar 7 mon, idon, cleap 7 pmetrac, idon, pmut-forrac: idon, co forpuidip neac. Cleap briaçarða rin donuidip na filid oc egnué: idon, pmut a cluar do gabail 1 n-a laim: idon, amal nac fil cnám pund, ni raib enec hicon ti egnairgeap in filid [file].

Briamon smetrach. The language of the poets [is] this: to wit, the last species [is] here. Namely, *bri* = word; *mon* = operation, and *smit* = ear, and *forrach* = satirizing. Or [thus]: *bri* = word, and *mon* = operation, and *smetrach* (that is, *smit-forrach*) [= lobe-satirizing]: they used to satirize a person. A verbal operation [was] that which the poets used to perform in satirizing: to wit, to catch the lobe of his ear in his [the poet's] hand. That is, as there is not bone here, there [is] not honour for the person whom the poet satirizes.

C.—DUPLICATION.

Emain eli dino, Cu-Cullain:

Another Duplication indeed [is the verse] Cu-Cullain [sang]:

O bo began, gabur gle 7 apaire.

Since he was small, he took pasture, etc.
—*Book of Ballymote*, p. 302 a, ll. 46-7.

D.—COMPOSITE OF CASBARDNE AND RANNAIDACHT MOR.

Ƨucad turbaib̄ c̄otul̄ta	There was caused disturbance of sleep
Ƨo Mac Ƨath̄o co [a] t̄ec̄ :	To the son of Datho [Two Mutes] with his house :
Rorb̄oí ní no comair̄leð,	There was a thing he used to counsel
Cen co labrad̄ar f̄ri nēc̄.	Without his speaking to any one.

—*Book of Leinster*, p. 112 a.

E.—UNUSUAL IRREGULAR DEBIDE.

Nir' bo d̄oc[h]ta do Mōc̄ta	Not strait was for Mochta
Lūgmaib̄ [l̄ir̄r* :	The fort of Louth :
Ƨri cet̄ racar̄t, cet̄t̄ ep̄cop,	[For] 300 priests [and] 100 bishops
Ar̄aen f̄riir̄r].	[Were] together with him.

—*Book of Leinster*, p. 361, marg. inf.

Lebar Brec, p. 94, gloss between ll. 5, 6.

F.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

Α.Ƨ. d̄cccc̄.χχ̄.ιχ̄. Slōḡað la	A.D. 929. A hosting by Donnchad
Ƨonn̄c̄að co Liāt[h]-d̄ruim̄ f̄ri	to Liath-druim against [Muircertach]
[Muir̄cert̄ač] mac Neill.	the son of Niall.
Ab̄breð nēc̄ f̄ri Ƨonn̄c̄að Ƨonn̄,	Let some one say to Donnchad the Brown,
R̄ir̄in̄ f̄onn̄c̄að f̄laib̄i clann̄ :	Unto the protector of the raiding of the clans :
C̄ia bēit̄ Liāt̄-d̄ruim̄ ar̄ a c̄inn̄,	Though Liath-druim be in front of him,
Ᾱta ḡilla diār̄daib̄ ann̄.	There is a very stubborn wight there.

* The parts of the text within brackets are from *Lebar Brec*; the place in the *Book of Leinster* having been illegible to the facsimilist.

† *L. B.* has ar̄ cet̄—*above a hundred*; to the ruin of the metre.

Colgan (*Acta SS.*, p. 734: quoted in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, p. 224) is far worse. He reads, in the first line: Nir' bo d̄oc̄ta muim̄n̄ter̄ Mōc̄ta—*Not straitened was the community of Mochta*—and, in the third: Ƨri c̄eð rāḡar̄t̄ um̄ c̄eð n-ep̄roc̄—*Three hundred priests, along with one hundred bishops*: thus making each of the lines a syllable too long.

The *L. B.* copyist altered d̄oc[h]ta (*strait*) into bōc̄ta (poverty). Mr. Stokes (*Cal. Oengus.*, p. cxxxii.) adopts and improves upon this by translating the nom. l̄ir̄r "in the burgh," as if the text were ll̄ir̄r. Throughout the edition of the *Calendar*, he prints the short lines as though the abbreviation took place at the end, not at the beginning.

G.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. 840. ʒcccc. xl. ʒeiuilmið, ʒi
Muman, ʒo inriuið miðe ʒ bʒeð,
coniuðeirið ʒ ʒeiprið. Et in
illa uice inriue Cell ʒ beithri la
Niall, mac Aeda :

ʒr he ʒeiuilmið in ʒi,
ʒianiuð opair oen laiði,—
Eitʒiʒe Connaçt cen cað

Ocup miðe ʒo manniat.

A.D. 840. Fedilmidh, king of Munster,
plundered Meath and Bregia, so that he
sat down in Tara. And on that occasion
[took place] the plundering of [Fir-]cell
and Beithre by Niall, son of Aed :

Feidhlimidh is the king,
To whom it was the work of one day,—
[To get] the hostages of Connacht with-
out battle

And Meath to devastate.

H.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

(a)

A.D. 881. ʒcccc. lxxxi. Mael-ʒa-
baill, mac ʒoinðrið, ʒex Cairðe-
briadaide, moʒiʒur.

A.D. 881. Mael-fabail, son of Loing-
sech, king of Carraig-brachaide, dies.

(b)

A.D. 891. ʒcccc. xc. i. Mael-ʒa-
buill, mac Cleirið, ʒið Aithne,
moʒiʒur epç.

A.D. 891. Mael-fabhuill, son of
Cleirech, king of Aidhne, died.

I.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

(a)

A.D. 787. ʒccc. lxxxi. Robartaç,
mac Moenaíð, econimur Slane ʒ
abbap Cille-ʒoibrið [moʒiʒur
epç].

A.D. 787. Robartach, son of Moenach,
steward of Slane and abbot of Cell-
Foibrigh [perhaps Kilbrew, co. Meath],
died.

(b)

A.D. 814. ʒcccc. x. iiii. Suibne, mac
Moenaíð, econimur Slane [moʒi-
ʒur epç].

A.D. 814. Suibne, son of Moenach,
steward of Slane, died.

J.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

A.D. 1079. m. lxxxi. Ceallaç hUa
Ruanaða, apð ollam Epenn,
quieuic in pace.

A.D. 1079. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha,
chief bardic professor of Ireland, rested
in peace.

K.—LAID LUASCACH.

Incipit do laid Luascach :

O dacuir in gaet a n-der
 For tiri Sacran reiatan glar,
 Do trarcarir tonn inri Scið,
 Dorpear docuir Calad nit,
 A brat Luimneac liatan glar.

It beginneth concerning *Laid Luascach* :

When put the wind from the south
 O'er the land of the Saxons a fresh wing,
 Overwhelmed a wave the Island of Sky
 As it put Calad nit [under water],
 . . . Luimnech grey-green.

—*Book of Ballymote*, p. 292a, l. 23 sq.

L.—POEM OF GILLA COEMAIN.

(a)

Quatrains containing Improper Concord in third line :—

a 1.*	n 3.
„ 3.	o 4.
„ 4.*	r 3.
b 6.	u 6.*
d 2.	v 3.
f 4.	„ 5.
h 6.	w 1.
i 4.	y 1.
k 4.	
l 1.	
m 1.†	

* No Concord in L.

† Proper Concord in B.

(b)

Quatrains containing Improper Concord in fourth line :—

a 1.*	p 6.
„ 4.*	q 1.
b 2.	s 4.
„ 6.	t 5.
c 1.	u 5.
e 3.*	v 4.
j 3.	w 1.
k 3.	x 1.
l 4.	y 1.
m 2.*	„ 2.
p 4.	

* No Concord in L.

M.—POEM OF GILLA COEMAIN.

(a)

Quatrains not containing Concord in first line :—

b 4.	h 3.*
c 3.	„ 4.
„ 4.	i 1.
e 1.	„ 4.
„ 5.	j 4.
f 1.	k 1.
„ 4.	„ 2.
g 5.	„ 3.

(b)

Quatrains not containing Concord in second line :—

a 5.	e 6.
c 2.*	g 2.
„ 4.	„ 4.
„ 5.	„ 6.
d 3.	h 5.
„ 4.	i 5.*
e 4.	j 1.
„ 5.	k 3.

k 4.	u 3.
,, 5.	v 5.
l 2.	w 4.
o 4.*	x 3.
q 3.	,, 6.*
,, 5.*	y 3.
t 4.	,, 5.

* Proper Concord in B.

l 5.	v 5.*
n 6.	w 2.
q 6.	,, 3.
s 5.	y 1.
u 1.	,, 2.
,, 3.	y 4.††
v 1.	

* Proper Concord in B.

† If the author took $\Theta\alpha\epsilon\iota$ [*recte*, $n-\Theta\alpha\epsilon\iota$] to be the correct form of the name, this line has Proper Concord.

‡ In **y** 5, the Concord is $\rho[= \epsilon]\alpha\tau\text{-}\rho\alpha\iota\epsilon\text{-}\rho\acute{\iota}\eta$.

(c)

Quatrains not containing Concord in third line:—

a 4.*	n 1.
b 3.	,, 2.
,, 5.	,, 4.
c 4.	r 4.†
d 1.	s 3.
,, 6.	t 1.
e 1.	,, 4.
,, 2.	,, 6.
,, 5.	u 1.
h 4.	,, 2.
,, 5.	,, 6.
i 2.	w 3.
,, 3.†	x 2.
,, 6.	,, 3.
j 4.	,, 4.
m 3.	y 2.

* Improper Concord in B.

† Proper Concord in B.

(d)

Quatrains not containing Concord in fourth line:—

a 2.	j 6.
,, 3.	k 1.†
,, 4.*	l 3.
,, 5.	,, 6.
c 2.	m 2.*
,, 5.†	,, 5.†
d 4.	,, 6.
,, 5.	n 1.
e 2.	o 1.
,, 3.*	,, 6.
,, 6.	p 1.‡
f 3.	q 4.
g 3.	t 3.†
,, 6.	,, 4.
h 1.	v 5.
i 1.	w 2.
,, 3.	,, 3.
,, 4.	x 4.
j 1.	y 4.†
,, 5.	

* Improper Concord in B.

† Proper Concord in B.

‡ Proper Concord in L.

LEBARR BAIU IN IHOŦA, p. 289 a.

I.

[Ŧeibe.]

a Cía lín aírte an aip[ce]bail? Nín. A cuiŕ fearcat ar tpi ceбай, ar e a lín. O Ŧeibeib imorro a tínorcebul. Ŧeibe Scailte tra po ar tur, iar fairinb:

Uar in abaiŕ i Moín moir,
Fearaid d'[p]eartan*, ní deireoil:
Ŧorrdan poruib in ŕaeŕ ŕlan,
Ŧeirið or éaili Cléaír.

b Ŧeibeibe baiu pe coin anð po:

Roçuala
In t-obair: eoçu ar duana;
Ŧober inði ip duéaiŕ dó—
bo.

c Ŧeibeib Smot ann po 7 Flann, fili, do Ulltaib, doroinde:

Roŕab o
Cho buidi bor: norrobe
Ŧia ep[í] ar a mac
pmot.

Ŧeibeibe foçael acubaid ann peo. A imallŕura, nídat neinni: ní ŕanð dorala duit d'a pcribeand,

d Opra becan, ŕabur ŕleŕ
A tír caic, ŕan piarraigið:
Noco n-[p]aca beolu eic,
Amal beolu in liaçanaig.

* Over this word is a gloss: idon, pneaçta—namely, snow!

BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 289 a.

I.

[DEBIDE.]

a What is the number of the kinds of Versification? Not difficult [to answer]. Five and sixty above three hundred, that is their number. Now, from the Debides [is] the beginning. Irregular Debide, indeed, is this [which is placed first], according to some :

Cold is the night in Moin-mor [Great Bog],
It pours rain, not trifling :
A loud noise has the pure wind laughed,
That shrieks over the Wood of Clithar.

b Debide *baisi re toin* [*palmae* (gen.) *ad podicem* follows] here :

I have heard of
The deed,—horses [to be given] for poems ;
I shall give that which is due thereto—
A cow.

c Lobe Debide [follows] here. And Flann, the poet, of Ulster, made it :

He caught the ear
With [his] yellow palms*: [but] there was
After that upon the youth
A lobe.

Meagre Non-Correspondent Debide [is] here. Its enticements are not [a mere] nothing [i.e. they are considerable]: not seldom [i.e. often] chances it [to be convenient] to you to write it.

d Since he was small, he took pasture
In the land of every one, without question :
I have not seen the mouth [*lit.*, lips] of a horse,
Like the mouth of the grey.

* *Literally*, yellowness of palms.

[I.] **e** Ɔeibiði Impinð ann ro. A himpoð ro 7 ip eað þarar ðe rin, eo nað Ɔeibiði Impinð, aét Ɔro Cumairc eter Rannaiðaét Moir 7 Ɔarþairni. Ɔarþairðni andro :

I tír caic, can þiarraið,
 O þur becan, [ðabur] ðleié :
 Amal beolu in liaðanaig,
 Noðo n-[ð]aca beolu eic.

Ip e rin in Ɔro Cumairc.

f Ip þirið caidi ðeizþer iðip Ɔeibiði Impinð 7 Ɔamain Impinð. Nin. A hImpinð ðeamnað conid coimðear a cumairc þri ceáðarna ða Rannaiðaét. Ip i þeo in Ɔamain Impinð :

Ip imða ðuine ðata
 Ocur curpe ip cialþrata,
 Ip imða þamtað þaða
 Ið þluað ðabcað Ɔiarþaða.

g Ip e ro a himpoð na hƆamna. Ocur þarairð ða airðe ðe : iðon, Ae [ð]replige, iðon, airþerþ roþaiðlige [ðreplige] 7 Ɔro Cumairc iðer Rannaiðaét m-bic 7 Ɔarþairni. Ɔarþairðne ro :

Ocur curpe ip cialþrata,
 Ip imða ðuine ðata
 Ið þluað ðabcað Ɔiarþaða,
 Ip imða þamtað þata.

Aei [ð]repligi [ð]ria ha cantain i n-aen baili 7 Ɔro Cumairc þri a n-ðeliugub.

e Terminational Debidé [is the verse just given] here. [Pro- [I.] ceed] to invert this and what arisēs therefrom is that it is not [any longer] Terminational Debidé, but a Composite of [*lit.*, between] Rannaidacht Mor and Casbardne. Casbardne [follows] here :

In the land of every one, without question,
 Since he was small, he took pasture :
 Like the mouth [*lit.*, lips] of the grey,
 I have not seen the mouth of a horse.

That is the Composite.

f It is to be known what is the difference between Terminational Debidé and Duplication of the [first-and-third-line] Termination. Not difficult [to tell]. From Duplication of the [first-and-third-line] Termination [arises] that its Composite is suitable to each of two Versifications. This is the Duplication of the [first-and-third-line] Termination :

There is many a worthy person
 And troop and deadly banner,
 There is many a battle-axe lengthy
 In the warlike host of Diarmaid.

g This [which follows] is the inversion of the Duplication. And there arise two species therefrom : namely, Ae Freslige, that is, normal Ae Freslige and a Composite of [*lit.*, between] Rannaidacht Bec and Casbardne. This [is] Casbardne :

And troop and deadly banner,
 There is many a worthy person
 In the warlike host of Diarmaid,
 There is many a battle-axe lengthy.

Ae Freslige [is applied] to pronouncing them [the lines] in the same place [as they are in the example just given] ; and Composite [of Rannaidacht Bec and Casbardne], to their separation [by inversion].

[I.] **h** Ir i ro in Deibide Impinō Moír :

Ricfat morainn, rača raśo,
Co hUa Flainō, plača pinōnair;
Cpinmainō epainō capō[*p*]ait mail,
In diġlaim daili do dīngbair.

i Ir aipe ir Deibide Impinō Mo[*i*]r, uair ir dī řarar
Eaman im ceandimpinō. Ocur ni řarann do Deibide ele, ačt
Eamain Impinō nama. Ir i ro deirmīrečt :

Do dīngbair in diġlaim daili,
Capō[*p*]aid epuar, epinmainō epainō :
Capō[*p*]aid mail co hUa Flainō,
—plača pinōnair—
Co hUa pinōnair plača Flainō,
Rača raśo, capō[*p*]aid morainō.

j Deibide Scailte corpanac ānro :

A mic Conleamna, a lair ġeapp,
ġean do čleamna ni coitġleann :
A čorr liačroiči lubain,
A colbčac, a cenčac n-daim,
A ol orčlac d'airġelair,
A iučra maiġri a Mumain.

k Deibide Impinō eccoitcenn inđro :

Nočo n-řopleačan in bpuġġ
Doč' buadair,
Maine torřġitear řa daim
Do duanair.

h This [which follows] is the Debide of Great [first-and-third- [I.] line trisyllabic] Termination :

[of saying],

There shall come many, felicitous the words [*lit.*, felicities
To Ua Flaind of sovranty fair, noble ;
Seasoned [spear-]wood heroes shall bear
The vengeance blind to repel.

i It is for this it is [called] Debide of Great [first-and-third-line trisyllabic] Termination, because it is therefrom arises Duplication respecting the Head [second-and-fourth-line quadrisyllabic] Termination. And there arises not from any other Debide [any Duplication], except Duplication of the [first-and-third-line] Termination alone. This is an example [of the Inversion and Duplication] :

To repel the vengeance blind, [wood :
[Heroes] shall bear hard [*lit.*, hardness] seasoned [spear-]
Heroes shall bear it to Ua Flaind
—Of sovranty fair, noble—
To Ua Flaind of sovranty fair, noble : [bear [it].
Felicitous words [*lit.*, felicities of saying], many shall

j Distiched Irregular Debide [follows] here :

O son of Cu-learnna, O
The wife of thy son-in-law
ball
Her heifer, her ox,
Her great of silver,
Her salmon from Munster.

k Unusual Terminational Debide [follows] here :

Not full-wide [is] the burgh
For thy spoils,
Unless they are prepared by poets
For poems.

[I.] **l** Debidē Scailte ecoitcenn anho :

Aicneāð [A éneð] in milet̄ roðmarb̄,
 Ir aḡarb,—
 Eter domuin̄tir dolam
 Do leppāð.

m Debidū Impinð cenn̄t̄rom anho :

A mic Flannacain I Ceallaiḡ,
 A ri in tiri t̄aicēdbennaíḡ,
 A ḡabail r̄renb̄ruíniḡ, bennaíḡ,
 Or Muinḡairiḡ a c̄t̄pellaíḡ.

P. 289 b **n** | Debidū Impinð forðalac̄ anho :

A mic Murcāða moir,
 Rir [?rit̄] na ḡeib̄ r̄ið na r̄iad̄moim,
 Maíðm ar b̄ar n-ḡein̄t̄ið cu boin,
 Ria b̄ar n-ḡaill̄meirḡib̄ ḡrīan̄r̄roill̄.
 Sceir̄dīt̄[-at̄] b̄roiḡ r̄nēc̄ta ar a r̄roim
 Occaib̄, ḡar Ēc̄t̄ḡa im īar̄noim.

• Ir aipe na t̄ēc̄t̄ann Debidē Impinð corpanac̄, ar na rōtom̄naīt̄er co m-bad̄ laið luar̄cāc̄. Ar aer̄in, dōcūadar na r̄ileð ar a t̄uiḡrin, co n-ḡer̄r̄r̄ad̄ar corpan̄ for̄rain, amal̄ ata i n-ar n-diaid̄ :

ḡeac̄t̄ur dōcūaid̄ C̄ir, mac̄ ḡair,
 Do t̄riall̄ for̄bure i n-ḡōafl̄,
 Air̄t̄er na t̄ire t̄ar̄r̄near;
 Sib̄laið rō c̄rēc̄ ir̄ rō cain̄
 Auḡair̄t̄ ir̄ Choil̄i r̄rētam[-ain];
 For̄ in Sic̄ile r̄raiḡlear.

ḡim̄it̄ dō na Debid̄ib̄.

i Unusual Irregular Debide [follows] here : [I.]

His wound [it was] that killed the warrior,
 It is very bitter,—
 Amongst ill folk [and] slow
 It was [badly] healed.

m Heavy-headed Terminational [second-and-fourth-line trisyllabic, or quadrisyllabic] Debide [follows] here :

O son of Flannacan O'Kelly,
 O king of the princely-peaked country,
 O reign [*lit.*, possession] victory-leading, pre-eminent,
 O noble-minded [ruler] over Mungairech.

n Terminational Excedent Debide [follows] here :

O son of Murchadh the great,
 To whom [? thee] may neither wood nor hare belong,
 [May] defeat [be inflicted] upon your Foreigners, down to a cow,
 Along with your foreign banners of sun[-bright] satin.
 May flakes of snow issue from the nostril [of each man]
 With ye, [as ye retreat] over Echtga* towards evening [?].

o It is for this that Debide does not possess a Distiched Termination, that it may not be supposed that it is *Laid Luascach*. For all that, the poets came to understand it, so that they made an [excedent] final distich [*lit.*, distich of the end], as it is in the following [*lit.*, after us] :

Once went Cyrus, son of Darius,
 To essay conquest in Italy,
 The east of the territories subdues he ;
 Places [*lit.*, pours] he under raid and under tribute
 Augusta and the Frentani ;
 Greatly Sicily scourges he.

It endeth concerning the Debides.

* Slieve Aughty, on the confines of Clare and Galway.

(lebar bairi in mōta, p. 298 a, l. 44).

II.

Do Dhebiōib po rir.

a Debiōe Impinō p̄ata ḡ Debiōi n-Impinō ḡairer ḡ Debiōi Scailti [pota ḡ] ḡairer ḡ Debiōi baīri p̄ri toin ḡ Deibi[ōi] Smīzāc ḡ Dečubaid Pota ḡ Dečubaid ḡairer ḡ Dečubaid [Debiōe] Chenelač ḡ Debeči ḡuilbneač dealtač ḡ Debeči ḡuilbneač pecomarcač ḡ Deibeči Cumairc ḡ Debiōe dačel acubaid.

Deibiōi n-Impinō p̄ota po rir:

P. 298 b⁷ Eiriḡ ruarr, a Dhonncaīō dūinō,
P̄or P̄odlai p̄inō[ḡaill, p̄oruill:
biō do čerτ or čorplae Cumn,
a hUī caīn corerai Conaill.

b Debiōe n-Impinō ḡairer, ur erτ:

In ḡaeč ḡlar,
Luaiḡer innaiḡ, ni[?pa] [er]brar,
Atōiu p̄ripnaiḡ-nuall a p̄rar,—
Dođebaid co [n-p̄uač] d̄ur[er-]ḡlar.

c Debeči Scailti p̄ota dono, ur erτ:

Ir e P̄edlimeč in p̄i,
Diar'[b]a monur aen laiči,—
Arđorigi [aitiri] Connačτ cean čač
Ocur Mīde do mannpaō.

d Debeče Scailti ḡairer, ur erτ:

Roppāc puad,
O p̄arτuiḡičear in p̄luaḡ,
Tačiḡ mor p̄ear ocur eač
Dočum Crabi P̄irτ Luḡač.

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 298 a, l. 44).

II.

OF DEBIDES HERE BELOW.

a Long Terminational Debide and Short Terminational Debide and Irregular Debide [Long and] Short and Debide *baisi fri toin* and Lobe Debide and Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide] and Short Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide] and General [Quadruple-Correspondent] Debide and Monosyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide and Dissyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide and Composite Debide and Meagre Non-Correspondent Debide.

Long Terminational Debide [follows] here below :

Arise up, O Donnchadh the Brown,
Over Fodla fair-valorous, very noble :
Be thy right over the portion of Conn,
O descendant excellent, brilliant, of Conall.

b Short Terminational Debide, as is :

The fresh wind,
That sweeps swiftly [with great] force,
I hear the pelting-roar of its rain-drops,—
Fell strife of [*lit.*, with] very fresh [fury].

c Long Irregular Debide, indeed, as is :

Fedlimidh is the king,
To whom it was the feat of one day,—
[To get] the hostages of Connacht without battle
And Meath to devastate.

d Short Irregular Debide, as is :

Rossach red,
When reached it the host,
Great [was] the recourse of men and horses
Unto the branch[ing Tree] of the Grave of Lugaid.

[II.] **e** Debiðe Smítac̄ po:

Ir cainzin
 Deç porrin lear ni[m]bai[n]gen,
 Ocur çairm neiç 'n-a ðorur
 Ðoromur [ðor̄roinu].

f Debeçi baippi ppi toin po:

Çr[u]aðan çpuað,
 Noco tabair ðo neoç luaç;
 Ðober inbi ir cumunç ðo—
 b6.

g Deaçneo [Ðeçubaið] Þota, amal aouðairç ðpizita:

ba heç arçnum ðo þlaça,
 Ma[ð] ðian [ðpon]ta ðo c[h]umul,
 A pí berur na breaçta,
 Ðo þearc ocur ðo omun.

h Deçneo [Ðeçubaið] Çairç, ut epç:

Ir apð n-uall,
 Þiçear in çoiri na n-ðpuað:
 Ðippan, a pi peiçear çpe[ι]n,
 Naç a cen ðompala uað.

i Debeçi Chenelaç, ðono:

Ní étar,
 Cía þear pe þairþea Etan;
 Açt porçerç Eatan an,
 Noco n-þai[ç]þea a henapan.

j Debeçi Çuilbneaç ðealçaç, ut epç:

In ç-én çairçar ipin ç-þail,
 Alaínð n-çulban ir çlan çairç;
 Rainð [Rinð] binð buiði þipðuib n-ðpuin,
 Çapp çoi çuirçer çuç in luin.

e Lobe Debide [is] this :

[II.]

It is a peril
To be upon the fort [that is] unfortified,
And the shout of the person in its door
That has conquered.

f Debide *baisi fri toin* [*palmae ad podicem* is] this :

The wretchock wretched,
He gives not to anybody recompense ;
I shall give that which is possible to him—
A cow.

g Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide], as said
[St.] Brigit :

It were access to [*lit.*, of] thy kingdom,
If fervently were done thy service,
(O king that gives the judgments)
Thy love and thy fear.

h Short Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide], as is :

Loud is the roar,
That seethes the Cauldron of the druids :
Alas, O king that makes the sun to run,
That afar I betook me not therefrom.

i General [Quadruple-Correspondent] Debide, indeed [is as follows] :

I know not
What man will Etan smile upon [*lit.*, with] :
But knows Etan the brilliant
That she will not [always] smile alone.

j Monosyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide, as is :

The bird that calls within the sallow,
Beauteous [his] beak and clear [his] call ; [bird],
The tip [is] charming yellow of the true-black glossy
A trilling lay is warbled the note of the merle.

[II.] **k** Debezi Guilbneac pecomarcaç rir inro :

Riu mor do ñaiç Mael-pabail,
 l[n]ma[ι]n rí, aĩpa, alainð ;
 Eopocç liarr [MS., barr] po bend [buabail],
 buidi polc for finn gulbainð [gualainð].

l Debezi Cumairc po :

Noço [Nom-]geib fearç
 Rri caç n-immarr, ac[h]c mo ðealç ;
 Ge [Cia] çeir tpe mo ðepnainð,
 Fearç [p]rĩrĩde ní ðeaprnaim.

m Debiðe poçeil acubaið :

Mac Conaba, noç[o] ðein
 Moða, açt epiaçpa[ð] mine ;
 Do'n [mac] Mhaenaiç ι pineall,
 Corpçac ip [ocur] ðoirppeopaçt.

(ΛΕΒΑΡ ΒΑΙΥ ΙΝ ΙΗΟΤΑ, p. 303 a, l. 28.)

III.

a Aĩpvi ðobairð anro rir : idon, Debiði n-Imrĩnð 7
 Debiði Scailti eter poð 7 çar [7 apaile].

Debiði n-Imrĩnð poça, idon :

Geib do p[h]ater imm incenn,
 A tpiac tairið, a t-ubell :
 Ip pĩrðliçed ðeit, ni fell,
 Ðan mic riçpiled Ruipenð.

k Dissyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide [is] [II.]
here below :

Worth much of excellence is Mael-fabaill,
Beloved king, distinguished, handsome :
Brilliant eyes [*lit.*, brilliancy of pupils] beneath a [very
Yellow hair upon a fair shoulder. [haughty] head,

l Composite Debide [is] this :

Me seizes anger
Against every treasure, except my brooch-pin ;
Although it goes through my palm,
Anger against this I do not display.

m Meagre Non-Correspondent Debide :

The son of Cu-abba, he doeth not
Tasks, except sifting of meal ; [favour [?],
With [*lit.*, for] [the son] of Maenach [he was] in
So that he asked for that [*lit.*, it] and door-keeping.

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 303 a, l. 28.)

III.

a The species of the Bo-Bard [follow] here below : namely,
Terminational Debide and Irregular Debide, both Long and
Short [etc.].

Long Terminational Debide [is as follows], namely :

Say thy *Pater*
O chief worthy, O thou flame :
It is true right for thee, not a mistake,
The avocation of the son of the royal poet of Rairiu.

- b** Short Terminational Debide, indeed [is as follows]: [III.]

The fresh wind,
That sweeps swiftly with great force,
I hear the pelting—a roar without ceasing,—
It is fell strife of [*lit.*, with] very fresh fury.

- c** Long Irregular Debide :

Fedlimidh is the king,
To whom it was the feat of one night,—
[To get] the hostages of Connacht without battle
And Meath to devastate.

- d** Short Irregular Debide :

Rossach red,
When reached it the host, *etc.* [II. **d.**]

- e** Lobe Debide :

It is a peril
To be upon the fort, *etc.* [II. **e.**]

- f** Debide *boss fri toin* [*palmarum ad podicem*] :

The wretchcock wretched,
He gives not to anybody recompense ;
I shall give, *etc.* [II. **f.**]

- g** Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide], as [St.]
Brigit said, namely :

It were access into the kingdom,
If fervently were done his service,
(The king that gives judgment upon every one)
His love and his fear.

[III.] **h** Decubed Țairic, [ricuic] Colum-cille [dixic] ppi Coiri
m-breccain :

Ir apð n-uai[l]
U[u]aiger im coipe na n-d[r]uað :
Dippan do'n [?a] pi peitep Țrén,
Nac a cein pomlara uað.

i Debide Cenelac :

Ni eðap
Cía lapa míbia Etan [Ț apaile].
[Read : Cía lapa m-bia.]

j Debide Țui[l]bneac Dicalta, idon :

In t-en Țairer arin t-Țail,
Alainn Țuilbnen ip Țlan Țair ;
Rinn linn [binn] buide pirduib dpuin,
Capp cor curȚair Țuè ind linn.

k Debide Țuilbneac [Recomaracac] :

Țíu mop do maiè Mael-pabaill,
Inmain oȚri, apð, alainð ;
Etrocèc liar [MS., bar] po beind buabaill,
buidi folc for pind Țualainð.

l Debide Cummurc :

NomȚeb perȚ
Țri, Țac n-innmur, acè mo ðelȚ ;
Ci[a] èer Țria m[o] ðernainð,
ȚerȚ ppi ruidi ni ðernnum.

m Debide pocel acubaid :

Mac Conabba, noco ðene [ðein]
Mob[a], acè epiaèrad mine,
La mac MaenaiȚ [i pineall],
[CorrȚac] ocur ðoirppeoraèc.

h Short Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debide], [as St.][III.]
Colum-cille [said] to the Cauldron of Breccan :

Loud is the roar
That sweeps around the Cauldron of the druids :
Alas for the [? O] king that makes the sun to run,
That afar I betook me not therefrom.

i General [Quadruple-Correspondent] Debide :

I know not
Who [is he] with whom Etan shall be [*etc.* II. **i.**].

j Monosyllabic [Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide,
namely :

The bird that calls from out the sallow,
Beauteous [his] beak and clear [his] call; [bird],
The tip [is] charming yellow of the true-black glossy
A trilling lay is warbled the note of the merle.

k [Dissyllabic Double] Binary[-Correspondent] Debide :

Worth much of excellence is Mael-fabail,
Beloved young king, noble, handsome :
Brilliant eyes [*lit.*, brilliancy of pupils] beneath a very
Yellow hair upon a fair shoulder. [haughty head,

l Composite Debide :

Me seizes anger
Against every treasure, except my brooch-pin ;
Although it goes through my palm,
Anger against this I do not display.

m Meagre Non-Correspondent Debide :

The son of Cu-abba, he doeth not
Task[s], except sifting of meal ;
With the son of Maenach [he was in favour?],
[So that he asked for that] and door-keeping.

(uebar 6auu in nioza, p. 307 b, l. 1.)

IV.

a Ατα 6ino αιρ6ι αιλι ann 7 ιρ 6ρι 6uan6ap6ne 6oberap, ι6on, Rannai6a6t. Ατατ 6ino 6o6la 6op Rannai6a6t, [ι6on,] Ce6apcubai6 7 Rannai6a6t Scailte6.

ι6on :

Ir can6en
6i6 6p6p6n [6op6p6n], ut 6uppa.

.

1.5 **b** | Ατα 6ne n-ai6l 6op 6ebide Scailti, ι6on, Rannai6a6t 6o6eil acubai6, ι6on :

Mac Conaba, 7 apaile.

c Ατατ 6a 6o6ail 6op Rannai6a6t, ι6on, Ce6ap[6ubai6 7 Scailte6]. O6up ni 6p6p6n 6-apa n-ai6 ap6epap 6ebide n-6mp6nn, ut ep6 (ι6on, 6ebide 6mp6nn 6ai6ep6t in6o 6ip) :

In 6ae6 6lap [7 apaile].

.

1.19 **d** | O6up Rannai6a6t Scailte6 6ino, ατατ 6a 6ne 6uip6i : ι6on, α 6ebide 6ota 7 α 6ebide 6ai6ep6t. Ap inunn α 6ebide 6ai6ep6t Ce6apcubai6 ι tomup : ι6on, ce66p6 [6p6] clai6emni 7 iap6omape in ca6 haei. O6up ιρ 6elup 6ep6ta 6e, co 6a 6uan. O6up nopae6taizeta6 6ono ; ap ιρ 6ial6 6op6en6aip 6op6a 6a6a ce6pamun ι ce6ta6 n-aei. O6up ιρ lan6omup 6uaine 6ono in 6ebide 6ota. O6up ni 6nai6e ι 6op6a in 6ial6 oldap in 6ecomape, ut ep6 :

Ir e 6eolimi6 in 6i, ut 6uppa.

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 307 b, l. 1.)

IV.

a There is indeed another species and it is to Duanbardne it is referred, namely, Rannaigacht. There are also divisions in [*lit.*, upon] Rannaigacht: [to wit,] Quadruple-Correspondent [Rannaigacht] and Irregular Rannaigacht.

[Irregular Rannaigacht is] namely:

It is a peril
To be opposite the, *as above*. [II. e, III. e.]

.

b There is another kind in [*lit.*, upon] Irregular Debide, namely, Meagre Non-Correspondent Rannaigacht, to wit:

The son of Cu-abba, *and so on*. [II. m, III. m.]

c There are [as said above] two divisions in Rannaigacht, namely, Quadruple[-Correspondent and Irregular]. And it is not to one of them [alone] is applied [the term] Terminational Debide, as is (namely, Short Terminational Debide [is] this below):

The fresh wind [*etc.* II. b, III. b].

.

d And indeed [with regard to the second division, to wit] Irregular Rannaigacht, there are two species therein [*lit.*, -on], namely, its Long Debide and its Short Debide. Its Short Quadruple-Correspondent Debide is the same [as the normal Short Terminational Debide] in scansion: that is, there are three heptasyllabics and a trisyllabic in each [of them]. And it is a quadrasyllabic that is wanting from it to be a stanza [in scansion]. And [the Long and the Short Rannaigachts] agree nevertheless [in Termination]; for it is a monosyllable completes the ending of every quarter in each [of them]. But the Long Debide is the full measure of a stanza. And not more usual in termination [is] the monosyllable than the dissyllable, as is:

Fedlimidh is the king, *as above*. [II. c, III. c.]

[IV.] **e** An Deibide Zairer dino, ip airi ní fuba an Zairit,
ap a binnur 7 ap a rezdaét la caé, ut:

Rorraé ruad; no: Rurcaé ruad.

f Deirimpéct ap Decubed Fota, ut dixit borigita:

ba he arcnum ipin flaié.

g Decubed Zairit ro:

Ip apd uall, ut rupra.

(LEBAR LAIGEN, p. 38 a.)

V.

Cellaé hUa Ruan[ada] cecinit.

a Ip airci raémar cor-rinb,
Ip eieriu aélam, indlim:
baZaim conib bairðni binb,
Deiboi alainb Impinb.

b Deibide Scailte na pcel,
Ní híride nað aégen;
Ipp hi peo ind airte blaié bparp,
In ñ-ghaéaigéer in penéarpp.

(Ib., p. 37 b.)

c Can Rozair.

Ip caiñgen,
bié ppirin [porppin] lepp nimdañgen,
Ocup Zairim neié 'n-a dorup,
Rapomur [raíppomur].

e [With respect to] the [Irregular] Short Debidé, indeed, it is [IV.] for this it does not cut off the short [line], for its sweetness and for its stateliness in the opinion of every one [*lit.*, with every one], as :

Rossach red ; or : Ruscach red [*etc.* II. **d**, III. **d**].

f An example of [*lit.*, upon] Long Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debidé is], as said [St.] Brigit :

It were access into the kingdom [*etc.* II. **g**, III. **g**].

g Short Double [Alternate-]Correspondent [Debidé is] this :

Loud is the roar, *as above*. [II. **h**, III. **h**.]

(BOOK OF LEINSTER, p. 38 a.)

V.

CELLACH UA RÚAN[ADA] SANG.

a It is a felicitous species with Termination,
It is a pliant poesy which I compose :
I engage that it is bardism melodious,
Beauteous Terminational Debidé.

b Irregular Debidé of the Tales, [recognise it] :
It is not this I will not recognise [i.e. I shall willingly
This is the species blooming, vigorous,
In which is practised History.

(Ib., p. 37 b.)

Very Short Correspondence.

c It is a peril
To be upon the fort [that is] unfortified,
And the shout of the person in its door
That has conquered it.

lebar laigen.

[ḡilla-Coemain cecimic.]

1.

P. 127 a **a** hEriu¹ apð, inir narpíḡ,
 Maḡen molbēac² na morḡnim,
 Noco n-ḡitir³ ðuni⁴ a ðiac⁵
 Co norḡuair⁵ biē, huac⁶ lamíac⁷.

2.

Laðru ir biē, ḡintan¹ fáēac,
 Coica inḡen inḡnaēac,
 Luēt poēetḡab² banba binð³,
 Ceēraēa la⁴ riac⁵ n-ðilind.

3.

Acbaē Ceḡrair ðo ēám¹ tḡraic²
 T[ḡ]íar, i³ Cúil Ceḡra⁴, ac⁵ coicair⁶:
 ḡo'n pobanuē⁷, ruac⁸ar ḡanð⁸,
 Acbaē Laðru⁹ i n-Ápð Laðranð.

VARIANTS.—BOOK OF BALLYMOTE (p. 45 b).

a 1.—¹ Eriu. ² molḡtaē. ³ noco n-ētir. ⁴ ðune. ⁵ cinnur[ḡ]uair.
⁶ ua. ⁷ Lamḡiaē. 2.—¹ ḡinðtan. ² ceðḡab. ³ m-ḡinð. ⁴ no tḡrát^h (*or periods*), placed above in a modern hand as an alternative reading. ⁵ pe.
 3.—¹ no eið (*or jealousy*), given overhead in a modern hand as an alternative
 lection. ² tḡrice. ³ a. ⁴ Ceḡraē. ⁵ om. ⁶ coicairð. ⁷ ðu'n rabanaē.
⁸ n-ḡanð. ⁹ Laðra.

a ¹ Eriu.—Regarding the derivation of this name :

Philologi certant et adhuc sub iudice lis est.

The legendary origin is given in *L.L. [Book of Leinster]*: Fotla, ben Mhic Ceēt ;
 Banba, ben Mhic Cuill ; hEriu, ben Mhic ḡrene (p. 10 a)—Fotla (e 6) [was]
 the wife of Mac Ceht (e 5) ; Banba (e 5), the wife of Mac Cuill (e 5) ; Eriu, the
 wife of Mac Grene (e 5).

BOOK OF LEINSTER.

[GILLA-COEMAIN SANG.]

1.

a Eriu¹ sublime, isle of the kings, [B. C.*]
 Laudable scene of great deeds;
 Nor knows any person its state,
 Until Bith, grandson of Lamech, found it.

2.

Ladru and Bith, Fintan prophetic,
 [And] fifty maidens wondrous,
 [Were] the folk that first occupied Banba pleasant,
 Forty days before the Deluge. [2635]

3.

Died Cessair of a sudden plague,
 West, in the Angle of Cessair², [with] her fifty [maidens]:
 Of [grief for] the great destruction, fatality rare,
 Died Ladru on the Height of Ladru³.

[* The regnal dates are those of the initial years.]

² *Angle of Cessair* (Cuil-Cesra).—In Connaught, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 4b). O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. i., p. 162, Londini, 1685), says it was near *Carn Ceasrach* (Mound of Cessair), in the Barony of Clare, co. Galway. O'Donovan (*F.M.* i., p. 4) states this must be wrong: "for in Eochaidh O'Flynn's poem on the early colonization of Ireland, as in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 3, Carn-Cesra is placed ór búill meppaib, over the fruitful [River] Boyle." But the reading (p. 5, l. 13) is:

Ocon Óarn, ic muip meppa, At the Carn, at the fruitful sea,
 Mapb Cerrair 1 Cuil Óerna. Died Cessair in the Angle of Cessair.

Herewith agrees the *Book of Ballymote* (p. 24b, l. 9), which has an muip meppa, on the fruitful sea.

³ *Height of Ladru* (Ard Ladrand).—Co. Wexford (O'Flaherty, *ib.*). O'Donovan (*F.M.* i., p. 3) thinks it is the place called Ardamine, "where there is a curious moat near the sea coast."

4.

[a] Ατβαε̇¹ Ρινταν², φαε̇ ρίρε³,
 'Σιν⁴ Μυμαιν δο μαλλ⁵ ε̇ρине⁶:
 διε̇ ι n-a ρλειβ⁷ βί⁸ αιθε̇ ρειρε⁸,
 Μαρη⁹ δε̇ ε̇μαιδ⁹ α οεν̇ μιε̇.

5.

Oen¹ bliadain dēc, δαττα¹ ιn blaδ,
 Ιαρ² ἡ-δ̇ίλινδ̇ τρι̇ cet m-bliadan,
 'Οο'ν³ h-Ερινδ̇ ζαλαιζ̇ can³ ζ̇λ̇ρι̇,
 Conappaζαιβ̇ Παρ̇τολον⁴.

6.

Παρ̇τολον¹ ρυιρε̇ Δ̇ρεε̇² ζ̇λαν³ δ̇ρινδ̇,
 Τρι̇ cet⁴ bliadan β̇αι̇ ι⁵ n-hΕρινδ̇⁵,
 Co n eṗbailė δε̇ ε̇άμ̇ ιαρ̇ταιν,
 Noi mile ρα̇ hoen⁷ ρ̇ε̇cṫmain.

1.

b Oén¹ τρι̇α̇ bliadan, can² β̇ρόν,
 δα̇ ρ̇άρ̇ h-Εριυ³ ιαρ̇ Παρ̇τολον⁴,
 Co τορα̇cṫ Neimeδ⁵ αναρ⁵,
 'Οαρ⁶ μυιρ̇ co n-a moρ̇ maccaiḃ.

4.—¹ μαρη. ² Ρινδταν. ³ ιρ φαε̇ ρίρι. ⁴ 'ρα. ⁵ μαλλ. ⁶ ε̇ριι. ⁷ ι n-a ρλεβ. ⁸⁻⁸ λυαιθε̇ ρειρε. ⁹⁻⁹ ε̇μαιδ̇ δο̇ ε̇μαιδ̇. On the margin, no μαρη (or *dead*), the reading of L., is given.

5.—¹⁻¹ aen bliadain δεζ, δατα. ² αρ. ³⁻³ du'n n-Ερινν̇ ζαλαιδ̇ ζαν. ⁴ ζο̇ nυρροζαβ̇ Παρ̇τολον.

6.—¹ Παρ̇τολον. ² Δ̇ρεε̇. ³ ζ̇λαν. ⁴ τρι̇α̇, with no τρι̇ cet (or *three hundred*), the L. lection, on margin by modern hand. ⁵⁻⁵ a n-Εριιν. ⁶ δο. ⁷ ρε̇ hen.

b 1.—¹ ε̇ριε̇. ² ζαν. ³ Ερι. ⁴ Παρ̇τολον. ⁵⁻⁵ Nemeδ̇ αναρ. ⁶ ταρ.

⁴ *Fintan*.—For the legend of Fintan, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, chap. v., and O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 4, 5.

4.

[B. C.]

[a] Died Fintan⁴, prophet of truth,
 In Munster, of slow decay :
 Bith on his Mountain⁵ died a death of affection,
 Died he of grief for⁶ his only son.

5.

One year⁷ [and] ten, pleasant the fame,
 [And] three hundred years after the Deluge,
 [Were] for valiant Eriu without renown,
 Until Partholon occupied it.

[2324]

6.

Partholon of the very vigorous Grecian Land,
 Thirty⁸ years was he in Eriu,
 Until died he of a plague afterwards,
 [With] nine thousand in one week.

[2294]

1.

b One thirty years without sorrow
 Was Eriu deserted after Partholon,
 Until arrived Neimed from the East,
 Over sea with his mighty sons.

[2024]

[1994]

⁵ *His Mountain*.—That is, *Sliab Betha* (the mountain of Bith); *anglice* Slieve Beagh, on the confines of Fermanagh and Monaghan.

⁶ *For*.—Literally, *of*.

⁷ *One year*, etc.—

ba páp tpa hEriu iar pam ppi Now, Eriu was deserted after that
 pé tpi óeτ m-bliadan, no .xii. ap for the space of 300 years, or of twelve
 .ccc., quod uerius est.—*L.L.*, p. 6a. above 300, which is more true.

⁸ *Thirty*.—The reading of *B.B.* [*Book of Ballymote*]. The text has *three hundred*; on which O'Flaherty observes: Proinde triginta et tercentum non adeo Hibernice praeter quantitatem absonant, quin τρίσσευδ, ter centum, pro τρισάαδ, triginta, imprudenter usurpatum censendum sit (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. v., p. 168). But τρι όετ (three hundred) and τριόα (thirty) are readily distinguishable. The meaning is, no doubt, as stated in the poem of O'Flynn (*L.L.*, p. 6 a), that the race of Partholon occupied the country for three centuries.

2.

[b] Ceṑri¹ meic in laie² do'n lino²,
 Stairn³, Feapyp, Ardán⁴, Annino⁵;
 Doṑoio⁶ Neimeo ec⁷ de tam⁷,
 Fiṑi cét i Cpíe Liaṑá[í]n⁸.

3.

[S]leēt Stairn¹ 'rin debaio² duino,
 Ia Febaíl i Cér³ Ópoino;
 Mapb[é]a⁴ de ḡallino, ni éél⁴,
 Annino⁵ ocur Iarboneél⁶.

4.

Andrin¹ luid Feapyp² ri a élaino²,
 Co pobrip³ Caṑpaiḡ Conaino⁴,
 Doṑoṑar Feapyp na feap⁵
 Ia Moṑe, mac Deileo⁸ dpeṑdeipḡ.

5.

Da cét bliadan, blaṑ ceṑ¹ dpuinoḡ¹,
 'O'n maioṑ rin Caṑpaṑ Conaino,
 Co tancatar² clanna Stairn³
 Arpin⁴ ḡreic⁴ uaṑmaip, acḡaip⁵.

2.—¹ ceṑri. ²⁻² laieṑ du'n lino. ³ Stairn. ⁴ Iarṑan. ⁵ Ann. ⁶ doṑoio. ⁷⁻⁷ d'eḡ do tam. ⁸ Cuimdaíṑ Copcaíḡe (*of county Cork*), on margin in modern hand.

3.—¹ Stairn. ² rin debaio. ³ Ceip. ⁴⁻⁴ mapb du'n ḡallino, noṑo cel. ⁵ Annino. ⁶ Iarmuinel.

4.—¹ iar rin. ²⁻² Feapyp le cloino. ³ no cop'brip. ⁴ Conainḡ. ⁵ om.; co feapḡ given on margin in modern hand.

5.—This quatrain follows 6 in B. ¹⁻¹ du'n dpuinoḡ. ² tancadar. ³ Stairn. ⁴⁻⁴ arṑan ḡreic. ⁵ aḡaip.

b. ¹ *Arṑan*.—Read *Iarboneel* (*L.L.*, p. 6 a); which, being trisyllabic, could not be introduced into the line.

2.

[B. C.]

[b] Four sons of the hero [were] of the party,
 Starn, Fergus, Ardan¹, Annind;
 Underwent Neimed death from plague, [1978]
 [Along with] twenty hundred, in the district of Liathan².

3.

The destruction of Starn [took place] in the noble com-
 By [the son of] Febal³ in Ces-Choraind; [bat,
 Killed by a valiant host, I shall not conceal it,
 [Were] Annind and Iarbonel.

4.

Then went Fergus with his children,
 So that he broke down the Fortress of Conand⁴;
 Fell Fergus of the heroes
 By More, son of Deiled the red-faced.

5.

Two hundred years, general the fame, [1978]
 From that destruction of the Fortress of Conand,
 Until came the children of Starn⁵
 From Greece dreadful, very stern.

² *District of Liathan.*—The Barony of Ballymore, co. Cork.

³ *Febal.*—ῥῖ mac ῑebuir, by the son of Febor (*L.L.*, p. 7 a).

⁴ *Conand.*—Son of Febor, or Febar, who gave his name to the *fortress, or tower*, of Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Donegal: mac ῑebuir, dia tá Tor Conand, ῥῖ n-araῑ Tor-uῑ Ḷetῑ uῑdu—son of Febar, from whom is [named] the Tower of Conand, which is called Tor-Island of Cetne to-day (*L.L.*, p. 6 a).

⁵ *Starn.*—After the destruction of the Tower of Conand, More engaged and defeated the victors at sea. Starn escaped to Greece, where his posterity were subjected to such slavery (carrying clay in *bags*—hence Firbolg, *bagmen*—to rough mountains, so that they became flowery plains), that they fled to their original country, 230 years after the time of Nemed (*L.L.*, p. 6 b).

6.

[b] Sé bliadna déc¹ ip da céτ,
 Re árim² ní himmarbperc³,
 Roéaié Neiméd co n-a élaind⁴,
 Co⁵ poτoglad⁵ Top Conaind⁶.

1.

c Coic¹ ríτ rippin muriuét mapp¹
 Tancatar² dar² muip moτglapp;
 hi³ τpi lonτrib⁴, ni fáé fan⁴,
 ḡailiun, Pribolτ, Pip Domnand.

2.

Flaié Pep m-bolτ, Ruoraiτe¹ in rí,
 ḡabar² pop Tpaéτ² Rúoraiτi¹;
 I n-Inbiur³ Slaine na rrián,
 Slaine pe Ppauib ḡailiun⁴.

3.

Pip Domnand¹ co τpi ríτaib,
 Lam der ppi² h-Épinn n-ípaiτ³;
 Sengand, ḡenand⁴ ocur ḡand,
 ḡabpat ipRup⁵ daτta⁶ Domnand.

4.

Oen¹ éoíceo ic² Ppauib bolτ,
 Coíceo Pp ḡaelian³ cen⁴ anop⁴,
 Ocur τpi éoíceo in pan⁴
 Rucpat⁵ Pip daτta⁶ Domnand⁶.

6.—¹ deτ. ² pe n-árim. ³ himmipbperc. ⁴ clomd.
⁵⁻⁵ no cop'τoglad. ⁶ Conainτ.
 c 1.—¹⁻¹ coiτ pi pepin muriaét map. ²⁻² tanḡadar τar.
³ 'n-a. ⁴⁻⁴ lonτrib co lin clomd. 2.—¹ Ruḡnaroi. ²⁻² poḡab a Tpaéτ.
³ n-Inber. [P. 46 a.] ⁴ ḡailiun. 3.—¹ Domnann. ² pe.
³ pibglam. ⁴ ḡenann. ⁵ a n-Ippur. ⁶ om. 4.—¹ aen. ² aḡ.
³ n-ḡailiun. ⁴⁻⁴ n-ḡlan op⁴. ⁵ ḡabpat. ⁶⁻⁶ daτta Domnann.

⁶ Six years, etc.—From this distich (with seven for six), the second distich of **b** 1 (with since for until) and the second of **b** 5, Keating (*History of Ireland*,

6.

[B. C.]

[b] Six years⁶ [and] ten and two hundred,
To count, not excessive falsehood,
Spent Neimed and [*lit.*, with] his children,
Until [*Read*: By whom] was razed⁷ the Tower of Conand.

[1994-
1778]

1.

c Five kings [there were] with the sea-farers excellent
That came over the great green sea;
In three fleets, not paltry the cause,
[Were the] Gailions, Firbolg, Men of Domnand.

2.

The prince of the Firbolg, Rudraige the king,
Landed he upon the Strand of Rudraige¹,
In the Estuary of [the river] Slaine² of the bridles,
[Landed] Slaine with the Men of Galion.

3.

The Men of Domnand with [their] three kings,
[Sailed they with] the right hand to Eriu³ of the plains;
Sengand, Genand and Gand
Landed in famous Ros-Domnand⁴.

4.

One Fifth⁵ [was assigned] to the Firbolg,
A Fifth⁶ [was the portion] of the Men of Galion without
And three Fifths [were] the portion [murmuring,
The famous Men of Domnand received.

chap. viii.) makes a verse, to certify the interval between the advent of Nemed and that of the Firbolg!

⁷ *By whom was razed.*—I suggest O ηο τοςλαδ—*by whom* [*Nemed's children*] was razed; thus giving 216 years as the Nemedian period.

c. ¹ *Strand of Rudraige.*—In Ulster, according to O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. viii., p. 171).

² *Estuary of Slaine.*—The mouth of the Slaney, Wexford Harbour.

³ *Right hand to Eriu.*—That is, sailed up along the western coast.

⁴ *Ros-Domnand.*—The Promontory of Domnand, in the north-west of Mayo.

⁵ *Fifth.*—Ulster: from Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, to Drogheda.

⁶ *Fifth.*—Leinster: from Drogheda to Waterford Harbour.

5.

[c] Dopaτρατ¹ in ceṛpur cam
Ríγ² ἡ-hEpen² dia m-bpaṛaip;
Conid é Sláne páep peiḡ
Cét pí poḡab tip³ n-hEpen³.

6.

Eṛtip¹ pi haiṛid caé pír¹,
Ra² ainm ip pa ampip²,
Co³ poinnipup dúib uile³—
Ríγ⁴ Pota poltbude⁴.

1.

d bliadain do Shláne, do'n¹ laeé,
Co² podmapb² ḡalap ḡapbḡaeṛ³,
Aonaét i n-Dumu⁴ Sláne⁴,
Cét pí h-Epen⁵ eébane⁵.

2.

Dí bliadain Rúdpaige² puiṛ²,
Co³ n-epbailt iprip³ apd bripig;
ḡan⁴, ḡeanan⁴, mapb[ṛ]a de⁴ éám,
Ceṛpi bliadna a plaiṛ pohlán.

3.

Cóic bliadna Sengain¹ iar peim¹,
[No]co² topchait la Piacpaig³:
Cóic bliadna Piacpaé³ pinnaid⁴,
Conidpomapb⁵ puad Rindail.

5.—¹ ropandpaṛ. ²⁻² piḡe n-Epen. ³⁻³ iaé n-Epen. 6.—¹⁻¹ eipḡig
pe hoṛid ḡae pír. ²⁻² pe n-ainmaib, pe n-ainrip. ³⁻³ co n-i[n]ḡipup
daiḃ uili. ⁴⁻⁴ piḡa Pota pombḡaíni.

d 1.—¹ du'n. ²⁻² ḡupurmapb. ³ ḡapbaeṛ. ⁴⁻⁴ a n-Duma
Sláne. ⁵⁻⁵ Epen eébane. 2.—¹ da. ²⁻² Ruḡpaidi in puiṛ.
³⁻³ co puait eḡ ipan. ⁴⁻⁴ ḡann, ḡeanan⁴, mapb do. 3.—¹ iar pin.
² no co. ³ Piacpaig. ⁴ pinḡaig. ⁵ conurpomapb.

5.

[B. C.]

[c] The four generous [kings] assigned
 The kingship of Eriu to their brother ;
 So that Slane, noble, prudent, is
 The first king that occupied the land of Eriu.

6.

List to the fate of each man,
 To his name and to his time,
 Until I tell them all to you,—
 The kings of Fodla the yellow-surfaced.

1.

d A year [was reigned] by Slaine, by the hero, [1778]
 Until killed him sharp disease,
 Buried was he in the Mound of Slaine¹,
 The first king of Eriu of the white steeds.

2.

Two [were] the years of Rudraige, the champion, [1777]
 Until died he in the lofty Brugh²;
 Gand, Ganand, died they of plague,
 Four years their full sovrantry. [1775]

3.

Five [were] the years of Sengand after that, [1771]
 Until fell he by Fiachra:
 Five [were] the years of Fiachra, the warrior, [1766]
 Until slew him the bright [weapon] of Rindal.

d. ¹ *Mound of Slaine*.—"This place is still well known. It is situated in the townland of Ballyknockan, about a quarter of a mile to the south of Leighlin-Bridge, near the west bank of the River Barrow. Nothing remains of the palace but a moat, measuring 237 yards in circumference at the base, 69 feet in height from the level of the River Barrow, and 135 feet in diameter at top" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 14, 15).

² *Brugh*.—On the Boyne.

4.

[**d**] Sé bliadhna Rinnail¹ do'n raind¹,
 Rodmarb² Odbgen, mac Sengaind²;
 Odbgen³, rocaic a cechar,
 Dorochair⁴ la Airdechar⁴.

5.

Eocu, mac Eirc¹, in rí² raiç,
 Dec³ in-bliadhna a plaçtur lánmaic³;
 'E⁴ rin [in] céit rí do rin⁴
 Rogaeç⁵ ar túr i n-hEriinn⁵.

6.

Nuadu¹ Argaclám¹ na n-eç
 Rodmarb² balap balcbemneç³;
 Fiche⁴ bliadhna a plaçtur
 'Or hEriinn⁵ i⁶ n-ardmaçtur⁷.

4.—¹⁻¹ Rinnail du'n raind. ²⁻² gur'marb Odbgen, mac Sengainn.
³ Foidbgen. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-drocair la hAirdechar. 5.—¹ Eirc. ² i[n] rí.
³⁻³ pemep deic bliadhna m-bicmaic. ⁴⁻⁴ gu numarbpadar i[n] ri.
⁵⁻⁵ tri meic Nemid, maic Uadrai. 6.—The following two quatrains are
 inserted here:—

Anmanð tri mac Nemid no,—
 Cesard, Luam ocu Luacro:
 Siad romarb, ceç fer do rinð,
 Eoço, mac Eirc, a n-Eriinn.
 Eri arð.

The names of the three sons of noble
 Nemid
 [Were] Cesard, Luam and Luacro:
 Them slew, each man with [spear-]
 point,
 Eocho, son of Erc, in Eriu.
 Eri sublime.

bper, mac Elaðain, maic Ned,
 Robo ruíri co romeid;
 Seçt bliadhna do, niri' b[é]oda,
 Eç adbaç do'n ruad roða.

Bres, son of Eladhan, son of Ned,
 He was a great king with much great-
 ness,
 Seven years [were reigned] by him, it
 was not long,
 Death died he of the dire plague.

In the second line of the first quatrain **b** is placed above **d**, to make the reading
 Cesarb. ¹⁻¹ Nuada Argedlam. ² d om. ³ balcbemneç. ⁴ triúa.
⁵ h om. ⁶ a. ⁷ maicur.

4.

[B. c.]

[**d**] Six years [were] the portion of Rindal,
Slew him [F]odbgen, son of Sengand;
[F]odbgen, spent he four [years],
Fell he by Ardechar. [1761] [1755]

5.

Eochu, son of Erc, the fortunate king,
Ten years his full-good sovrantry; [1751]
That was the first king that by a [spear-]point³
Was slain in the beginning in Eriu.

6.

Nuadu Silver-Hand⁴ of the steeds,
Him slew Balar⁵ Strong-smiting;
Twenty years his sovrantry [1741]
Over Eriu in exalted goodness.

³ [Spear-]point.—Thus explained in a poem in *L.L.*, p. 8 a :

Co r' [p]ár Rinnal, ní boí rinò	Until grew Rinnal, there was not a point
Fop arm ecep i n-hEriuò,	Upon a weapon at all in Eriu, [finish
Fop gáib a gar gá[ib], cen élit	Upon spears rough, without perfect
cam,	But the whole run of them was unpointed
Acét a m-biét i n-a riécpannaib.	wood. [<i>Lit.</i> , But to be in running trees.]

Tucpat Tuac-de-Donnand oib	Brought the diligent Tuath-de-Donnand
Uáigne leo i n-a lamaib :	[Pointed]spears with them in their hands:
Oib fein romarbad Eochaid,	With these was slain Eochaid,
Ua ril Nemid nercbreéaig.	By the seed of Nemid the severe-judging.

⁴ *Silver-Hand*.—His hand (according to *L.L.*, p. 9 a) was cut off in the first battle of Magh Tuired (near Cong, co. Mayo). But he was not the worse, rather the better, in consequence, according to the veracious legend :

Uám ar gait co lánlúé caéa	A hand of silver with the full supple-
láma in caé meóir 7 in caé alé	ness of each hand in every finger and in
oipac fair Diancecht, in liaig 7	every joint Diancecht, the leech, and
Créidne, ceipò, i coígnam fpir.	Creidne, the wright, assisting him, placed
	upon him.

O'Flaherty's observation is perhaps worth quotation (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. x., p. 174): "Non ita pridem in Italia Hieronymus Capivacius vir inaudita medendi ratione præcelluit, qui labra, nares, aures hominibus, quibus deessent, adeo affabre reponebat, ut proxime miraculum ars esset (*I.H. a Pflaumern: in Bononia, pag. 84*)."

⁵ *Balar*.—For the Fomorian Balar, see O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 18 sq.

1.

e Ɔper, mac Eladan¹, mic Néit²,
 Ropó³ puiri co poméit⁴;
 Seét m-bliadna do, nír' fíota⁵,
 Éc⁶ atbaé⁶ do'n puab rota⁷.

2.

P. 127 b Rogiallad do Luḡ¹, do'n laeé,
 Da fíicít bliadan barrḡaéé²:
 Mór³ eét dorínḡn⁴ Mac Cuill,—
 Dár hui Dianceé⁵ i Caéndruim⁶.

3.

Eoóu Ollaéair¹ iárima,
 Ceéiri² fíicít fínd bliadna;
 Dár in Dáḡdai³, deḡ na n-drenú⁴,
 Do'nd eḡcor⁵ tarlaic Ceiténend⁵.

4.

Deic m-bliadna do'n¹ Delbaeé dil,
 Co toréair do lám Chaiéir².
 Deic m-bliadna Fiaéac fíndḡil,
 Co roḡmarb³ Eoḡan Airú⁴-inbír.

e 1.—This quatrain precedes d 6. ¹ Eladain. ² Ne[1]d. ³ bo. ⁴ poméid. ⁵ b'[f]oda. ⁶⁻⁶ eḡ atbaé. ⁷ roda. 2.—¹ The second hand placed h after Luḡ (Luḡair), and, to make the emendation more certain, wrote Luḡ(air) overhead. ² blaécaei. ³ tḡuaḡ. ⁴ dorínú. ⁵ Ua Denceé. ⁶ a Caéndruim. 3.—¹ Eoóair Ollaéair. ² ceiri. ³ Dáḡda. ⁴ dḡeam. ⁵⁻⁵ urcup do éilḡ Ceitḡer. 4.—¹ do. ² Fiaéair. ³ ḡur'marb. ⁴ airú.

e. ¹ *Bres*.—ḡabar Ɔper . . . riḡe . . . co roíccad lam Nuada. Bres took the kingship, until the hand of Nuadu was cured (*L.L.*, p. 9 a). He and Nuadu fell in the second battle of Magh Tuired (Barony of Tirerrill, co. Mayo), which was fought twenty-seven years after the first (*L.L.*, p. 9 b).

² *Was obeyed*.—Literally, *it was served to Lug* (impersonal construction: *servitum est Lugadio*).

5.

[e] Noi¹ in-bliadna fíccet 'malle,
Mac Cuill, mac Ceét, mac Ğrene,
Ṭri meic Ceppata² co n-úail²,
Ippíge³ or banba bratpúaid.

6.

Ḷopochair Mac Ğrene ge¹
I Ṭaltin² la hAmairgen ;
Mac Cuill la³ 'Eber inn³ óir ;
Mac Ceét do laim hErimoin⁴.

1.

f bliadain ippi¹ge¹ map oén²
D'h'Erimón³ ip⁴ d'Eber pólccáem ;
Co topóair Eber iartain,
Do laim hErimón³ imglain⁵.

2.

h'Erimón¹, airóairc cen¹ on,
ba leir ind hEriu² a oenop² ;
Ré pecc³ in-bliadan déc⁴ do'n dup⁴,
'Ec⁵ atbaé i n-Árḡaṭpup⁵.]

3.

A éirí meic, ré¹ bliadna ap blad,
Co báp² Mumne im Maiḡ² Cpuaáan.
Luigne³ ip Láigne⁴ nalland⁴,
Romarbéa i caé Áip⁵ Ladpand.

5.—¹ deic. 2-2 Ceppata, co m-buaió. 3 ippiḡi. 6.—¹ geal.
2 Ṭaltin. 3-3 pe hEber in. 4 h om.
f 1.—¹ ippiḡi. 2 aen. 3 h om. 4 om. 5 indglain.
2.—¹⁻¹ Erimon, oirpóirc ḡan. 2-2 an Eri a aenup. 3 oét.
4-4 deḡ du'n dup. 5-5 eḡ atbaé i n-Árḡeḡpup. 3.—¹ tri.
2-2 ḡa bair Mumnu a Moḡ. 3 Luigni. 4-4 Luigni na lann. 5 apó.

⁶ Mae Cuill, Mae Cecht, Mae Grene.—Thus explained in *L.L.* (p. 10 a) :
Mac Cuill .i. Setor, coll a déa; *Son of Hazel*, namely, Sethor was [his

5.

[B. C.]

[e] Nine years [and] twenty together, [1574]
 Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Grene⁶,
 Three sons of Cermat with haughtiness,
 [Were] in kingship over Banba ruddy-vestured.

6.

Fell Mac Grene bright
 In Tailtiu⁷ by Amairgen ;
 Mac Cuill, by Eber of the [sweet] voice ;
 Mac Cecht, by hand of Erimon.

1.

f A year in kingship together [1545]
 [Was spent] by Erimon and by Eber beauteous-haired ;
 Until fell Eber thereafter,
 By hand of the very sincere Erimon.

2.

Erimon, illustrious without fault,
 To him belonged Eriu by himself ; [prop,
 A space of ten years [and] seven [was reigned] by the [1544]
 [Natural] death died he in Argatros¹.

3.

His three sons, six years [reigned they] for fame, [1527]
 To the death of Mumne in Magh Cruachan²,
 Luigne and Laigne of the swords,
 Slain were they in the battle of Ard Ladrاند³.

Mac Cecht .i. Cētor, ceēt a déa ; first name], hazel [was] his god ; *Son of*
 Mac Ğrene .i. Ceētor, Ğrian a *the Plough*, namely, Tethor, the plough
 déa. [was] his god ; *Son of Sun*, namely,
 Cethor, the sun [was] his god.

⁷ *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, co. Meath.

f. ¹ *Argatros*.—Silver-wood, on the Nore, parish of Rathbeagh, barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 51).

² *Cruachain*.—Ratheroghan, near Belanagare, co. Roscommon (*id. ib.*).

³ *Ard Ladrاند*.—See a 3, note 2.

4.

[f] [S]leéta ceépi¹ meic 'Ebir²
 la Iriel³, fáib, pinnpennid³.
 leébliadain⁴ a flaié⁵, nír' mór⁶,
 Aer⁷, Orba, Forzna⁸, Foron⁸.

5.

Iriel¹, fáib, piéid² gail gáic³,
 A deic pemep in polaic,
 Co n-erbaile im Maig⁴ Muáde⁴
 De⁵ galap olc⁶ oen⁶ uaire.

6.

Eériel¹, mac Irieoil² na n-eé,
 Cept³ piée bliadan buidneé⁴,
 Co toréair⁵ ipRaírind⁵ rúaid,
 Do laim Conmail élaideb⁶ ruaid.

1.

g Conmael¹, mac Ebir, cen² ail,
 Cétpilaié³ mor banba³ amMumain;
 'Arim⁴ tri n-deicé m-bliadan bpar,
 Co toréair la Tigeppmar⁵.

2.

Tigeppmar, ba trén a riú,
 Seé¹ in-bliadna ar peét n-deéib¹;
 Co n-erbaile² irrin² tám éend,
 I toréair ár per ní-hErend³.

4.—¹ ceatra. ² n-Ebir. ³⁻³ hIrial, faic pinnpennid. ⁴ leitbliadam.
⁵ flaiéur. ⁶ lor. ⁷ Er. ⁸⁻⁸ Forzna, Foron. 5.—¹ Irial. ² peéed.
³ n-gaieé. ⁴⁻⁴ a Maig Muaidi. ⁵ do. ⁶⁻⁶ uile aen. 6.—¹ Eiepiel.
² Iriel. ³ om. ⁴ immbuidneé. ⁵⁻⁵ co droéair i Rorind. ⁶ cloidem.
 g 1.—¹ Conmal. ² gan. ³⁻³ pi Erenn. ⁴ airém. ⁵ Tigeppmar.
 2.—¹⁻¹ peétmogá peét do bliadnaib. ²⁻² co n-debaile irin. ³ n-Erenn.

⁴ *Plain of Muaid.*—According to O'Donovan (*F.M. i.*, p. 34), either the plain of the river Moy, which flows between the cos. Mayo and Sligo; or, more probably, the plain of Knockmoy, six miles south-east of Tuam, co. Galway.

4.

[B. C.]

[f] Destroyed [were] the four sons of Eber
 By Iriel, the prophet, the fair warrior.
 Half-year the sovranity, it was not much, [1521]
 [Of] Aer, Orba, Forgna, Foron [Feron, *L. L.* p. 15 b].

5.

Iriel, the prophet, exciter of the din of battle,
 Ten [years] the period of the great hero, [1521]
 Until perished he in the Plain of Muaid⁴,
 Of evil disease of one hour.

6.

Ethriel, son of Iriel of the steeds, [1511]
 Just twenty crowded years [reigned he],
 Until fell he in Rairiu⁵ red,
 By hand of Conmail ruddy-sword.

1.

g Conmail, son of Eber, without objection,
 [Was] first prince of great Banba from Munster;
 A tale of thrice ten vigorous years [reigned he], [1491]
 Until fell¹ he by Tigernmas.

2.

Tigernmas, stout was his kingship,
 [For] seven years above seven tens; [1461]
 Until perished he in the severe plague², [of Eriu.
 In which fell vast numbers [*lit.*, slaughter] of the men

⁵ *Rairiu*.—"It is the place now called *Ræirpe mop*, in the territory of Irezan, or barony of Tinnahinch, in the Queen's Co., which was part of the ancient *Ui-Failghe*, or Offally" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 38).

g. ¹ *Fell*.—In the battle of Emain Macha (Navan fort, near Armagh), according to *L.L.* (p. 16 b).

² *Plague*.—His death is thus told in *L.L.* (*ubi sup.*):

Co n-epbailc imMaig-rléct, Until he died in Magh-Slecht, in the
 immórdáil Maige-rléct 7 ceopa great convention of Magh-Slecht and
 ceépnáméane pep ñ-hÉpenn 'malle three fourths of the men of Eriu along

3.

[B. C.]

[g] Eochu Etgudach³ illustrious,
 Four years [reigned he] over diversified Banba : [1384]
 Not false, in the vigorous battle of Tara,
 Him slew Cermna, son of Ebrec.

4.

Cermna, Sobairche, good the deed,
 Two sons of Ebrec, son of Eber :
 Two score years [reigned they] with fame, [1380]
 First kings of Eriu from the Ultonians.

5.

The fate of Sobairche [took place] in his fort⁴
 By Eochu Mend [who came from] over the sea⁵.
 The fate of Cermna [took place] in the contested battle⁶,
 By Eochu the fair of the green weapons.

6.

A score of years, pleasant the fame, [1340]
 [Was] the sovranity of Eochu, son of Conmail :
 Fiacha Labrainni of the shields,
 Slew he Eochu Ruddy Weapon.

n-étaiḡ moḡad, da dač ı n-étaiḡib
 aıteé, tḡı dača ı n-etué moḡad
 ḡ oclach, cečrı dača ı n-etué
 óčtıḡerı, coıc dača ı n-etué
 toıreé, ré dača ı n-etué rıḡ ḡ
 ollam ḡ pıleð, uu. ñ-dača ı n-etué
 rıḡ ḡ rıḡan. ıḡ appııı ro[é]ár
 mđıu na hulı dača ı n-etué
 eppcop.

colour in the garment of slaves, two
 colours in the garments of peasants,
 three colours in the garment of slaves and
 warriors, four colours in the garments of
 young lords, five colours in the garment
 of chiefs, six colours in the garment of
 kings and ollams and poets, seven colours
 in the garment of kings and queens. It
 is from that arose [*lit.*, grew] to-day all
 the colours in the garment of bishops.

⁴ *Fort.*—That is Dun-Sobhairche, or Dunseverick, near the Giant's Causeway, co. Antrim.

⁵ *Over the sea.*—He was son of the Fomorian king (*L.L.*, p. 17 a).

⁶ *Battle.*—Fought at Dun-Cermna, or the Old Head of Kinsale, co. Cork. This quatrain is given in *L.L.* (p. 17 a), with the variants Cođaiḡ, mup and capıı.

LEBAR LAIGEN.

1.

h Fíce a ceáir¹ cen cáimne²,
 ba flaié Fíaca Labrainne³;
 Docer rí Fene fabair
 l⁴ caé Sleib⁵ belḡadain⁶.

2.

Bladain for a deicé fa dó,
 For¹ flata Ecaé¹ Mumó,
 Co torcáir² in caemdor cáin
 Larinn³ Oengur n-Olmúcaid.

3.

Se bliadna fa¹ dí, in tucaid¹?
 ba² rí² in τ-Oengur Olmucaid;
 Docer i Carmon³ in éleé
 La hEnna n-aóbol⁴ n-Airctec⁴.

4.

Arim¹ nói in-bliadan fa² érí
 D'Enna Airḡdeé³, do'n ardrí⁴;
 Rodmarb⁵ Roḡeétaid, mac Maín,
 ImMairḡ Rúaí⁶ roḡacaóin⁶.

5.

Ré éoié¹ in-bliadan co m-bliad
 Roḡiallad² do Roḡeétaid³;
 Dorocáir⁴ la Setna n-Arτ⁵,
 Ippin⁶ Chruacáin ceḡna Connaóτ.

h 1.—¹ ceáir. ² cáime. ³ Labrainne. ⁴ a. ⁵ Sleibi.
⁶ belḡadain. [P. 46 b.] 2.—¹⁻¹ for flaiéur Ecaé. ² Co dorcair.
³ larin. 3.—¹⁻¹ fo τri, tuḡaid. ² om., probably by oversight.
³ Carmon. ⁴⁻⁴ n-aóbul n-Airctec. 4.—¹ arpein. ² fo. ³ arriḡi.
⁴ arriḡ. ⁵ ḡur'marb. ⁶⁻⁶ Ruad, ruid ní rocam. 5.—¹ da coic. Over
 da (in another hand) is cuiḡ; which would make the total 25 (5 × 5), instead of 10.
² doḡiallad. ³ Roḡeétaig. ⁴ co n-dorocáir. ⁵ Arτ. ⁶ rin.

h. ¹ *Fian*.—The native military force.

² *Belgada*[*i*]n.—Bulgaden, near Kilmallock, co. Limerick.

1.

[B. C.]

h Twenty [and] four [years] without duplicity, [1320]
 Was Fiache Labrainne prince;
 Fell the king of the active Fian¹
 In the battle of Mount Belgada[i]n².

2.

A year above ten by two [= 21], [1296]
 [Was] the length of the sovrantry of Eochu Mumo³,
 Until fell the fair prop beauteous
 By Oengus Olmuchaid.

3.

Six years by two, understand ye? [1275]
 Was Oengus Olmuchaid king;
 Fell in Carmon⁴ the support [of Eriu]
 By mighty Enna the Silvery⁵.

4.

A tale of nine years by three [1263]
 [Was reigned] by Enna the Silvery, by the arch-king;
 Slew him Rothechtaid, son of Maen,
 In Magh Ruad⁶ the very pleasant.

5.

A space of five years with fame [1236]
 Was Rothechtaid obeyed⁷;
 Fell he by Setna the Tall,
 In very Cruachan of Connacht.

³ *Mumo*.—Ο πατερ Μumu—from whom is called Munster (*L.L.*, p. 18 a).

⁴ *Carmon*.—Wexford.

⁵ *Silvery*.—Ἰρ λειρ ὑαρόντα ρέειτ ἀργῶνδε ἰ ν-Ἀργατρορ ἡ ὑορατ
 ὅο ἀρεῶαῖβ ἡἘρηνν.—It is by him were [first] made silver shields in Argatros
 (Silver-Wood) and he gave them to the leaders of Eriu (*L.L.*, p. 18 b).

⁶ *Magh Ruad*.—In the battle of [Magh] Roigne, according to *L.L.* (p. 18 b).
 This was a plain in ancient Ossory, at the foot of a hill called Dornbuidhe
 (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 51).

⁷ *Obeyed*.—It was obeyed, etc. The impersonal construction.

6.

[h] Cóic bliadna do Shezna¹ Arτ,
 Docep² in rí rá³ po mac:
 Ní rumaic⁴ in mac, mílib tor,
 Dia a⁵air a íarpu⁵oð.

1.

i Sé bliadna déc¹ pa¹ éeair,
 Flait²[ur]² Fia²caé fia²lepe²caig²;
 Fia²ca, flait³, ro³air na pló³,
 Do³ro³air⁴ la Munemon.

2.

Munemon¹, cóic bliadna ar blaid
 Pa² pla²ta maic Cair élo²oi²;
 A³ta³é³ rí Da³ir³br³e³ do é³am,
 Im³mai³g⁵ 'A³íone immelbán⁵.

3.

Ar¹im¹ deic in-bliadan can¹ brón
 Do mac mo²pa²g²ar²g² Munemoi²:
 Docep³ Ail³ber³g³ Ó³óit³ in paic³,
 La hOllomai³ [i Tempai³g⁴]⁴.

6.—¹ do'n τ-Setna. ² gur'cep. ³ pe. ⁴ ní r'maic.

⁵ do para⁵oð.

i 1.—¹⁻¹ de¹g' r a. ²⁻² pla²eur Fia²ca² fia²lepe²caig. ³ fer.

⁴ do⁴ro⁴air. 2.—¹ Munemon. ² pað. ³ docep. ⁴ Da⁴ir⁴br⁴.

⁵⁻⁵ Mu⁵g Ail⁵bi melban. Over Ail⁵bi, the textual reading, Aí⁵one, is placed as a variant by a different hand. 3.—¹⁻¹ cep³ rí³ca bliadan gan. ²⁻² mia²g²lan Munemon. ³⁻³ a³ta³ Oil³ber³g, da³ta in da³g. ⁴ i Tempai⁴g.

⁸ *Outraged*.—Rothechtaid (*L.L.*, p. 18 b) was slain in Rathcroghan, co. Roscommon, by Setna, whilst under the protection of Fiacha, son of the slayer. The dishonour thus put upon him Fiacha avenged by killing his father. Rumaic governs a íarpu⁵oð. The possessive, a, is employed objectively, in reference to mac (son).

6.

[B. C.]

[h] Five years [were reigned] by Setna the Tall, [1231]
 Fell the king by his great son [Fiacha]:
 Forgave not the son, great [?] the deed,
 To his father his being outraged⁸.

1.

i Six years [and] ten by four [= 64]* [1226]
 [Was] the sovrantry of Fiacha, the generous raider;
 Fiacha, the prince, succour of the hosts,
 Fell he by Munemon.

2.

Munemon¹, five years with [*lit.*, for] fame [Cas; [1206]
 [Was] the length of the sovrantry of the famed son of
 Died the king of Dairbre of plague,
 In Magh Aidne² the white-bordered.

3.

A tale of a decade of years without sorrow [1201]
 [Was reigned] by the very stern son of Munemon:
 Fell Ailderg Dóit³ of felicity,
 By Ollam [in Tara].

i. * The B reading, 20, is adopted in the chronology.

¹ *Munemon*.—Thus explained in *L.L.* (p. 18 b):

<p>Ir leir rocturcanzá munceda óir po bpaiztib doene i n-hEriun: .i. munmaíne .i. maíne po mune- laib.</p>	<p>It is by him were introduced [<i>lit.</i>, begun] necklets of gold about the throats of persons in Erin: that is, [<i>Munemon</i> signifies] <i>neck-valuables</i>, to wit, valuables around the neck.</p>
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² *Magh Aidne*.—"A level district in the present county of Galway, all comprised in the diocese of Kilmacduagh" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 45).

³ *Dóit*.—*Of the finger*. Ir 'n-a amuir barar palge óir um dóitib—It is in his time were rings of gold on [*lit.*, around] fingers (*L.L.*, p. 18 b).

4.

P. 128 a [i] Τρίεα bliadan fop a deié
 Co¹ éc Olloman, éτpιδ¹:
 Ri na n-écep², apð a pač,
 Co³ n-bernad cét pepp⁴ Tempac.

5.

Τpen a mac, Pinnaceta¹ páil,
 A deié éucad² 'n-a berpðáil²;
 Im³ Maiğ Inip³, do éám τpá,
 Puaip epáð pí milip Maca⁴.

6.

Mac d¹ Olloman¹, Slánoll púaire,
 Deié m-bliadna, pečt fop pðepcuairt²:
 Aτbač cen³ éloemclóð³ fop dač
 Immedón⁴ τige Tempac.

1.

j Τpí¹ pečt m-bliadna, buan in pač¹,
 Ročaič² Zebe² Ollgočac;
 Co τopčair³ Zebe³ inğarτa
 La Piacaiğ, mac Pinnaceta⁴.

4.—¹⁻¹ γα βαip Olloman, ειpιδιğ. Over Olloman the gloss Ollam Pððla is written by the second hand. ² ειğep. ³ le. ⁴ peip. 5.—¹ Pmaceta. ²⁻² pa ðo 'na değlam. ³⁻³ a Moiğ Inaip. ⁴ Macaa. 6.—¹⁻¹ Ollamon. ² paepcuairt. ³⁻³ γan clae[n]clað. ⁴ fop laeclar.

j 1.—¹⁻¹ δι bliadnam dec, peil a pač. ²⁻² pob' ni Zeðí. ³⁻³ ðopocair Zeðí. ⁴ Pmaceta.

⁴ To.—Literally, in.

⁵ Magh Inis.—The barony of Lecale, co. Down (O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxi., p. 245).

4.

[B. C.]

[i] Thirty years above ten
 Until the death of Ollam, list ye,
 The king of sages, high his felicity,
 Instituted he the first Assembly of Tara. [1191]

5.

Powerful his son, Finnachta of liberality,
 Ten [years] were assigned to⁴ his distinguished portion ; [1151]
 In Magh Inis⁵, of plague severe,
 Found the pleasant king of [Emain] Macha⁶ destruction.

6.

The son of Ollam, Slanoll generous,
 Ten years [and] seven [were] in [his] noble course : [1141]
 Died he without change⁷ upon [his] colour
 In the centre of the palace of Tara.

1.

j Thrice seven years, lasting the felicity, [1124]
 Spent Gede Ollgothach¹ ;
 Until fell Gede the very liberal
 By Fiacha, son of Finnachta.

⁶ [Emain] Macha.—That is, king of Ireland. The term is here used proleptically, as Emain was not then founded. See o 4, *infra*.

⁷ Change.—The explanation is given in *L.L.* (p. 18 b) :

Ni fer ca galan rodnuc, aét a
 fagbáil marb ; reó nír'pae daé,
 nír'alob a éorp 7 tucad a talmain
 lia mac, la Ailill, dia fír, i cion
 xl. bliadan.

It is not known what disease took
 him off, but he was found dead ; more-
 over he changed not colour, nor decayed
 his corpse. And he was taken from
 earth by his son, Ailill, to certify it,
 at the end of forty years.

j. ¹ *Ollgothach*.—*Excellent-voiced*.—ba binnúir tétta m-[b]enbnoctt gúct
 7 amon caic duine inna flaic—Sweeter than the strings of *benn*-harps was the
 voice and of every person in his reign (*L.L.*, p. 18 b, 19 a).

2.

[j] Fíci¹ bliadan, blað cen² ðerr²,
 Fæτ³ plaða Féic þop loñgerp³:
 Þocer þí Cera na clað
 I⁴ cað þrega⁵ la þerngal.

3.

þerngal, mac ðeðe, in ðæc¹ ðrind,
 Þa bliðain ðéc a ðaglinð²:
 Roðairind³ 'rin ðleicc a ðail³
 Ailil⁴, mac mic ð⁵ Ollomain⁵.

4.

Ailil¹, peçc² m-bliðna þa ðó,
 Þeð mac Slánuil, ni þaeb þó³:
 Þúair [a] aiðeð⁴ la Sírna,
 La þíð⁵ Tempa toebðna⁵.

5.

Temair Þáil, þúair épariç¹ caím¹,
 Þia² topaçc² Sírna þlatcaín³:
 A⁴ ériçaiç cét læc iar ló⁴,
 Roþcar⁵ þige [þ]ri Ulto⁶.

6.

Roçaiç Sírna co þríanaib¹
 Re tþi peçtaib þoep² bliðnaib:
 Aiðeð³ Sírna [co] þleçtaib³
 I n-Ailind⁴ la Roçeçtaig⁵.

2.—¹ τριεα. ²⁻² ναέ διρ. ³⁻³ ποçαιç þiaçac þinðilénir. ⁴ a. ⁵ þrega.
 3.—¹ ðeð. ² ðeiglinð. ³⁻³ ðup'toipind 'rin ðleicc a ðail. ⁴ Ouil.
⁵⁻⁵ Olloman. 4.—¹ Ouil. ² oçc. ³ ðo. ⁴ a oiðo. ⁵⁻⁵ þi
 Tempac taebçirna. 5.—¹⁻¹ çaraiç çaim. ²⁻² o topaçc. ³ þlatcaín.
⁴⁻⁴ ðu n-a tþi çet læc ar lo. ⁵ þupcar. ⁶ þe hUlto. 6.—¹ þriamb.
² ðo þaep. ³⁻³ oiðo Sírna co þepe blað. ⁴ Ailind. ⁵ Roçeçtaig.

2.

[B. C.]

[J] A score of years, fame without ill omen,
 [Was] the length of the sovrantry of Fiach:
 Fell the king of Cera of the excavations²
 In the battle of Breg³ by Berngal. [1103]

3.

Berngal, son of Gede, the champion vigorous,
 Two years [and] ten [were] his good complement: [1083]
 Finished in the battle his valour
 Ailill, son of the son of Ollam.

4.

Ailill, seven years by two [reigned he], [1071]
 Good son of Slanoll, not foolish the proceeding;
 Received he [his] fate by Sirna,
 By the king of fair-sided Tara.

5.

Tara of [Inis]fail, it received a dear friend,
 When reached [it] the erect, comely Sirna:
 [With] thirty hundred heroes after a long time,
 Parted he the kingship from the Ultonians⁴.

6.

Spent Sirna with restrictive laws
 Thrice seven honourable years: [1057]
 The fate of Sirna with slaughters
 [Took place] in Alend⁵ by Rothechtaid.

² *Excavations*.—The *Four Masters* state (O'Donovan, i., p. 56) that Fiacha was the first who sank wells in Ireland.

³ *Breg*.—A plain in co. Meath.

⁴ *Ultonians*.—That is, the race of Ir, son of Milesius, who occupied the northern half of Ireland.

⁵ *Alend*.—The hill of Allen (Knockaulin), near Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

1.

k Ročēčtaiḏ¹ počairinḏ poč¹,
Remir² pečt in-bliadan in-bičboč³;
Oč⁴ Oūn Sobairē⁵, ḡr in τ-ḡál,
Ra⁶ loipe in⁷ tene ḡeláin⁷.

2.

ḡabair Ellim¹ co n-ḡiállaiḏ
Riḡe² op hErimḏ³ oen⁴ bliadan :
Ḍoročair⁵ Ellim⁵ co n-áiḏ
La mac Aiḡilla⁶ Oléáin.

3.

'Arim¹ noi in-bliadan namma²
Roḡiállad mac Aiḡilla³:
Ḍoročair⁴ ḡiálléad, ḡarτ ḡrimḏ,
La hArτ Imleč⁵, mac Ellim⁶.

4.

Arim¹ pē² in-bliadan pa ḏó
Ḍ'Arτ iarum, ní himmarḡó³:
La Nuadair⁴ Páil, picēḡḡ bla,
Ḍoročair⁵ Arτ Imleč⁶.

5.

Aiḏed¹ Nuadair, popepp² liḡ,
La bpepp³, piḡmac Arτ Imlič⁴:
Cečri deič bliadna briḡe⁵
Roḡeič⁶ Nuadu⁶ [i] nepe piḡe.

k 1.—¹⁻¹ Ročēčtaiḡ pača ipri pod [pačairri[n] pod?]. ² nemer.
³ m-bičboč. ⁴ oḡ. ⁵ Sobairēi. ⁶ do. ⁷⁻⁷ tene ḡarḡ ḡelan.
2.—¹ Ellim. ² piḡi. ³ Erimn. ⁴ aen. ⁵⁻⁵ co n-ḡoročair Ellim. ⁶ Oiiḡilla.
3.—¹ airēm. ² namma. ³ Oiiḡilla. ⁴ co n-ḡoročair. ⁵ Imlič. ⁶ Ellim.
4.—¹ airēm. ² noi. ³ himmarḡo. ⁴ Nuadair. ⁵ duḡoročair. ⁶ Imlečda.
5.—¹ oiḡiḡ. ² pep. ³ bpep. ⁴ Imliḡ. ⁵ m-briḡe. ⁶⁻⁶ ḡočaē Nuadair.

1.

[B. C.]

- k** Rothechtaid, who marked out a [carriage] road¹,
 A space of seven ever-mild years [reigned he]; [1036]
 At Dun Sobairche, over the brine,
 Burned him the fire of lightning.

2.

- Took Ellim with hostages
 Kingship over Eriu one year: [1029]
 Fell Ellim with distinction
 By the son of Ailill Olcain.

3.

- A tale of nine years only [1028]
 [Was the space] the son of Ailill was obeyed:
 Fell Giallachad, strong the renown,
 By Art Imlech, son of Ellim.

4.

- A tale of six years by two [1019]
 [Was reigned] by Art thereafter, not excessive falsehood;
 By Nuadu Fail, cause of fame,
 Fell Art Imlecha.

5.

- The fate of Nuadu, it is known to you,
 [It was inflicted] by Bress, royal son of Art Imlech:
 Four decades, years of might, [1007]
 Spent Nuadu [in] power of kingship.

k. ¹ *Road*.—*Rot* is said in Cormac's Glossary (*sub voce*) to signify a track wide enough for a chariot. In *L.L.* (p. 19 b) it is said of Rothechtaid: *Ir leir arrioc̄t cappāt cēt̄ri n-ēc̄ i n-hēr̄ind̄ ar t̄úr*—It is by him was introduced the chariot of four horses in Eriu at first.

6.

[k] Νόι¹ ἡ-βλιαδνα βρεππι na m-βεργ²,
 Ρα³ πο μορ επεppια³ a ἐρέη πεδγ;
 Αιδεθ⁴ mic Αιρτ in⁵ αιpη ἐρύαιδ,
 Im⁶ mulluè Cairη εαιpp⁷ Chonluain⁷.

1.

1 Ceḗpπi¹ pátē pútē¹ caḗ
 Ὅο'no² Eoḗaiδ upδαιpe³ Apḗaè:
 Ὅocεp Eoḗaiδ Aḗa-Luain
 Λa Pind, mac βpaḗa βpaτpύaiδ.

2.

βλιαδαιn¹, pect ἡ-βλιαδνα¹ πο ἐpí,
 Poc píaḗa² Pind Poppáilē:
 Αιδεθ³ inδ Pḗinδ éḗtḗna élé⁴
 Λa Séḗtḗna ἡ-βinδ⁵, mac βpeppe⁶.

3.

Setna aipeḗḗa¹ appaiδ,
 Ὅopaḗ² ἐpoc do éet ampaib:
 Cepḗ pīcī bliadan cen³ bpon,
 Co⁴ popiaḗaδ⁴ la Simón.

4.

Simon βpec, pḗ bliadna ap¹ beḗḗ,
 Pop² é² in τ-iaḗla cen³ anpeḗḗ³:
 Λa Ὅuaḗ Pind, mac Séḗtḗna plám⁴,
 Puaip inḗ⁵ éca⁵ mac Aedáin⁶.

6.—¹ noe. ² na m-βεδγ ³⁻³ πο βο λοp επεppι. ⁴ οιδιδ. ⁵ in.
⁶ 1. ⁷⁻⁷ cair Connluain.
 1 1.—¹⁻¹ ceḗpπi paitē puitō. ² du'n. ³ oipδipe.
 2.—¹⁻¹ pemeḗ peḗḗ m-bliadan. ² píaḗup. ³ οιδιδ. ⁴ gle.
⁵ pind. ⁶ m-βpepe. 3.—¹ in Appaiδ. ² dupad.
³ gan. ⁴⁻⁴ gu pupiaḗaδ. 4.—¹ ip. ²⁻² ba pi. ³⁻³ gan
 anpeḗḗ. ⁴ Sednai plan. ⁵⁻⁵ i[n] ceḗtḗna. ⁶ Aedān.

6.

[B. C.]

- [**k**] Nine [were] the years of Bress of the [967]
 Great was the force of his strong
 The fate of the son of Art of the hard weapon,
 [Took place] on the summit of winding Carn Chonluain².

1.

- 1 Four quarters [of a year] of continuous battles, [958]
 [Were reigned] by the illustrious Eochu Apthach¹:
 Fell Eochu of Athlone [tured].
 By Finn, son of Brath [Blath, *L. L.* 196] the red ves-

2.

A year [and] seven years by three [= 22] [957]
 [Was] the length of the sovranity of Find Formail:
 The destruction of the same Find [it was] manifest,
 [Took place] by Setna sweet [voice], son of Bress.

3.

Setna, distinguished he presided,
 He gave stipend² to one hundred retainers:
 Just a score of years [reigned he] without sorrow, [935]
 Until he was executed by Simon.

4.

Simon the Speckled, six years completely [reigned he], [915]
 He was the ruler without injustice:
 By Duach the Fair, son of Setna the perfect,
 Received the son of Aedan the fate of death.

² *Carn Chonluain*.—"Not identified" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 61).

1. ¹ *Apthach*.—*Destructive*; which is explained in *L.L.* (p. 19 b):

Ṭám cáé mír inna flait, .i. da éam déc 'rín bliadain—A plague (occurred) each month in his reign, that is, twelve plagues in the year.

² *Stipend*.—lpp é coípeð dorat èpòð d'amraib i n-hEriun .i. in n-arrad—It is he first gave stipend to retainers in Eriu, namely, the compensation (*L.L.*, p. 19 b).

5.

[I] Eo¹ deic¹ in-bliadan co m-bladairb
Ro²caic² Duac², mac Indaraid²:
Do³ro³cair³ rí Clair³ i ca³
ImMáige³ la Mupe⁴ca⁴.

6.

Mupe²ca², mí for bliadain
Robo² rí co¹ rogiallaib¹:
Fuair² Muir²ca² cel²g² tria² ca²
la hEnna, n¹-der³g³ mac Duac³.

1.

m Da bliadain de¹c¹, réil a pa²c,
Rop² rí mac de¹in Duac²:
Marb, cuinn³id³ ca³c³ lirr³ cum³ni³g³,
I Sleib⁴ Muir⁴ co⁴ morbu⁴id⁴ib.

2.

Noi¹ in-bliadna, riaglom réil² bla,
Lu²g²ca² Iar³n³don³, mac 'Enna:
Do⁴ro⁴cair⁴ in ruir⁴ rán
Ir⁵Rai⁵c⁵ Chlo⁵cair⁵ la Sírlam.

3.

Sírlam rai¹ge¹, plu²áig² Mumne²c²,
Da n-o³c³t³ in-bliadna bre³cbu³id³ne³c³:
Fuair² a ca²ir²bu²ir²c² [i]r¹in¹ t¹re¹rr¹
la Eo⁵ca⁵id⁵ n-ai⁵rdair⁵ n-Uá⁵rc⁵er⁵.

5.—¹ re. ² Indarraid. ³ Maige. ⁴ Mupeca. 6.—¹⁻¹ cor-
rogiallaib. ²⁻² Mupeca² cel²g² i. ³⁻³ mac n-der³g³ n-Dhuac.
m 1.—¹ de¹g. ² robo. ³⁻³ cum³ni³g³ i ón³ir³ cum³ni³g³. ⁴⁻⁴ Sleib Muir la.
2.—¹ n¹de. ² leir. ³ Iar³don³. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-der⁴cair⁴ in ruir⁴.
⁵ i ca⁵c. 3.—¹ rai³ge³. ² Mumneac². ³ oc³t. ⁴⁻⁴ t⁴re⁴rr⁴ i⁴ in⁴ t⁴re⁴rr⁴.
⁵⁻⁵ hEo⁵ca⁵id⁵ n-ai⁵rdair⁵ n-Uá⁵rc⁵er⁵.

³ *Indaraid*.—Of the compensation, as in note 2.

⁴ *Clair*.—The plain in which stands Duntrileague, co. Limerick.

⁵ *Mage*.—"Not identified" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 63).

⁶ *Treacherous death*.—Literally, *treachery*.

5.

[B. C.]

- [I] The space of a decade of years with glories [909]
 Spent Duach, son of [Setna] Indaraid³ :
 Fell the king of Clair⁴ in battle,
 In Mage⁵ by Murethach.

6.

- Muredach, a month over a year [899]
 Was he king with many hostages :
 Received Muredach a treacherous death⁶ in battle
 By Enna, the ruddy son of Duach.

1.

- m Two years [and] ten, manifest his felicity, [897]
 Was the son of energetic Duach king :
 Died¹ he—let everyone remember a memorable loss—
 In Sliab Miss with great multitudes.

2.

- Nine years, let us arrange the manifest fame, [885]
 [Reigned] Lugdach Iarrdond, son of Enna :
 Fell the great king noble
 In the rath of Clochar² by Sirlam.

3.

- Sirlam the Reacher³, of the hosts of Munster,
 Two octaves of years varied, crowded [reigned he] : [876]
 Received he his fate in the combat
 By the illustrious Eochu Uarchess.

m. ¹ *Died.*—Co n-epbairt de tám i Sléib-miṛ, co roáirde móir
 mme—until he died of plague in Sliab Mis, with a great multitude along with
 [*lit.*, around] him (*L.L.*, p. 20 a). O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxiii.,
 p. 249) says Sliab Mis was in Munster. (It is situated near Tralee. There is
 another mountain of the name in Antrim.)

² *Rath of Clochar.*—"Not identified" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 64). In the
 Royal Irish Academy copy of the *Ogygia*, "C. Tyrone" has been placed on the
 margin (p. 249). In *L.L.* (p. 20 a) the reading is *Rath Clochrain*.

³ *Reacher.*—Ro raíced a lám lár ḡ ré 'n-a rerrrom—His hand reached
 the floor and he standing (*L.L.*, p. 20 a).

4.

[m] Eoôo Uárcepp¹, apò a plaič²,
Sečt³ ñi-bliadna coie počaečaič³:
Đoročair⁴ rí banba ap blaið⁵
Ri maccaib calma Congail.

5.

Eoôo¹ ocur¹ Conainz co n-žail,
Đa mac Congail čorčadaiž²,
Đátar³ da pečt⁴ iarla in paič
Ré coie m-bliadna⁵ i complaič⁵.

6.

P. 128 b

Eoču¹ řiðmuine¹ na řeržž²,
Đocer³ la³ Lužaið lámberž⁴;
Sečt⁵ ñi-bliadna⁵ do Lužaið laim⁶,
Iar⁷ řin řorřmuđaiž⁷ Conainz.

1.

n Conainz, mac Congail, cleč¹ žlan,
Ní² řonómnaiž rí řiam²;
Řiči počaič³ řor eač leč³,
Co řomarb⁴ Arč, mac Luždeč⁵.

[P. 47a.] 4.—¹ Uaircepp. ² blað. ³⁻³ počaič eičpi coie bliadna.
⁴ Đur'čoič. ⁵ co m-blað. 5.—¹ Eočaið ip. ² čorčuraiž.
³ baðar. ⁴ nerč. ⁵⁻⁵ čerčbliadnaið comđaič. 6. ¹⁻¹ Eočaið
Řiaðmuine. ² řerž. ³⁻³ řorřmužaið. ⁴ laimberž. ⁵⁻⁵ očt
m-bliadna. ⁶ laimð. ⁷⁻⁷ no žu řurřmužaið.
n 1.—¹ cleač. ²⁻² nočor'omnaiž nec řiam. ³⁻³ počečt
ap žač leač[h]. ⁴ conurmarb. ⁵ Luždeč.

⁴ Uarchess.—Đi bliadna ðeč illoňžair řor muir. Ip aipe atberar

4.

[B. C.]

[m] Eochus Uarchess⁴, exalted his sovranly,
 Seven years [by] five nobly spent he : [860]
 Fell the renowned king of Banba
 By the [two] brave sons of Congal.

5.

Eochu and Conang with valour,
 The two sons of Congal the contentious,
 They were two just rulers of felicity,
 [For] the space of five years in co-sovranly. [825]

6.

Eochu Fair-neck of the heroes,
 Fell he by Lugaid Red-Hand ;
 Seven years [were reigned] by Lugaid the generous, [820]
 After that destroyed him Conang.

1.

n Conang, son of Congal, column shapely¹,
 Terrified² not him a king ever ;
 Twenty [years] spent he [prepared] on every side, [813]
 Until slew him Art, son of Lugaid.

uáirc̄er de. For innaiba robaí ó Sirlám—Twelve years [was he] in
 exile on sea. It is for this he is called Uairces [Solitary]. In [lit., upon] ex-
 pulsion he was by Sirlam (*L.L.*, p. 20 a).

n. ¹ *Shapely*.—Literally, *clean*.

² *Terrified*.—Ir aipe atber̄ce bececlá, uair ní éánūc̄ úair n-ómain
 no ecla d̄ó r̄íam—It is for this he was called Little-fearing, for there came not a
 time of fright or fear to him ever (*L.L.*, p. 20 a). “According to the *Book of Feenagh*,
 he held his royal residence at Feenagh, in Magh Rein, in the present co. of Leitrim,
 where he built a beautiful stone fort, within which the monastery of Feenagh was
 afterwards crected” (O’Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 66).

2.

[n] Arτ, mac Luḡdeé¹, laeðda a ḡlumn²,
 bliadam a³ coic i Caíndrum⁴:
 Ṫorocair⁵ Arτ 'rim deuid⁶
 La Fiaéra⁷, mac Muredaiḡ.

3.

Mac Airτ, oen¹ bliadam déc² daič
 Ailill³ Fínd, féta in fír[í]laič⁴:
 Ṫorocair⁵ i Cač Odba
 La Argatmár⁶ iméolma.

4.

Roímpeτ¹ a céim cupað,
 Eoó², Luḡaid, laeč Cupaé³:
 Co cenð⁴ pečt in-bliadan dap⁵ rál
 Romnarbrat Argatmár⁶.

2.—¹ Luḡdeé. ² an ḡlumn. ³ ar a. ⁴ Caendrum. ⁵ co
 torcair. ⁶ 'ra deuid. ⁷ Fiača. The following quatrain is inserted:—

Fiača, mac Muredaiḡ moir,	Fiacha, son of great Muredach,
Očt in-bliadna in corraib co-	Eight years [were reigned] by him
moil,	amidst drinking-horns,
Co ruair a in-ḡorind a bpač	Until received he in Borend his doom,
La hOilill, mac mic Luḡdeé.	By Ailill, son of the son of Lugaid.

3.—¹ aen. ² deḡ. ³ Oilill. ⁴ plaič. ⁵ co torcair.
⁶ hAirḡedmar. 4.—¹ rocindpeτ. ² Eočaíð. ³ Muman. ⁴ cenn.
⁵ ar. ⁶ romnarbrat Argatmar.

³ *Caindruim*.—The Concord, coic-Caindruim, shows that the reading is
 i Caindruim, not ic Caindruim (at Aindruim). For the locality, see e 3, note 3.

⁴ *Odba*.—A name, now obsolete, of a mound on the summit of a hill giving
 name to a territory in ancient Meath (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 31).

⁵ *Covenanted*.—The substance of this and the following quatrain is given more
 clearly in *L.L.* (p. 20 a). After stating that Ailill the Fair after nine years fell by
 Argatmár, Fiachra and Duach, son of Fiachra, the text proceeds:

Peeta cač eter Argatmár ḡ A battle was fought between Argat-

2.

[B. C.]

[■] Art, son of Lugaid, heroic his descent,
 A year [and] five [reigned he] in Caindruim³: [793]
 Fell Art in the combat
 By Fiachra, son of Muredach.

3.

The son of Art, one year [and] ten of renown, [787]
 Ailill the Fair, the true prince, spent :
 Fell he in the battle of Odba⁴
 By Argatmar the very brave.

4.

Covenanted⁵ his chief champions,
 Eochu, Lugaid [Duach], the hero of Munster⁶ ;
 To the end of seven years over sea
 Banished they Argatmar.

Fiachra Tolcrach i n-oenuc
 Talten, corpoimeb for Argat-
 mar. Feccra cae eturru i m-
 bregaib, co torcair Fiachra
 Tolcrach 'rin cae rin.

Tinolair fir Muman iar fein
 im Eoach, mac Aililla Fuidh 7 im
 Lugaid, mac Eoac Fiadmuine 7
 im Duac Ladrach co ril hErimdon.
 Ocu innarbrae Argatmar dar
 muir ri re. u. m-bliadan. Eocu,
 mac Aililla Fuidh, firrin re rin
 irrioi hErenn, co toraet Ar-
 gatmar dar muir 7 co n-berna
 rid ri Duac Ladrach, co torcair
 leo Eocu i n-oenuc 'Ane.

mar and Fiachra Tolcrach in the Fair
 of Teltown, and it went against [*lit.*,
 so that it was broken upon] Argatmar.
 A battle was fought between them in
 Bregia, and Fiachra Tolcrach fell in
 that battle.

Assemble the Men of Munster after
 that around Eochu son of Ailill the
 Fair and around Lugaid, son of Eochu
 Fiadmuine and around Duach Ladrach,
 with the seed of Heremon. And they
 banished Argatmar over sea for the
 space of seven years. Eochu, son of
 Ailill the Fair, [was] during that space
 in kingship of Eriu, until arrived Ar-
 gatmar over sea and made peace with
 Duach Ladrach, so that there fell by
 them Eochu in the Fair of Ane.

⁶ *Munster*.—The *Ballymote* reading. The lection of the text is unintelligible to me.

5.

[n] Eoóo, mac Ailella¹ Fíno,
Romarb² Arḡaṣmár imḡrino²,
Rí³ Carmuin, Clape ip Cliaó³,
I n-'Ane⁴ na n-arrmpriaó⁴.

6.

Arim¹ trí ñ-déic ñ-bliadan ñ-bán²
Rogiallad do Arḡaṣmár³;
Rorcarraṣ⁴ ría⁴ ḡarḡblaid ñ-ḡlain⁵
Duac, Ladḡair ip Luḡaid.

1.

● Luḡaid Laideó¹ ro lín maḡ²,
Oóṣ m-bliadna a bríḡ for³ borppad:
Docer⁴ craeb cumneó⁵ [in cairn]⁵
La hAed ñ-buidneó, mac ñ-baduirn.

2.

Aéó, mac baduirn, ór banba
'Arim¹ trí reóṣ raeróalma:
bar ríḡ Maḡe² cruaid Céṣne
I³ n-Epp-rúaid na [lege na] roóene³.

5.—¹ Oilella. ²⁻² re reóṣ m-bliadan a deḡlínó. ³⁻³ marb ri Cernna
ip Clape ip Cliaó. ⁴⁻⁴ Ane na n-ibarrriaó. 6.—¹ arpem. ² ban.

³ Arḡeṣmar. ⁴⁻⁴ rcarraṣ re. ⁵ rreḡoil. Here follows a quatrain:—

Deic m-bliadna do Duac Lad- Ten years [were reigned] by Duach
ḡair, Ladgair,

Arin n-Erinn arḡadbaíl; In Eriu sublime, extensive;
bar in mail mupuíḡ maídmuíḡ The death of the conquering hero full
active

Do laim Luḡdeó lanlaidiḡ. [Took place] by the hand of full-active
Lugaid.

● 1.—¹ Laideó. ² blaó. ³ ar. ⁴ ḡup'óoit. ⁵⁻⁵ cumneó
in cairn. 2.—¹ arpem. ² Maḡe. ³⁻³ aḡ Epp-rúaid na ríḡeḡne.

⁷ Carmon.—See **h** 3, note 4.

⁸ Clair.—See **l** 5, note 4.

5.

[B. C.]

- [**n**] Eochu, son of Ailill the Fair,
Slew [him] Argatmar the very valorous,
The king of Carmon⁷, Clair⁸ and Cliu⁹,
In Ane¹⁰ of the armour shields.

6.

A tale of three decades of years fair [776]
Was service rendered to Argatmar;
Separated [him] from his strong fame pure
Duach, Ladgair and Lugaid.

1.

- Lugaid Laidech, who filled the plain¹ [with his fame],
Eight years [was] his power in defiance: [746]
Fell the remembered Branch of the Carn²
By Aed Buidnech, son of Badorn.

2.

Aed, son of Badorn, [reigned he] over Banba
A tale of three sevens noble, excellent: [738]
The death of the king of hard Magh³ Cetne,
[Happened by drowning] in Ess-ruad⁴ of the large salmon.

⁹ *Cliu*.—The territory of which the capital was Knockany, Co. Limerick.

¹⁰ *Ane*.—Knockany, co. Limerick.

●. ¹ *Plain*.—This may be the same as the *Clair*, or level district, mentioned in § 5.

² *Carn*.—Perhaps the hill which stands near Duntrileague.

³ *Magh*.—Probably Magh Ene, a plain in co. Donegal, between the Erne and the Drowse. In *L.L.* (p. 20 a) Aed is said to have been king of Tir-Aeda, whence Tirhugh (land of [this] Hugh), in which Magh Ene is situated.

⁴ *Ess-ruad*.—*Red cataract*: Assaroe, on the Erne, at Ballyshannon. So called from the drowning of this *Aed ruad* (Aed the Red). Եսսրուած րոճածս ւ ն-Երրուած յ ԵՍ շուած Ե Եօրր րրրոն րճ րոն. Unde Sճ ն-Աեծա յ Երր րճւած—Drowning drowned him in Ess-ruad and his corpse was carried into that hill [a description of which was doubtless given in the preceding part of the work which the compiler employed]. Whence the Hill of Aed and the Red Cataract (*L.L.*, p. 20 b). *Sith-Aeda* is Mullaghshee at Ballyshannon (O'Donovan, *F.M.i.*, pp. 70-1).

3.

[•] Ɔopocair¹ ƆiƆopba ƆonƆ
 Rir² na cuanaib i³ CoronƆ:
 Fice ip bliadain glan gle,
 Rí⁴ for⁵ Fíannaib Fáil-Inre⁶.

4.

Fice¹ ip a rect co m-bliad²
 Ɔo Chimbáeē, mór mac Fhintaín³;
 Cimbaeē cáem, cétp-lait Ɔmna,
 'Ce⁴ atbaē⁴ rí roThempa.

5.

Remir¹ oēt in-bliadan co m-bliad²
 Ɔia³ éir iarain Ɔo'n⁴ rígan,
 Maēa, co⁵ m-bercraib na m-berc⁶,
 Co⁷ pormarb⁷ Reētaib Rígcberc.

3.—¹ aƆpocair. ² leir. ³ a. ⁴ ba ri. ⁵ ar. ⁶ mƆre.
 4.—¹ fici. ² iar rin. ³ Fintain. ⁴⁻⁴ eē aƆbaē. 5.—¹ nemer.
² m-bliad. ³ da. ⁴ du'n. ⁵ gu. ⁶ m[-b]erc. ⁷⁻⁷ gurmarb.

⁵ *Corond*.—A barony in the co. Sligo (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 311).

⁶ *Emain*.—"Usually latinized *Emania*, now corrupted in English to the Navan Fort (from the Irish an Cañan), a very large rath, situated about two miles to the west of Armagh" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 72). Fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus pristinum etiamnum redolet splendorem (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxvi., p. 258). The traditional derivation is given in *L.L.* (p. 20 b, 21 a). After the death of Dithorba, Queen Macha defeated and banished his five sons into Connaught and wedded Cimbaeth. A little after, she got them into her power (the stratagem is also narrated by Keating) and, according to the text:

Norberir i n-oen éngul lé iac
 co hUlteu. Arbatacar Ulaib a
 marbad. Ni éó, ar riri, ar ip
 coll rírp-laēa Ɔamra, aēt a n-
 ƆoiruƆ fo Ɔóirne. Ocur claidet
 raic mumarra, co por' hí bar
 rímméaēir Ulaib co bpaē. Co

She took them in one gyve with her
 to the Ultonians. The Ultonians said
 to kill them. *Not so*, said she, *for it is*
a prohibition of a true sovereign for me,
but [what shall be done is] to enslave
them in [grievous] servitude. And let
them dig a fort around me, that it may

3.

[B. C.]

[●] Fell Dithorba the noble
 By the multitudes in Corond⁵ :
 A score and a year pure, brilliant, [717]
 [Was he] king over the Fenians of Inisfail.

4.

A score and seven with fame [696]
 [Were reigned] by Cimbaeth, great son of Fintan ;
 Cimbaeth mild, [was] first prince of Emain⁶,
 [Natural] death died the king of great Tara⁷.

5.

A space of eight years with fame [669]
 After him afterwards [were reigned] by the queen,
 Macha, with feats of heroes,
 Until slew her Rechtaid Red-Arm.

ποῶδραινδ ρι δόιβ ιν δύν κο η-α
 heo (.i. δελῆ) ὄρι ιμμ α μυν .i.
 emum .i. eo μυν .i. eo ιμμ α
 μυν Μαῶα.

*be the chief city of the Ultonians to
 doom.* So that marked she for them
 the fort with her circlet (namely, [its]
 pin) of gold [that was] around her neck.
 That is, *Emuin*, namely, circlet of neck :
 to wit, a circlet around the neck of
 Macha.

Cóic[a] bliadan ar .cccc. ρια
 ἡ-ḡem Ḷριρτ. Ocur .l. bliadan
 aile ar .cccc. o ḡem Ḷριρτ co
 suprcur Emma Μαῶα do na τρι
 Collaib, iar ḡ-βριρριυδ ἑαῖα
 Ἀῖαιδ-λειῖδερῆ, ι βερημαιῆ, ι
 τορκαρ βερḡαρ βοḡα, mac βραι-
 ἑαρ βορτεν, τιοḡῆλαιῖ Ἰλαδ ι
 η-Emain Μαῶα.

Fifty years above 400 before the
 Birth of Christ [that happened]. And
 another fifty years above 400 [elapsed]
 from the Birth of Christ to the destruc-
 tion of Emain of [Queen] Macha by
 the three Collas, after gaining [*lit.*,
 breaking] the battle of Achad-Leithderg,
 in Farney [co. Monaghan], in which
 fell Fergus Foga, son of Fraichar the
 very strong, the last prince of the
 Ultonians in Emain of Macha.

For the chronology, which is erroneous by more than a century in the A.M.,
 as in the A.D., period, see Lecture III.

⁷ *Tara*.—Here employed to signify the king of all Ireland.

6.

[**o**] Reçtaib, roçait¹ ríçit¹ féiç¹,
 Mac Luçdeç² Laiuig² lánçéip²,
 Rí Cloçair ip³ Chind³ Maige,
 Do-roçair⁴ la Uçaine⁵.

1.

p Uçaine maiç¹, [mop] miað¹ ñ-çlan²,
 Flait² ceçri² ðeic² ðaççbliaðan³,
 Ní çian⁴, op⁴ bpuinne⁵ in⁵ Uraça,
 Romarb⁶ buille⁶ ðaðbçáçá⁶.

2.

ða bliaðain¹ Laçairpe¹ Luipç¹
 Ippuige¹ op¹ ðanba¹ bpeçbuic²;
 Raloçpað³ in³ çpaeb³ cen³ çol⁴
 La Cobçac⁵ cael⁵ i⁵ Capmon.

3.

Cobçac¹, çóic² ðeic² bliaðna³ ñ-buán³
 Ropiapað³ in³ rí³ ropúað,
 Co⁴ poloirç⁴ çene⁴ ip⁵ çuig⁵,
 Ic⁶ ól⁶ na⁶ pleðe⁷ ic⁷ Labpaib.

6.—¹ pen. ²⁻² Laiuig, lanpeil. ³ cind. ⁴ co n-ðroçair. ⁵ hUçaine.

p 1.—¹⁻¹ mop miað. Overhead is placed, *alia manu*, maiç, with corresponding marks, to show it was to be inserted after mop. ² n-çal. ³ n-ðeig-bliaðan. ⁴ ðalb. ⁵ bpuinne. ⁶⁻⁶ çup'marb buille ðaðbçáçá. Here a quatrain is given:—

ðaðbçáð, bað¹ pi¹ benup¹ caç,
 Scampeac, conçalac, cocçac,
 Aenlaiti¹ co¹ leit¹ a¹ lind,

Badbchadh, he was a king that wins battle,
 Fearful, brave, warlike,
 One day with a half [was] his comple-
 ment,

çup'marb¹ Loçairpe¹ op¹ boaimb.

Until slew [him] Loegaire over the Boyne.

2.—¹ ippuigi. ² blaçbuig. ³⁻³ ðoloçpað. ⁴ çep'col. ⁵ Copçac.

3.—¹ Copçac. ² pe. ³ ñ om. ⁴⁻⁴ çup'loirç. ⁵⁻⁵ çall 'n-a çaiç.

⁶ na om. ⁷ la.

⁸ *Clochar and of Cend Maige* [head of the Plain].—Clogher, co. Tyrone, which was anciently the *head*, or capital, of Magh Lemna, the plain occupied by the Airghialla. Hence the latter expression is employed to fill up the line.

p. ¹ [River] brink of Bregha.—In *L.L.* (p. 22 a) the place is said to be *Telach*

6.

[B. C.]

- [o] Rehtaíd, spent he twenty vigilant [years],
 Son of Lugaid Laidech the full-vigourous,
 King of Clochar and of Cend Maige⁸,
 Fell he by Ugaine. [661]

1.

- p** Ugaine the good, [great] pure dignity,
 Prince [was he] four decades of good years, [641]
 Not long [thereafter], over the [river] brink of Bregha¹,
 Slew [him] a stroke of Badbchath.

2.

- Two [were] the years of Laeghaire Lore [601]
 In kingship over Banba diversified, gentle;
 Destroyed was the branch without fault
 By Cobthach the Slender in Carmon².

3.

- Cobthach, five [times] ten years lasting [599]
 Was served the king very illustrious,
 Until burned³ [him] fire in the house,
 A-partaking of the banquet with Labraid.

in choscair (Hill of victory), in Magh Mairedu, in Bregia. The locality, according to O'Flaherty, was Kill-droichead on the estuary at Drogheda (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. xxxviii., p. 261). This O'Donovan (*F.M.* i., p. 75) was unable to correct. Not so, however, Dr. Reeves: who, in an admirable note (*Adamnan*, pp. 108-9), shows that *Magh Maireda* was *Moymurthy*, near Gormanstown, where the Delvin, on the *brink* of which the *Hill* probably stood, flows into the sea.

² *Carmon*.—See **h** 3, note 4.

³ *Burned*.—A different cause is assigned in *L.L.* (p. 22 a, b):

Do-ro-cáir tra Cobthac Cael
 bneag i n-Duibrisg 7 .xxx. rísg
 imbi, adais Noctac mór, la
 Labraid Longreac, i n-bígaíl a
 ačar 7 a řenačar [p. 22 b]. Uii.
 in-bliadna 7 .ccc. bliadan o'nó
 aibí řin corřin aibíe mpoře-
 nar Čurř 7 m-bethil iuda.

Now, fell Cobthach the Slender Hand-
 some in Dinnrig [Mound of Slane, **d** 1,
 note 1, *supra*] and thirty kings along
 with [*lit.*, around] him, the eve of
 Great Christmas, by Labraid the
 Mariner, in revenge of his father and
 of his grandfather. Seven years and
 three hundred years from that night to
 the night in which was born Christ in
 Bethlehem of Iuda.

4.

[P] Լաբրա՞ծ Լոնճրե՞՛ս լաե՛ծ, րօ՞ճալ՛
 Ուո՛ ԲլաճՆա ծե՛՛ս Կօ՛՛ ԾեճՄալ՛՛:
 Լաբրա՞ծ Երրե՛՛ս Կօրն՛՛ մ-Բլա՞ծ,
 Րօմար՞՛ս Մելճե՛՛, մա՛ ԿօԾ՛ալճ.

5.

Րօ՞ճալ՛՛ Մելճե, մալ՛՛ ա լի,
 Տե՛՛տ մ-ԲլաճՆա ծե՛՛՛, Բա՛՛ ծեճրի՛;
 Ծօրօ՞ճար՛՛, ծարԽօր՞՛ շա Բե՛՛,
 ՝Տին ճա՛՛ Լա՛՛ ՄօճԿօրԽ ԸԼալրե.

6.

ՄօճԿօրԽ՛՛ ա Մումալն Կեն՛՛ մերճճ՛՛,
 Մա՛՛ մալ Բեճ՛ալծ[e] ՐաճԵրճ՛՛,
 Ծօճեր՛՛ ԿօեմԾօրր՛՛ ԿոճՄարա
 Լա Օենճար՛՛, հա Լաբրաճա՛՛.

1.

Պ Օենճար՛՛ Օլլամ, ա հօ՛՛տ ծե՛՛՛,
 Ծօրա՛՛ս րօ՛՛տ րօր՛՛ ըլաճ Րաեր ճրե՛՛՛;
 Ծօճեր ըլ Էճոնե՛՛ Կեն՛՛ ալ
 Լա մա՛ Թեղճե՛՛, մալ ԿօԾ՛ալճ.

2.

Մա՛ Թեղճե՛՛, Լրաբեօ՛՛ ճն,
 Րեմար օ՛՛տ՛ մ-ԲլաճՆա ԲաճԼան՛՛:
 Լա՛՛ ՔերԿօրԽԽ՛՛, մա՛ ԹօճաԿարԽ,
 Ծօճեր ըլ Երօճա՛՛ ին ԵրեճարԽ՞՛.

4.—¹ Լոնճրեաճ. ² րա. ³ երրալ. ⁴ ճարն. ⁵⁻⁵ ծօմարԽ Մեղճե.

5.—¹ ծօճալ՛. ² ծեճ. ³ ա. ⁴ ուոճոն տօրճար ճա ԽօրԽ ծե. ⁵ Լե.

6.—¹ ՄօճԿօրԽ. ²⁻² ճան մերճ. ³⁻³ ա հօ՛՛տ ծօ Բեճ՛ալճ Րա[ճ]Երճ.

⁴⁻⁴ ճար՛՛տօլտ ԿաեմԾօր. ⁵⁻⁵ հԱենճար օ Լաբրաճա.

Պ 1.—¹ Աենճար. ² ծեճ. ³ րօլալ. ⁴ ճար. ⁵ ճրեճ. ⁶ Էլ.

⁷ ճան. ⁸ Մեղճե. 2.—¹ Մեղճալ. ² Լարեբեօ. ³ րեճ.

⁴ մ-ԲաճԼան. ⁵⁻⁵ րե ՔերԿօրԽ. ⁶⁻⁶ ի[ն] Երօճա ԵրեճարԽ.

4.

[B. C.]

[P] Labraid the Mariner, the hero, spent he
 Nine years [and] ten excellently well : [549]
 Labraid of Berr with fame,
 [Him] slew Melge, son of Cobthach.

5.

Spent Melge, excellent his splendour,
 Seven years [and] ten, he was a good king ; [530]
 Fell he, haughty though he was,
 In the battle by Mogcorb of Clair⁴.

6.

Mogcorb from Munster, without defect,
 Son of the son of Rectaid Red-Arm,
 Fell the fair column of Cendmara⁵
 By Oengus, grandson of Labraid.

1.

q Oengus Ollam, eight [years and] ten [reigned he], [513]
 Imposed he silence upon the noble shouting host ;
 Fell the king of Eli¹ without offence
 By the son of Meilge, son of Cobthach.

2.

The son of Meilge, Irireo noble,
 A space of eight years ever-full [reigned he] : [495]
 By Fercorb, son of Mogcorb,
 Fell the king of Brug² of the speckled fist.

⁴ *Clair*.—See I 5, note 4.

⁵ *Cendmara*.—*Head of the sea* ; Kenmare, co. Kerry.

q. ¹ *Eli* (the *Ballymote* reading).—There were two territories so called—Ely O'Carroll in the King's County and Eliogarty (Eili-Ua-Fhogartaigh), co. Tipperary.

² *Brug*.—Perhaps, *Brugh-righ*, Bruree, co. Limerick.

3.

[a] ʙliabain ar¹ a deiç d' ʙhiçéorb,
 Ropo² ruiçneç a riçðorðð³:
 ʘorobbað⁴ inn⁵ omna arð,
 Arponðliç⁶ Conla cleçðarð⁶.

4.

A ceçair¹ pa¹ éçic cen² éeo
 Remip³ ipðairç Ipepeo³;
 'Sin⁴ Tempaiç moçða cen maiç⁴
 Açbaç Conla⁵ hua⁵ Cobçaiç.

5.

Céic¹ bliabna piçet ppiç² pe²
 Ailella³ 'n-a arðriçe³;
 Amaçair⁴, mac ʙhiçéuirp⁵ çairp⁶,
 'E⁷ poçlaçç in ðuirb ðpeçmaiç⁸.

6.

Deiç¹ in-bliabna po çpi i çuilçte²
 Mac ʙiçéuirp³ i ço[e]mpriçe⁴;
 ʘoçep la Eoçaið⁵ ço n-áib
 Amaçair⁶ ʙliðair polçéain.

1.

P. 129 a r ʙiçe¹ açt ré bliabna ar blað¹
 ʙa pi Eoço² Açleçan²,
 Co çorçair, ç[ç]íçar inn-a çaiç³,
 La ʙerçur ʙial ʙorçamail.

3.—¹ por. ² robo. ³ riçðorð. ⁴ po çpapepað. ⁵ in.
⁶⁻⁶ peib norðliç Connla cleaçðarð. 4.—¹⁻¹ ceaçair po. ² çan.
³⁻³ ʘo mac airðipe Iepepeo. 4-4 i Tempaiç monçmaiç ðunmaiç.
⁵⁻⁵ Connlaçç ua. 5.—¹ pe. 2-2 ʙipi. 3-3 pe Ouililla i n-airðriçi.
⁴ Adamaiç. ⁶ ʙiçéuirb. [P. 47b.] ⁶ çair. ⁷ ip e.
⁸ n-ðpeçmaiç. 6.—¹ pe. ² çuilte. ³ ʙiçéuirb.
⁴ çæmpriçe. ⁵ hEoçaið. ⁶ Adamaiç.

3.

[B. C.]

[q] A year above ten [was reigned] by Fercorb, [487]
 Shining was his royal rule :
 Destroyed was the lofty oak,
 When Conla, the strong prop, demanded the debt³.

4.

Four by five [years] without obscuration, [476]
 [Was] the space of the illustrious [son of] Irereo ;
 In Tara spacious without delay
 Died Conla, grandson of Cobthach.

5.

Five years [and] twenty [were] in the span [456]
 Of Ailill in his arch-kingship ;
 Amathair, son of Ferchorp the curled,
 He [it was] that took off the hero fair-visaged.

6.

Ten years by three in [431]
 [Was] the son of Ferchorp in excellent kingship ;
 Fell by Eochaid with honour
 Amathair Flidais the beauteous-haired.

1.

r Twenty, except six years¹, with fame [401]
 Was Eocho Altlethan king,
 Until fell he, west in his house,
 By Fergus Fortamail the liberal.

r 1.—¹⁻¹ τρι bliadna dec, data in blað. ²⁻² in τ-Εοχαιð Folclethan.
³ 1 n-a τið.

³ Demanded the debt.—Fercorb had slain Irereo, the father of Conla.

r. ¹ Twenty, except six years.—This periphrasis for *fourteen* is employed to make up the requisite number of syllables in the line.

2.

[r] Fepɣur¹, ɣuair óen bliadain déc,
 Maič poríarab² in poɣéc².
 Docep, bið cumneč in³ cač,
 La Oenɣur⁴ Turmec⁴ Tempac.

3.

Trí ríciɣ bliadan co¹ m-bliað¹
 O'Oenɣur² Turmec² i² Tempaiɣ:
 ba rním ri³ cuane Čnuic bpeɣ³,
 'Ec⁴ ríɣ Tuage ip Talten⁴.

4.

Cóic¹ bliaðna 'n-a ré cuprač¹,
 Conall cialla² Collompač²:
 Nia Segamain³ pomúðaiɣ³,
 Fep⁴ ɣepamail ɣinðéðail.

5.

ɣuair Nia Segamuin¹ a ɣécɣ
 Op inð² 'Epinð cen anðpécɣ²:
 Doꝛócaip³ in cappðéc capp³
 La hEnna n-Aipɣðéc⁴ n-amnapp⁴.

6.

Enna Aipɣðéc¹, apð² a blað³,
 Ročaič cečri čóic bliadan⁴:
 Rí banba, docep i⁵ cač
 La Cipmčtanð calma Coɣpač⁶.

2.—¹ Fepɣur.²⁻² doɣiarab ip poɣeɣ.³ 1.⁴⁻⁴ hAenɣur

Turbiɣ.

3.—¹⁻¹ ap bliað.²⁻² Aenɣur Turbiɣ a.³⁻³ ɣe cuame enuic bpeaɣ.⁴⁻⁴ eɣ ri Tuaiði ip Tailten.4.—¹⁻¹ Tapraib ɣécɣ m-bliaðna ɣan bpač.²⁻² calma Collompač.³⁻³ Segamair ɣoɣeðain.⁴ ɣpaač.6.—¹ Segamair.²⁻² n-Epinn

ɣan anpécɣ.

³⁻³ co ɣoɣair in cappðéc cap.⁴⁻⁴ n-Aipɣčeač

- 2.

[B. C.]

[r] Fergus, received he one year [and] ten, [387]
 Well was obeyed the excellent branch.
 Fell he, remembered be the battle,
 By Oengus Turmech of Tara.

3.

Three score of years with fame [376]
 [Were reigned] by Oengus Turmech in Tara :
 It was anguish to the multitudes of the Hill of Bregha²,
 The death of the king of Tuadh³ and of Taitiu⁴.

4.

Five years in his span with felicity [316]
 [Reigned] Conall Collomrach the judicious :
 Nia Segamain destroyed [him],
 A man⁵ brave [and] very loyal.

5.

Received Nia Segamain seven [years in kingship] [311]
 Over Eriu without injustice :
 Fell the charioteer curled
 By Enna the Raider the cruel.

6.

Enna the Raider, exalted his fame,
 Spent he four [times] five years : [304]
 The king of Banba, fell he in battle
 By Crimthand brave, the conqueror.

n-amnar. 6.—¹ Cl̄idneč. ² ap̄d. ³ blač. ⁴ blačbna. ⁵ a. ⁶ cor̄ḡnac̄.

² *Hill of Bregha*.—That is, the Hill of Tara.

³ *Tuadh*.—Probably, the Tuath-Luighne, the barony of Lune, co. Meath. See v 6, notes 5, 7.

⁴ *Taitiu*.—See e 6, note 7.

⁵ *A man*.—Namely, Nia Segamain.

1.

s Ceṭṛi¹ bliadna Cṛimṭainḁ ḁairr²
 'Or inḁ³ hḘrimḁ immelḡair³:
 'Docer⁴ rí cumpraide in ḁairn⁴
 'De⁵ laim Ruḁraige⁶ roḡairb⁶.

2.

Ruḁraige¹, rí Fáil eo² m-blaio²,
 Seḁt deié bliadna de³ bliadnaib:
 ḁraṭ ir⁴ béṭ⁴ do⁵ ḁanba binḁ,
 'Ee⁶ aṭbaṭ i n-Ḃrḡaṭḡlind⁶.

3.

In¹ Fintait Máir¹ a Mumain maṭṭ,
 A nḁi do'n² ḁuraḁ² ḁomḁaṭ;
 'Doroḁair³, mar rofíraḁ⁴,
 Larin in-ḁrepaḁ in-ḁoḁiḁaḁ⁵.

4.

ḁrepaḁ¹ ḁoḁiḁaṭ eo beḁṭ¹,
 Nḁi² in-bliadna ḁr hḘrimḁ a nerṭ²;
 'Docer³ rí Cualḡgne 'con tṛait³,
 'Do⁴ láim luagne, mic Fhintait⁴.

s 1.—¹ ceṭṛi. ² cair. ³⁻³ an Ḙrimn eoḁarḡlar. ⁴⁻⁴ ḡur'toit
 cṛaeb cubraidi in cairn. ⁵ do. ⁶⁻⁶ Ruḡraidi in roḡairn.
 2.—¹ Ruḡraidi. ²⁻² ḡu fṛaid. ³ do. ⁴⁻⁴ om.; ir is placed on
 margin. ⁵ do'n. ⁶⁻⁶ eḡ aḁbaṭ i n-Ḃrḡaṭḡlend.
 3.—¹⁻¹ Fṛindaḁ Mar. ²⁻² du'n cupraid. ³ eo n-doreer.
⁴ doriraḁ. ⁵ m-ḁoḁiḁaḁ. 4.—¹⁻¹ ḁreppal, bliadain for a deié.
²⁻² ar Fṛiannaḁ Fail ba cumḡid.
³⁻³ ḡur'cer ri Tuaidí 'ra cṛoid.
⁴⁻⁴ le luḡ luaigni, mac Inḁoḁ.

s. ¹ *Carn*.—I do not know what mound is here intended.

² *Doom and evil*.—Hendiadys for *evil doom* (to make up a heptasyllabic line).

³ [*Plague*].—ḁaí tṛá Ruḁraige .lxx. bliadain hṛṛṛige, eo n-erbaile

1.

[B. C.]

s Four [were] the years of Crimthand the accomplished [284]
 Over Eriu the green-bordered :
 Fell the king pleasant of the Carn¹
 By the hand of Rudraige the very stern.

2.

Rudraige, king of [Inis]fail with fame,
 Seven [times] ten years of years [reigned he] : [280]
 Doom and evil² [was it] to Banba pleasant,
 [Plague³] death died he in Argatglend⁴.

3.

The great Fintait from Munster good,
 Nine years [were reigned] by the champion active ; [210]
 Fell he, as hath been certified,
 By Bressal of the Cow-plague⁵.

4.

Bressal of the Cow-plague with perfection,
 Nine years over Eriu [was] his power ; [201]
 Fell the king of Cualgne⁶ at the contest,
 By hand of Luagne, son of Fintat.

do éám 1 n-Argatglend—Now was Rudraige seventy years in kingship, until died he of plague in Argatglend (*L.L.*, p. 23 a).

⁴ *Argatglend*.—*Silver-glen*.—“This was the name of a glen in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan” (O’Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 84).

⁵ *Cow-plague*.—*Ṫáinic díé do búuib, conna cérna díb aét tarb 7 pamairce 1 n-ḡlind-pamairce*—There came murrain to kine, so that there escaped not of them except a bull and heifer in *Glend-Samaisce* (*L.L.*, p. 23 a). “Gleann Samhaisg, or Glen of the Heifer, is the name of a remarkable valley in the county of Kerry, where this tradition is still vividly remembered” (O’Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 86).

⁶ *Cualgne*.—Cooley, a district in the north of co. Louth, well known as the scene of the *Cattle-Raid of Cualgne* (*Tain-bó Cuailgne*), in which figured Cuchullain, Tigernach’s *fortissimus heros Scotorum*.

5.

[s] Luḡaid¹ Luagne¹, léir² a blað,
Cen³ buaðre³ τρι ἐόιε bliadna ;
Ὀροόαιρ⁴ hua Airt⁴ Imliz
Ὁο ḡlaic Congal Chlárinḡniz⁵.

6.

Congal, ἐόιε bliadna déc¹ doíḡ
Ὁο mac Ruðpαιze² romoír ;
Larín³ Duac, dailec⁴ Ὁedaíð⁴,
Fúair τράιḡ⁵ ocup τpomðebaid⁵.

1.

t Duac, δαλτα Ὁedaíḡ¹, inð aiz¹,
Ippíḡe² op Tempaiḡ zolḡaic³ :
Nóí⁴ in-bliadna d'a⁵ pmaçt immaç⁶,
Copomarb⁷ Façtna Façac.

2.

Façtna, pici, açt a ceçair¹,
Ὁο mac Ropra ippiḡ² beçaid² ;
La Eçaid³ Feidliz, mac Fínð,
Ὁoccp in pí de⁴ puad pinð⁴.

3.

Ré¹ da bliadan déc, buan bpeç¹,
Roziallad² Eoço² Feidlec ;
Ipin Tempaiḡ moñḡaic³, maic,
Fuaip diḡ⁴ tonaid in τ-arpðlaiç.⁴

5.—¹⁻¹ Luḡ Luaigneç. ² leir. ³⁻³ ḡan buaidre. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-doricep
o hAirt. ⁵ Clairinḡniz. 6.—¹ deḡ. ² Ruðpafóí. ³ larán.
⁴⁻⁴ δαλτα Ὁeðað. ⁵⁻⁵ ḡair ocup ḡairḡðebaid.

t 1.—¹⁻¹ Ὁeaðað inð aíd. ² 'n-a pí. ³ tonðban. ⁴ deiç. ⁵ do.
⁶ amaç. ⁷ ḡu purmarb. 2.—¹ ceaçair. ²⁻² piḡbpeçaid. ³ hEoçaid.
⁴⁻⁴ du porinð. 3.—¹⁻¹ da pí m-bliadan, buan i[n] bpeaç.

5.

[B. C.]

[s] Lugaid Luagne, manifest his fame,
 Without molestation [reigned he] thrice five years ; [192]
 Fell the grandson of Art Imlech
 By hand of Congal Flat-face.

6.

Congal, five reputable years [and] ten [177]
 [Were reigned] by the son of very great Rudraige ;
 By Duach, fosterling of Dedach,
 Received he reverse and heavy destruction.

1.

t Duach, fosterling of Dedach, of the good fortune,
 In kingship over haughty Tara [succeeded he] :
 Nine years of his sway [had passed] away¹, [162]
 When slew [him] Fachtna the Prophet.

2.

Fachtna, twenty [years], except four², [153]
 [Were reigned] by the son of Ross in royal life ;
 By Eocho Feidlech, son of Find,
 Fell the king by the red [spear-]point.

3.

The space of two years [and] ten, abiding decision, [137]
 Was obeyed Eocho Feidlech ;
 In Tara grassy, excellent,
 Received the arch-prince a drink of death³.

²⁻² ποριαραδ̄ Εοδαδ̄. ³ μονδαδ̄. ⁴⁻⁴ δι[δ̄] τονδαδ̄ ι[η] τρηπλαδ̄.

t. ¹ *Away*.—Literally, *out*.

² *Twenty [years], except four*.—Cf. r 1, note 1.

³ *Drink of death*.—'Εο ατβαδ̄ ι Τεμπαδ̄—[Natural] death died he in Tara (*L.L.*, p. 23 a).

4.

[t] Cóic¹ bliadhna d'éc d'ó iar riu¹,
 O'Éocaid² b'íte, dia² b'rátair:
 Noco³ b'éc in rcel³ dia élaino,
 Raloire⁴ tene i⁵ F'remaind⁵.

5.

Eteppcel¹, fer ruzda in raič¹,
 Fuair² cóic bliadhna co bičmaič²;
 Oocer rí na pečt do riuo
 La³ Nuadair³ Nečt i n-Allind⁴.

6.

Aidob¹ Nuadat i cač Chliac
 La Conaire² na cčempriač³:
 Ní⁴ ročaič⁴ ačt da ráčē⁵
 I flaič⁶ hEpeno apdbláčē⁶.

1.

u Apdflaič Conaire for cač,
 Sečt n-deič m-bliadhna¹ co dežgnáč¹:
 Bár ríž² nallaeč 'rim bpuim²
 La Incél³ caeč, cpečbuliž⁴.

4.—¹⁻¹ fuair eri coic bliadhna 'ar blaid. ²⁻² Éocaid Oirem a.
³⁻³ ní' b'pēz in rcel e. ⁴ no žup'loire. ⁵⁻⁵ a F'remainn.
 5.—¹⁻¹ fuair Eteppcel i roid raič. ²⁻² bliadhain ap coic do'n čaempriač.
³⁻³ le Nuadu. ⁴ Allind. 6.—¹ oidič. ² Conairi. ³ caempriač.
⁴⁻⁴ nocup'čaič. ⁵ raiči. ⁶⁻⁶ flaičur Epeno apdblaiči.
 u 1.—¹⁻¹ m-bliadhna po bičblač. ²⁻² ri na laeč a m-bpuim.
³ hAmžcel. ⁴ cpečbuliž.

⁴ *Burned*.—Siugmall poloire i F'remaind—Siugmall burned [him] in Fremand (*L.L.*, 23a).

⁵ *Fremand*.—"It is now called, *anglice*, Frewin and is applied to a lofty hill rising over the western shore of *Loč Uair*, *anglice*, Lough Owel, in the townland of Wattstown, parish of Portlemon and county of Westmeath" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 89).

⁶ *Alend*.—See j 6, note 5. *L.L.* (p. 23a) adds:

I' hí peo epa ampere mpože- Now, this is the time in which was
 nair Cpirt, mac Dé bí, do born Christ, son of the living God, to
 čepparžam in čimuda doendai. deliver the human race.

⁷ *Clu*.—In Ui-Dróna (barony of Idrone, co. Carlow), according to *L.L.* (p. 23a).

2.

[u] C6ic bliadna do¹ Themraiz tric²
 Cen³ ruiriz n-deozair³, n-dianglice,
 Co⁴ n-éppac^t luzaib, [S]ríabnberz⁵
 Ro po⁶ éalcair a épenpedz⁶.

3.

A ré púet do luzaib,
 Co n-ebairt do éroméumaid.
 Conóobar, bliadain a¹ ban¹,
 No² eo toréair² la Criméand.

4.

Criméand¹ cáem eliapac, poéair¹
 Sé bliadna déc co² dezmaic²,
 Co³ n-ébaire aicte a ecra³
 Mac luzeac in laeépeéta⁴.

2.—¹ du'n. ² tric. ³⁻³ gan ruiri n-dezair. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-deppac.
⁵ Sriabnberz. ⁶⁻⁶ bo ruiréac a ruzeberz. 3.—¹⁻¹ bai and.
²⁻² no zo drocair. 4.—¹⁻¹ docair Criméann, in bpez dum.
²⁻² gan dubrun. ³⁻³ puair [bar] a haicli peéta. The bracketted
 word, which is necessary for the meaning, is written, *alia manu*, on the margin.
⁴ lancpeéta.

the passages of the *Togail*, respecting which Windisch (*Irische Texte*, p. viii.) observes *Wo finden sich sonst noch solche Angaben?*, the following may be quoted: [In going to attack the Court, each man brought a stone to make a mound.]

Ar dís fátaib doirizret a capnð
 .i. ar ba ber capnð la diberz 7
 dano co pmtair a n-erbadá oc
 bpuðm. Cáe oen nozicfað plán
 úadi, noberað a cloic arin éapnð.
 Co papetair imopno cloé in loéta

For two reasons made they a mound:
 namely, for it was a custom [to make]
 a mound in a raid, and moreover that
 they might know their losses at Bruden.
 Each one that would come safe there-
 from used to carry a stone from the

2.

[B. c.]

[u] Five years for active Tara [35]
 Without an arch-king befitting, perfectly prudent,
 Until reached [it] Lugaid Red-stripe,
 Vigorous was his strong domination.

3.

Six [and] twenty [years were reigned] by Lugaid, [30]
 Until perished he of heavy grief³.
 Conchobar, a year [was] his span, [4]
 Until fell he by Crimthand.

4.

Crimthand of the splendid hosts, spent he
 Six years [and] ten with exceeding goodness, [3]
 Until perished on the morrow of his faring⁴
 The son of Lugaid the heroic.

no maipritir occi. Comh arpin
 noferpatár a n-erbadá.

mound. But they left on it the stone[s]
 of the folk that were killed. So that
 from that they knew their losses.

³ *Heavy grief.*—*Coróair* 'ma élaideb fein di cúmaid a mná—fell he
 on his own sword for grief of his wife (*L.L.*, p. 23 a).

⁴ *Expedition.*—Explained in *L.L.* (p. 23 b):

Ir é doóoid i n-ecra a Dún
 Crimthand pe Naír, banívdaize,
 co m-boi coicéigir for mír and.
 Co tuc peotu imda leir, imon
 carpat n-orba 7 imon fídélil óir
 7 imon cetaiḡ (.i. leni) Crimthand.
 Co n-erbaile iar taccam im-
 muig, i ciond cóicéigir ar mír.

It is he went on a faring from the
 Fort of Crimthand [the site of the
 Bailie lighthouse, Howth], with Nair,
 the banshee, and he was a fortnight
 over a month thereon. And [*lit.*, so
 that] he brought valuables numerous
 with him, including [*lit.*, around] the
 golden chariot and including the chess-
 board of gold and including the *cetaeh*
 (that is, tunic) of Crimthand. And he
 died after coming to land, at the end
 of a fortnight above a month.

5.

[u] Lan rí Corppri Chindcaíττ¹ éríaid
 Op in Tempraig taile, zondbúain :
 Coíe bliadna a raτ ar² in raind²,
 'Ec³ abbaτ³ aτair Moraind.

6.

Maiτ flaiur¹ Feradaig řind,
 Řice ir² a dó a daγ² lind :
 Ir³ bét cumneτ⁴ illeíτ Chuinn⁴,
 'Ec⁵ uí luigdeτ illiatōruim⁵.

1.

v Trí¹ bliadna řige corpaτ¹
 D'Érind fo² nirt Řiaááτ²;
 La Řiaáaiγ řind, bu³ áir řerda³,
 Doróair⁴ rí roemna⁵.

2.

P. 129 b ba¹ rí Řiaána² řop Řiannaib
 A řeττ³ déc do daγ⁴ bliadnaib ;
 Docer im⁵ Maiγ bolγγ barrγlarř⁵
 La Ellim⁶ orō, imannařř⁶.

5.—¹ cindcaíτ. ²⁻² op in raind. ³⁻³ eγ abbaτ. 6.—¹ flaiur.
²⁻² bliadain a deiγ. ³ ba. ⁴⁻⁴ cumneáτ pe leáτ Cumd. ⁵⁻⁵ eγ ua
 luigdeτ a liatōruim (Died the grandson, etc.).

v 1.—¹⁻¹ da bliadain b[riγe ?] řan bpaτ. ²⁻² řa řaγail Řiaáá.
³⁻³ řuair řerda. ⁴ co torcair. ⁵ roTempa. 2.—¹ lan. ² Řiaáo.
³ řé. ⁴ deiγ. ⁵⁻⁵ a Maiγ balγ barrγlar. ⁶⁻⁶ hEllim n-arō n-imannařř.

⁵ *Morand*.—The brehon of Feradach the Fair. “This Moran had a *sid*, or chain, called *Idh Morainn* [chain of Morann], which, when put around the neck of a

5.

[A. D.]

[u] Full king [was] Corpri of the Cat-head repulsive
 Over Tara strong, firm-founded :
 Five years [was] his felicity from his portion, [13]
 [Natural] death died the father of Morand⁵.

6.

Good [was] the sovranity of Feradach the Fair,
 Twenty and two his good complement : [18]
 It is a disaster to be remembered in the Half of Conn⁶,
 The death of the grandson of Lugaid in Liathdruim⁷.

1.

v Three years of kingship with felicity [40]
 [Were] for Eriu under the power of Fiachra ;
 By Fiacha the Fair, it was manly destruction,
 Fell the king of great Tara¹.

2.

King was Fiachna over the Fenians
 Seven [and] ten of good years ; [43]
 Fell he in Magh Bolg green-surfaced
 By Ellim the haughty, very cruel.

guilty person, would squeeze him to suffocation, and when put about the neck of an innocent person would expand so as to reach the earth" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 95, from the *Lebar-Gabala* or *Book of Occupation* [of Ireland]).

⁶ *Half of Conn.* The northern moiety of Ireland, so-called (by prolepsis in this place) from Conn of the Hundred Battles (**w** 1, *infra*).

⁷ *Liathdruim.*—*Grey ridge*, a name for the Hill of Tara. See **e** 2, note 3.

v. ¹ *Great Tara.*—The *Ballymote* reading.

Magh Bolg.—"Now Moybolgue, a parish in the south-east of the county Cavan and extending into Meath" (O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, p. 98).

3.

[v] Arim¹ da n-deið d'Épind ain
 Rodoppeiç² Ellim² imlám:
 Rí epúaid Cnuçá³, í çáç Aiçle
 Fúair epuçá⁴ ocur epenaiçbe⁴.

4.

Tuaçal epen, epuçá¹ poçeçç,
 Roçenð epuçá² epí çoemnerç²;
 Ipin eperr³, por³ lár Line,
 Romarb Mál, mac Róçpide⁴.

5.

Ceçpi bliadna poçeçç¹ Mál,
 Romarb² Fepðlimid imnár³,
 A nói [Fepðlimid⁴], ip⁵ fír pin,
 Na⁶ co n-epbailç mac Tuaçail.

6.

A¹ ré piçet¹ cen taçair epaiç,
 (No: epí bliadna cen taçair epaiç)
 Roçaiç Caçair, hua² Comaiç;
 Ðopoçair³ pí Tuage⁴ çep
 Ia⁵ Féin Luagne nalluamçlepp⁵.

3.—¹ pemep. ²⁻² porped nepç Ellim. ³ Cnuçi. ⁴⁻⁴ epuçi ip
 epomaipe. 4.—¹ epuca. ²⁻² epuçá ðo comnerç. ³⁻³ çáç ap.
⁴ Rocpauðe. [P. 48 a.] 5.—¹ poçaiç. ² Ðup'marb. ³ pippár.
⁴ Fepðlimid. ⁵ Om. It is hypermetrical. ⁶ no. 6.—¹⁻¹ epí bliadna. The
 alternative reading of L. ² ua. ³ Ðuppoçair. ⁴ Tuaiði.
⁵⁻⁵ le Conn Luaigni na luaç[ç]perr.

² *Cnuçha*.—Castleknock, near Dublin.

³ *Aichil*.—The ancient name of the hill of Skreen [*Shrine* of St. Colum-cille], a little to the south-east of Tara.

⁴ *Magh Line*.—Ðopoçair epa Tuaçal í n-Ðálapaiðe, imlmonai in çáça epia çañgnaçç, bale appa m-bpuçca Olor ç Olarba. Now fell Tuathal in Dalaraide [a territory comprising the greater part of co. Antrim] in the *Boy of the* [present] *battle*, through treachery, [in] the place whence spring Olor and Olarba (*L.L.*, p. 24 a).

3.

[A. D.]

[v] A tale of two decades [of years] for Eriu noble, [60]
 Ellim spent it completely :
 The king of bleak Cnucha², in the battle of Aichil³
 Received he short life and stern cutting off.

4.

Tuathal the powerful, thirty [years] obtained he, [80]
 Established he [the] thirty through excellent sway ;
 In the contest, in the centre of [Magh] Line⁴,
 Slew [him] Mal, son of Rochraid.

5.

Four years obtained Mal [the kingship], [110]
 Slew [him] Fedlimid the very noble,
 Nine [years reigned] Fedlimid, true is that, [114]
 Until perished the son of Tuathal.

6.

Six [and] twenty [years] without reproach severe [123]
 (Or: Three years without reproach severe)
 Spent Cathair, descendant of Comac ;
 Fell the king of Tuath⁵ in the east
 By the Fenians⁶ of Luagne⁷ of the pre-eminent deeds.

“The [Olor] is the Six-mile Water [flowing into Lough Neagh] and the [Olarba] is the Larne Water [flowing into the Irish Sea]. The Larne river rises by two heads in the parish of Ballynure; the Six-mile Water, in the parish of Ballycor, a little south of Shane’s Hill: after a course of about 100 perches it becomes the boundary between the parish of Kilwaughter [*Cuill-uachtair*—Head-wood?], as well as between the baronies of Upper Glenarm and Upper Antrim. Following the direction of a ravine, which runs down the face of the hill, it arrives at the townland of Head-wood [= *Cuill-uachtair*?], near the place where the three baronies of Upper Glenarm, Upper Antrim, and Lower Belfast [meet?]. In this townland there is a spot where a branch of the Six-mile Water can be turned into the Larne river; and here is a large bog, probably the *Moin-an-chatha*, or Battle-bog, mentioned in the text, lying between the two rivers” (O’Donovan, *F.M.i.*, pp. 100-1).

⁵ *Tuath*.—(The *Ballymote* reading.) See r 3, note 3.

⁶ *Fenians*.—A collective noun in the original.

⁷ *Luagne*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

1.

w Conn, c6ic bliadna pa¹ de²air
 ba² i³rla co n-airle³air³;
 Dor⁴air⁴ Conn⁴ cl⁴air M⁵ide⁵
 la⁶ mac M⁷air, mic Ro⁷c⁷ir⁷be⁷.

2.

Ro¹c¹air¹ Conair¹e, a ¹cliamain,
 Se²c²t bliadna ip oen² bliadain;
 Dor³air³ p³lai³t Fe³min³ p³in³
 Do l⁴aim Nem⁴id, mic Sp⁴obc⁴in⁴d.

3.

Ar¹t, mac Cum¹id, calma ro¹ gl¹acc¹
 In Danba p¹ri p¹e t¹ri¹ac¹t:
 Romu²dair², eiar²'bo² ²ac²ra,
 Lu³gair i ca³t Mu³cr³oma³.

4.

Lu¹gair, mac Con, mic Lu¹g¹de¹c,
 T¹ri¹ca bliadan balc, bu¹idne¹c:
 la Fe²rc²er, mac Com²main² cain,
 Fu³air p³or³rain³ ip⁴ p³ri³ac³argain.

w 1.—¹ po. ² rob'. ³ arde³airb. ⁴⁻⁴ co n-dor⁴air Conn.
⁵ i⁵h⁵id. ⁶ le. ⁷ Ro⁷c⁷air⁷id. 2.—¹ do²air². ² en. ³⁻³ co n-dor³air
 ri Fe³min. ⁴ Sp⁴obc⁴in⁴d. 3.—¹⁻¹ do gl¹ac. ²⁻² p²or²mu²gair², ²er²'ra²t.
³ Mu³cr³oma. 4.—¹ bla⁴ib⁴u⁴idne⁴c. ² Comain. ³ p³or³rain. ⁴ i.

w. ¹ *With contests.*—An allusion to the title *Cétcathach*, of the Hundred Battles (*lit.*, hundred-battled), bestowed upon Conn.

² *Son of Mal.*—Tipraite Tírech (*L.L.*, p. 24 a).

³ *Son-in-law.*—He was married to Saraid, daughter of Conn.

1.

[A. D.]

w Conn, five years by four [149]
 Was he king with contests¹;
 Fell Conn of the Plain of Meath
 By the son of Mal², son of Rochraid.

2.

Spent Conaire, his son-in-law³,
 Seven years and one year; [169]
 Fell the prince of Femen⁴ fair
 By hand of Nemed, son of Stripe-Head.

3.

Art, son of Conn, excellently received he
 Banba for the space of thirty [years]: [177]
 Destroyed [him], although he was his friend⁵,
 Lugaid in the battle of [Magh] Mucrama⁶.

4.

Lugaid, son of Cu⁷, son of Lugaid [Laidech],
 Thirty years powerful, crowded [reigned he]: [207]
 By Ferchess, son of Comman the noble,
 Received he [his] end and utter defeat.

⁴ *Femen*.—A plain comprising Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary; here employed to signify the southern part of Ireland.

⁵ *Friend*.—Lugaid Laidech, otherwise *Cu* (*hound*, a term of distinction amongst the ancient Irish), otherwise *Macniadh* (son of the champion), married Sadb, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles (who after his death became the wife of Olioll Olum), and thus his son, Lugaid, was nephew of Art, whom he slew.

⁶ [*Magh*] *Mucrama*.—Prope Athenriam, octo millibus passuum Galvia dissitam . . . Turloch-airt [*recte*, Tullach-Airt, collis Arturi] in facti memoriam paludi nomen adhaesit, quae, inter Moyvoelam et Killcornan sita, in hunc usque diem eodem nomine gaudet (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. lxvii., pp. 327-9).

⁷ *Cu*.—See note 5, *supra*.

5.

[w] Feargus¹ Dubdetac, cen¹ dianblaio,
Cen² ecnac ri oen² bliadne:
Dorocair³ gilla na n-glacc
I cae Chrina⁴ la Cormac.

6.

Cormac, ceiri¹ deié daata²,
Rorpeit³ in⁴ laeé lampata⁵:
Rombáid⁶ i⁶ tigh Cleitigh⁷ crúaid
Cnám in⁸ íaie eittigh innuáir.⁸

1.

x Eoóo Sunnat¹, rogiallaó
I² n-'Eriud² eó oen³ bliadain:
Romudair⁴ glacc⁴ in gorrá,
Luáid, mac mic Oengora⁵.

2.

'Arim¹ ré in-bliadan da² deié,
Rogiallaó Carrpe³, cuinnid³:
'Sin⁴ Gabair, eio⁵ truaig linn⁶,
Romaóid⁷ ruad roirinn⁷.

5.—¹⁻¹ Feargus Deaac co n-. ²⁻² gan eina pe hen. ³ co n-dorocair.
⁴ Crinda. 6.—¹ ceiri. ² daata. ³ rorpeit. ⁴ i[n].
⁵ lampada. ⁶⁻⁶ roiruid a. ⁷ Cleitigh. ⁸⁻⁸ in eó eittigh innuair.
x 1.—¹ Sunnad. ²⁻² op Crinn. ³ aen. ⁴⁻⁴ roimuaid glac. ⁵ Aen-
gura. 2.—¹ airim. ² 'r a. ³⁻³ Carrpe, in cuingid. The in
is interrogative. ⁴ irin. ⁵ gíó. ⁶ línó. ⁷⁻⁷ roirairaid
ruad do'n roirinn.

⁸ Crina.—“Keating calls this place Crioma-Chinn Chumair, and says that it is situated at Brugh-mic-an-oig, which is the name of a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge” (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 110). O'Flaherty (*ubi sup.*, c. lxxiii., p. 332) states that it is in Bregia (a plain in East Meath), but gives no authority.

5.

[A. D.]

[w] Fergus Black-toothed, without lasting fame,
 Without reproach [reigned he] for one year : [237]
 Fell the practiser of manual feats
 In the battle of Crina⁹ by Cormac.

6.

Cormac, four decades pleasant [238]
 Spent the hero long-handed :
 Killed him in the house of barren Clettech⁹
 The bone of the deadly[?] very cold salmon¹⁰.

1.

x Eocho Gunnat, obeyed was he [278]
 In Eriu the space [of] one year :
 [Him] destroyed the hand of strength,
 Lugaid, son of the son of Oengus.

2.

A tale of six years [and] two decades [279]
 Was Carpre obeyed, remember [it] :
 In Gabair¹, though pity [it is] to us,
 [Him] destroyed a ruddy great [spear-]point.

⁹ *Clettech*.—"It was situated near Stackallan Bridge, on the south side of the Boyne" (O'Donovan, p. 116).

¹⁰ *Salmon*.—Cormac, hua Cuinn, xl. bliadan, co n-epbairt i tigh Clettech, iar lenamam enáma bratam i n-a braguit. No, ic riabpa ponoprat, iar n-a brac do Maelcenb (*L.L.*, p. 24 a).

Cormac, grandson of Conn [of the Hundred Battles], forty years [reigned he], until he died in [his] palace of Clettech, in consequence of the bone of a salmon sticking in his throat. Or, it was the sprites destroyed him, after his betrayal by [the Druid] Bald-Head.

According to the legend, Cormac renounced druidism and believed in God, with the fatal result here mentioned.

x. ¹ *Gabair*.—Called Gabair of Aichill "from its contiguity to Aichill, now the hill of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. Gabra, *anglice* Gowra, is now

3.

[x] Rogabratar¹ na Fočiaiγ
 bliadam op banba bočiaiγ²;
 Dorocair³ Fočaé Cairpceé³
 Larin Fočiaiγ fimb Airgdeé⁴.

4.

Aided¹ Fočiaiγ¹ iar fínghail
 l caé Ollorba² mbaiγ².
 Fiaáa³ Iarpočaé, feič⁴ laττ⁴,
 Seéτ⁵ in-bliadna déc ar fíéet.

5.

Fiaáa¹, ruair diγ tonnaid² tra
 l caé Duib-éommuir³ la Colla.
 Ceépi⁴ bliadna⁴ Colla iar caé,
 Co porí[n]narb⁵ Muiridaé⁵.

6.

Muiridaé¹ Típeé, a¹ deicé,
 Deγ mac Fiaáaé² eu² fírbfeicé;
 Ic³ Dabull la Mac Cpuimé eam
 Dorocair⁴ hua⁴ Cuimé éodail.

3.—¹ porγabradar. ² bočiaið. ³⁻³ conporcair Fočiaið Cairpceé.
⁴ fimbairgdeé. 4.—¹⁻¹ oidid Fāčiaiγ. ²⁻² Ollarba imaim. ³ Fiaáaé.
⁴⁻⁴ feē laτ. ⁵ fé. 5.—¹ Fiaáo. ² tonðaiγ. ³ Comair.
⁴⁻⁴ a ceépi. ⁵⁻⁵ γu ruirindarb Muiréðáé. 6.—¹⁻¹ Muiréðeé
 Típeaé, τpi. ²⁻² Fiaépa[é] γu. ³ iγ. ⁴⁻⁴ adpocair ua.

the name of a stream which rises in a bog in the townland of Prantstown, in the parish of Skreen, receives a tribute from the well of Neamhnach on Tara Hill, joins the River Skene at Dowthstown and unites with the Boyne at Ardsallagh" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., p. 120).

² *Fratricide*.—Of his brother, Fotach the Charioteer. They were sons of Lugaid, son of Cu (Lugaid Laidech).

³ *Ollorba*.—*L.L.* (p. 24 a) says in [Magh] Line, in the battle of Ollorba. See v 4, note 4. He was slain, according to the legend, by Cailte, son of Ronan, foster-son of Finn, son of Cumal. Finn was son-in-law of Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

3.

[A. D.]

[x] Received the Fotachs [the kingship]
 A year over Banba marshy;
 Fell Fotach the Charioteer
 By Fotach Fair, the Raider.

[305]

4.

The fate of Fotach [took place] after [his] fratricide²
 In the battle very victorious of Ollorba³.
 Fiacha Iarfothach⁴, attend you,
 Seven years [and] ten above a score [reigned he].

[306]

5.

Fiache, received he a drink of death in sooth
 In the battle of Dub-chommur⁵ by Colla.
 Four years [reigned] Colla after the battle,
 Until expelled him⁶ Muridach [Tirech].

[343]

6.

Muridach Tirech, ten [years reigned he],
 Excellent son of Fiacha, with true judgment;
 At Daball⁷ by the son of noble Cronn
 Fell the grandson of loyal Conn.

[347]

⁴ *Fiacha Iarfothach*.—Called Fiacha Sroptini in *L.L.* (p. 24 a).

⁵ *Dub-chommur*.—*Black confluence*; that is, of the Blackwater (the ancient Sele) and the Boyne, now the town of Navan. O'Donovan, *F.M. i.*, pp. 35, 122.

⁶ *Expelled him*.—The lithograph reading of *L.L.* (*Corrig.* to p. 129 b, l. 26) is րօրմարծ (killed him). Assuming this to be an accurate reproduction of the MS., the *Ballymote* variant, րարծարծ, shows how the error arose. Of the original րօրմարծ, the scribe omitted the horizontal stroke (= n) over the ր and read the ր as an m.

L.L. (p. 24 a) states that Fiacha Iarfothach was slain by the three Collas and that Colla Uais reigned four years, until Muridach Tirech expelled them (րօրմարծ Մարծաճ Շրբճ).

After the lapse of a year, they returned and were received by Muridach. Four years later, they marched against Fergus Foga, King of Emain Macha (i.e. of Ulster), slew him and burned the palace of Emain.

⁷ *Daball*.—The Blackwater, which separates the counties of Tyrone and Armagh and empties into Lough Neagh:

1.

y Coelbad¹, bliadain, blad cen² brón,
 Romarb³ Eocho Mugmedón³.
 A oét⁴ d' Eocho, ní bré⁵ ram⁵,
 Co n-deocho⁶ [d']éc⁶ i Tempraig.

2.

Tri bliadna déc, data¹ in barr¹,
 Nir' bo rota² do Chriméan²:
 Fuair³ diḡ neimni³ i n-a éiḡ³
 Ra⁴ riar, ra⁵ hinḡin nemio⁵.

3.

Fice¹ bliadan for² a pect
 Maroen³ do Niall ra³ ner³:
 Ni dalb, or Muir⁴ lét elac⁵
 Romarb⁶ Eocho ardpéla⁶.

y. 1.—¹ Caelblad. ² ḡen. ³⁻³ ḡur'marb Eocho Mugmedon.
⁴ hoét. ⁵⁻⁵ bréḡ ram. ⁶⁻⁶ n-deocho d'eḡ. 2.—¹⁻¹ data in-barr.
² roda. ³⁻³ co fuair diḡ neimniḡ 'n-a éiḡ. ⁴ 'ḡ a. ⁵⁻⁵ aḡ
 inḡin Fidoiḡ. 3.—¹ fici. ² ir. ³⁻³ no ḡur'rcaraḡ Niall pe.
⁴ Muir. ⁵ alac. ⁶⁻⁶ ḡur'marb Eocho Cemdpela.

y. ¹ *Fidach*. The *Ballymote* reading: the text is unintelligible to me. Crimthand, son of Flidach, was poisoned by his sister Mongfind (Fair-Hair), relict of Eocho Mugmedon, in order that her eldest son, Brian, might become king. (According to the *Book of Ballymote*, p. 264 a, Crimthand, being suspicious, refused to be the first to drink. Whereupon, Mongfind drank and lost her life before him.) But the crime was bootless. Niall of the Nine Hostages, son of Eocho by Carinna, obtained the succession. Of the posterity of Brian, none ascended the throne, save Turlough O'Connor and his son, Roderick, the last monarch of Ireland. See O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 125 sq.

² *Ictian Sea*.—“This sea is supposed to have taken its name from the Portus Iccius of Caesar, situated not far from the site of the present Boulogne. Nothing seems clearer than that this Irish monarch made incursions into Britain against

1.

[A. D.]

- y Coelbad, a year [reigned he], fame without sorrow, [357]
 Slew [him] Eocho Mugmedon.
 Eight [years were reigned] by Eocho, not false that, [358]
 Until underwent he death in Tara.

2.

Three years [and] ten, pleasant the amount, [366]
 It was not long for Crimthand :
 Received he drink of poison in his house,
 From his sister, from the daughter of Fidach¹.

3.

A score of years above seven [379]
 Consecutively for Niall in his power :
 Not false, over the restless Ictian Sea²
 Slew [him] Eochaid Ardfledach.

Stilicho, whose success in repelling him and his Scots is described by Claudian. 'By him,' says the poet, speaking in the person of Britannia, 'was I protected when the Scot moved all Ierne against me and the sea foamed with his hostile oars :

[Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
 Munivit Stilicho,] totam cum Scotus Iernen
 Movit et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.'

[*De laudibus Stilichonis, lib. 2.*]

"From another of this poet's eulogies it appears that the fame of that Roman legion, which had guarded the frontier against the invading Scots, procured for it the distinction of being one of those summoned to the banner of Stilicho, when the Goths threatened Rome :

Venit et extremis legio praetenta Britannis
 Quae Scoto dat frena truci, ferroque notatas
 Perlegit exanimes, Picto moriente, figuras.

De bello Getico."

—(O'Donovan, *F.M.* i., pp. 127-8 : from O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*,
 Pars III., cap. lxxxv., pp. 403, 396, 399.)

4.

[y] Ceṑr¹ cōie bliadna 'r¹ a trī,
 Rogiallad do niurc² n-[Ū]aṑí²:
 I Sleib³ Elpa na n-arn n-án⁴
 Roloirc⁵ in tene zelán⁵.

5.

Sé rīg dēc¹, ré ríeic² rīg,
 Ria³ tiaṑtain Paṑraic⁴ co rír,
 Daṑéir⁵ Slane⁵ na ṑ-ḡal ṑ-ḡrind,
 Ir é lín roḡab daṑéir⁶ hEriud⁷.
 hEriu⁶.

6.

ḡilla-Caemain cen ḡainne,
 Mac ḡille íae[ī]r Samṑainne,
 Rálio di'n ḡar[ḡ]ḡnīm romḡial,—
 Ar n-árim arḑrīg hErienn.

4.—¹⁻¹ ríeí bliadan ir. ²⁻² nepc Daṑí. ³ Slaḑ. ⁴ n-aíḡ.
⁵⁻⁵ romarḑ roḡeḑ ḡarḑ ḡealan. Over romarḑ is no, roloirc (or, *burned*),
 in another hand. A quatrain is inserted:—

Roṑaíṑ Loḡaire linmar	Spent Loegaire the plenteous	[429]
Re ceíṑrī m-bliadan m-brīḡ- mar :	The space of four powerful years :	
Re tiaṑtain Paḑraic na penn	Before coming of Patrick of the penances,	[432]
da rí roruṑaṑ paer Erienn. Eri arḑ.	He was king vigilant, noble, of Eriu. Eriu sublime.	

5.—¹ deḡ. ² ríeic. ³ re. ⁴ Paḑraicḡ. ⁵⁻⁵ o da Slane. ⁶ om. ⁷ Eriinn.
⁶ Eri arḑ. The following verses are added:—

Ir arḑ roḡab Paḑraicḡ porc, I coiceaḑ Ulaḑ eḑroṑc, ḡur' éreṑeaḑ oíḡ Emna arḑ,	It is there Patrick made land In the Fifth of the illustrious Ulstermen, So that believed the youths of noble Emain,
Re pluḡaḡaib aille Erienn. Eri arḑ.	Before the hosts of beauteous Eriu. Eriu sublime.
Seṑc romḑ, rēc ríeic, rianḑ reíḑ, Ocup a deíe co n-deiḡmem,	Seven divisions, [and] seven score, par- tition clear, And ten with good intent,

4.

[A. D.]

[y] Four [times] five years and three, [406]
 Was service rendered to the power of Dathi:
 In the mountain of Alp³ of noble weapons
 Burned [him] the fire of lightning⁴. [429]

5.

Six kings [and] ten, six score of kings [= 136],
 [Reigned] before the coming of Patrick with truth, [432]
 After Slane of the vigorous feats,
 This is the complement that ruled Eriu⁵.
 Eriu, etc.

6.

Gilla-Caemain, without penuriousness,
 Son of noble Gilla Samthainne,
 Thanks for the difficult feat he has earned,—
 For recital of the arch-kings of Eriu.

Ip lep a linnairpe luum,
 Reim righraibí fear n-Épenn.
 Éri apb.

It is clear, its amount, to me,
 The series of kings of the Men of Eriu.
 Eriu sublime.

Ḡilla Caema[1]n ḡo n-ḡlaine,
 Ua Ḡillí raeir Shamthainde,
 Ruḡ buaib o bairrdaib co bimb,

Gilla-Caemain with purity,
 Grandson of noble Gilla-Shamthainde,
 He carried off victory melodiously from
 bards

Étir Albam ip Ériun.
 Éri apb.

Both in Alba and in Eriu.
 Eriu sublime.

³ *Alp*.—"Dathias, ethnicorum Hiberniae regum postremus, dum in Gallia lectorum militum copiis provinciam Romanam invaderet more gentium caeterarum, queis tum praeda factum imperium, immensam illam molem frustatim diripientium, sesquicentum, ut aiunt, proeliis, victor ad Alpium radices fulmine e caelo ictus interiit. Cadaver in Hiberniam perlatum apud Cruachan [Ratheroghan, co. Roscommon], Connactiae regiam, terrae mandatum est" (*Ogygia*, Pars III., cap. lxxxvii., p. 415).

⁴ *Lightning*.—"Illum e caelo tactum vindice flamma tradunt ob violatam ejusdam eremitae S. Firmini cellam et pagum; quem regem fuisse et post abdicatum soeculare dominium Deo in solitudine vacantem in turri 17 eubitos altâ ad Alpes vitam transegisse prodit Codex Lecan (*fol.* 302 b)" (*id. ib.* p. 416).

⁵ *That ruled Eriu*.—The ḡaréir of the text, being hypermetrical, is to be omitted, in accordance with the *Ballynote* reading.

INDEX VERBORUM. (II.)

[*Roman numerals and letters (thus, 1 a) denote the texts and sections, pp. 120 to 140; Roman letters and Arabic figures (thus, d 4) refer to the Lebar Laigen text, pp. 142 to 213.*]

- a (art.), 1 a, c; d 4, f 5, g 2, h 1, i 4,
 5, 6, j 5, m 4, n 2, o 4, q 1, 4,
 r 5, s 3, t 2, u 3, 6, v 2, 5, 6, x 6,
 y 1, 3, 4.
 a (pron. infix. 3 s. m.), pa loirc, v c,
 t 4.
 a (poss.), 1 a, c, d, e, f, g, n, o; n b,
 i; m g; iv d, e; v c; a 1, b 1, 4,
 6, c 5, d 1, 5, 6, f 2, 4, h 6, i 4,
 5, j 3, k 6, m 1, 3, n 2, 4, o 1,
 p 5, q 3, 5, r 1, 4, 6, s 5, u 2, 3,
 4, 5, 6, w 2.
 a n- (poss. pl.), 1 g.
 a (prep.), g 1, 4, p 6.
 a (prep. *from*), 1 j.
 a (= 1), 1 d; n h; m h; s 4.
 a (voc.), 1 j, m, n; n a, g, h; m a.
 acḡairb, b 5; aḡairb, 1 l.
 ac̄c, 1 e, i; n i, l, m; m l, m; r 1,
 t 2, 6.
 acubairb, 1 c; n a, m; m m; -airb,
 iv b.
 adairḡ, 1 a.
 adbol, n-, h 3.
 adnaac̄c, d 1.
 adubairc, n g.
 ae, 1 g, o.
 Aeb, o 1, 2.
 aei, 1 g; iv d; haei; iv d.
 aen, 1 g; n c; m c; noracentaḡe-
 tar, iv d.
- Aep, f 4.
 aḡairb, 1 l.
 ai, iv c.
 aicneab̄ [a c̄neö], 1 l.
 áib, g 6, k 2, q 6.
 Aic̄le, v 3.
 aiöci, m c.
 aibeb̄, g 5, j 4, 6, k 5, 6, l 2, t 6,
 x 4.
 haiðib̄, c 6.
 Aib̄ne, i 2.
 airḡ, t 1.
 airḡep [luairḡep], m b.
 ail, g 1, q 1.
 Aib̄berḡ, 1 3.
 aili, iv a.
 Aih̄ll, j 3, 4; -ella (g.), k 3, n 3, 5,
 q 5; -illa, k 2.
 aill, iv f.
 áim, v 3.
 aimm, c 6.
 áip, v 1.
 airberc, 1 g.
 air[ce]ðail, 1 a.
 Airc̄cēc, h 3.
 airb̄, e 4, f 5.
 airb̄irc, f 2, m 3.
 airpe (ap and pron. suf. 3 s. neut.),
 1 i, o.
 Airpēc̄air, d 4.
 airpeḡba, l 3.

- Արքճեճ, **r 5, 6, x 3.**
 արքեշաւ, **i j.**
 արլ (ար, prep. and pron. suf. 3 s. neut.), **iv e.**
 արլքճեճ, **h 4.**
 արլեճաւ, **w 1.**
 արլմ (գ.), **k 6.**
 արլրտը, **i o.**
 Արլտ (գ.), **k 5, 6, n 3, s 5.**
 արճե, **i g;** -ճլ, **iii a, iv a;** -տը, **i a, v b;** -տլ, **v a.**
 (տըն)ալճե, **v 3.**
 ալճե, **u 4.**
 ալճրլք (recte, ալտրլ), **iii c.**
 ալանճ, **ii j, k;** **iii k;** **v a;** -nn, **iii j.**
 Ալանճ, **j 6, t 5.**
 Ալեւեճան, **r 1.**
 amal, **i d, e, o;** **ii g.**
 Ամաճար, **q 5, 6.**
 amnar, **r 5.**
 ամրա, **ii k;** **g 3.**
 amրաւ, **l 3.**
 amրլ, **c 6.**
 an, **ii i;** **q 2.**
 an (art.), **i a;** **iv e.**
 anճ (i, prep. and pron. suf. 3 s. neut.), **i b, c, d, e.**
 anճըճտ, **r 5.**
 anճրլ, **b 4.**
 Ane, **n 5.**
 ann (i, prep. and pron. suf. 3 s. neut.), **i c, e, j, l, m, n;** **iii a.**
 Annանճ, **b 2, 3.**
 anորճ, **c 4.**
 anրեճտ, **l 4.**
 Արճաճ, **l 1.**
 ար, **g 2.**
 ar (conj.), **i o;** **iv d.**
 ar (prep.), **i a, b, c, n, o;** **iv e, f;** **d 5, f 3, g 2, i 2, l 4, m 4, r 1, x 4.**
 ar n-, **i o, y 6.**
 arա n-, **iv c.**
 arաւe, **iii d, e, f, i, j, k, l, m;** **iv b.**
 arճ, **ii h;** **iii h;** **iv g;** **a 1, d 2, h 4, 6, i 4, m 4, q 3, 5.**
 arճ(bláճe), **t 6;** arճբլալճ, **t 3, u 1;** arճ(բլեճաճ), **y 3.**
 arճրլլք, **y 6;** arճրլլքլ, **ii c.**
 arճճ, **r 6.**
 Արճաշլանճ, **s 2;** Արճաշլամ, **d 6.**
 Արճաշլար, **n 3, 5, 6;** Արճաշլոր, **f 2.**
 arլմ, **b 6, g 1, h 2, i 3, k 3, 4, n 6, o 2, v 3, x 2, y 6.**
 arլս, **iii b.**
 arմ n-, **y 4.**
 arմրալճ, **n 5.**
 arրոնճլք, **q 3.**
 arրաւ, **l 3.**
 Արտ, **k 3, 4, n 1, 2, w 3.**
 ar (vb.), **i a;** **iv d.**
 ar (prep.), **i n;** **iii j;** **u 5.**
 arբերար, **iv c.**
 ar[c]nam, **iii g;** -um, **iv f;** arցnum, **ii g.**
 arրլ, **b 5.**
 (նլճ)աշ, **i d.**
 աշա, **i d;** **iv a, b;** աշաշ, **iv a, c, d.**
 աճար, **h 6, u 5.**
 Աճա-luam, **l 1.**
 աշալճ, **a 1, e 1, f 2, i 2, o 4, q 4, s 2, u 5.**
 աշու, **ii b.**
 աշլամ, **v a.**
 Աշլարտ, **i o.**
 b-(ալար'b'է = ալա ու իւր ինքն), **p 5.**
 ba, **ii g;** **iii g;** **f 1, g 2, h 1, 3, p 5, r 1, 3, v 2, w 1.**
 ba (subj.), **iv d, f.**
 ալար'[b]ա (ալա ու իւր ինքն), **ii c.**
 baճ, **i o.**
 baճբաճա, **p 1.**

- baḏuipn, o 1, 2.
 baḡaim, v a.
 bai, a 6, b 1.
 (nom) báiḏ, w 6.
 baiṛḏni, v a.
 baiḥi, i g.
 baiṛi, i b; ii a; -ppṛi, ii f.
 balap, d 6.
 bale, w 4; balebemneć, d 6.
 bán, n 6.
 banba, a 2, e 5, g 1, m 4, o 2, r 6,
 s 2, w 3, x 3.
 band, y 3.
 baṛ n-, i n.
 baṛṛ, y 2.
 baṛṛ(ḡaeć), e 2; baṛṛ(ḡlapṛ), v 2.
 baṛ, iii k; baṛṛ, ii k [*lege* liaṛ, -pp:
 cf. mlipen, *pupillarum*, L. U.
 105 b, l. 23].
 báṛ, e 2, 3, f 3, o 2, u 1.
 batap, m 5.
 (noṛ no)be, i c.
 bean, i j.
 becan, i d, e.
 bećt, l 4, s 4.
 beind, iii k; bend; ii k.
 belḡadan, h 1.
 bennaiḡ, i m.
 beolu, i d, e.
 ḏober, i b, ii f, iii f; ḏoberap, iv a.
 beṛḡ, k 6, o 5.
 beṛṛḡal, j 2, 3.
 beṛpe, p 4.
 beṛṛab, o 5.
 beṛṛ, ii g; iii g.
 bećt, r 6, s 2, y 6.
 beć, ii e; iii e.
 bećaiḏ, t 2.
 bí, a 4.
 bić, i g.
 biḏ, i 2.
 biḏ, ii a.
 binḏ, ii j; v a; a 2, l 2, s 2.
 binnup, iv e.
 bić, a 1.
 bić (vb.), iv a; v c.
 bić(boe), k 1; bić(lan), q 2; bić-
 (maić), t 5.
 bla, k 4, m 2.
 blaḏ, a 5, b 5, f 3, j 2, r 1, 6, s 5, y 1;
 -ḏaiḏ, l 5.
 blaḏ, g 4, h 5, i 2, m 4, o 4, p 4,
 r 3, s 2.
 (ḏian)blaḏ, w 5.
 (ḡapḡ)blaḏ, n 6.
 blaiećbṛapṛ, v b.
 (apḏ)bláće, t 6.
 bliadān (s.), a 5, d 1, f 1, 4, h, k 2,
 l 6, n 2, 3, o 3, q 3, u 3, w 2, 5,
 x 3, y 1.
 bliadān (dual), d 2, m 1.
 bliadan (g. p.), d 2, 6, e 2, f 2, 6,
 g 4, 6, h 4, 5, i 1, 3, 4, j 2, 3, k 1, 3,
 4, l 5, m 1, 3, n 6, o 5, p 1, 2, 3,
 q 2, r 2, 3, 6, t 3, w 4, x 2, y 3.
 bliadna (g. s.), x 1.
 bliadna (p.), b 6, d 2, 3, 4, 5, e 1, 3,
 4, 5, f 3, g 2, 3, h 3, 6, i 6, j 1, 4,
 k 5, 6, l 2, 4, m 2, 6, o 1, p 4, 5,
 q 5, 6, r 1, s 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, t 1, 4,
 5, u 1, 2, 4, 5, v 1, 5, 6, w 1, 2, x
 4, 5, y 2, 4.
 bliadnaib, j 6, s 2, v 2.
 bo, (sb.), i b; ii f; boim, i n.
 bo (vb.), iii c; l 6, w 3, y 2.
 bobaiṛḏ, iii a.
 bodíbad, s 3; ḏodíbać, s 4.
 bolḡ, c 2, 4; bolḡḡ, v 2.
 boṛ, i c; boṛṛ, iii f.
 boćaiḡ, x 3.
 bpaḡa, p 1.
 bṛap, ii b; g 1.
 bṛać, r 6, s 2; bṛaća, l 1.
 bṛaćap, c 5, t 4.

- βρατρυαῖδ, e 5, l 1.
 бреаѿа, II g.
 бречбуиe, p 2.
 брeс, g 3, l 4, m 3.
 брeс(буиdнeс), m 3; -с(буиpнd),
 q 2.
 брeс, b 6, t 4, y 1.
 брeџ, r 3; -џа, j 2.
 брeсaиn, III h.
 брeиѿ, III g; (pиp)брeиѿ, x 6.
 брeр, e 1.
 брeрaл, s 3, 4.
 брeрр, k 5; -ррe, l 2; -ррi, k 6.
 брeѿ, t 3.
 брiџ, o 1.
 брiџиd, III g; брiџиѿа, II g.
 бoбpиp, b 4.
 бpиѿe, t 4.
 бpоџ, q 2.
 бpоиџ, I n.
 бpон, b 1, i 3, l 3, y 1.
 бpуdиn, u 1.
 бpуиџ, d 2.
 бpиiџ, I k.
 бpуиnнe, p 1.
 бу, v 1.
 (o)бpa, I d.
 буaбaиll, II k; III k.
 буaдaиb, I k.
 буaдpе, s 5.
 буaи, j 1, p 3, t 3; (тoиd)бiуaи, u 5.
 бoлѿбуdе, c 6.
 буиdе, III j; -дi, II j; III k; -дi, I c.
 буиdнeс, f 6, m 3, o 1, w 4.
 буиdиnб, m 1.
 буиллe, p 1.
 бур, I e.
 'c(on) (prep.), s 4.
 caс, III g; IV d, e; c 6, m 1, n 1.
 caс n-, II l; caис (gen.), I d, e.
 Chacиp, e 4.
 caeс, u 1.
 cael, p 2.
 caém, o 4; u 4.
 (pолѿ)caem, f 1; caem(доp), h 2.
 Caeman, y 6.
 pоcaemcaиѿ, m 4.
 caиdи, I f.
 Čaиllи, I a.
 caim, j 5.
 čaимme, h 1.
 caиn, I o; II a; c 5, j 5, k 2, w 4,
 x 6.
 (pолѿ)čaиn, q 6; Čaиdиpиuи, e 2,
 n 2.
 caиџeи, III e; IV a; -џиn, II e; v c.
 доpоčaиp, b 4, d 4, h 5, i 1, k 2, 3,
 4, l 5, m 2, n 2, 3, o 3, p 5, r 5,
 s 3, 5, v 1, 6, w 1, 2, 5, x 3, 6.
 тоpčaиp, f 1, g 1, 2, h 2, j 1, u 3.
 Caиpиn, k 6, o 1.
 čaиpиn (g-), s 1.
 Caиpрѿeс, x 3.
 Caиp, I 2.
 caиpр, q 5; čaиpр, k 6, s 1.
 pоcaиѿ, b 6, d 4, j 1, 6, l 5, m 4, n 1,
 o 6, p 4, 5, r 6, t 6, u 4, v 6, w 2.
 caиma, m 4, r 6, w 3; (paep)c-,
 o 2.
 can, I e.
 can (= cen), a 5, b 1, i 3.
 canѿaиn, I g.
 (pоdа)caoиn, h 4.
 čapa, w 3; capaиѿ, j 5.
 caрd[p]aиd, I i; caрd[p]aиѿ, I h.
 Capmon, h 3; -uиn, n 5.
 capрdес, r 5.
 Capрpе, x 2.
 capѿ[p]aиd, I i.
 cap, g 5; capр, II j; III j; r 5.
 capбapднe, I g.
 capбapдиnи, I e, g; capбapиnи, I e.

- cač, **π c**; **III c**; **f 3, g 5, h 1, j 2, l 1,**
5, 6, n 3, p 5, q 3, r 2, 6, t 6, v 3,
w 3, 5, x 4, 5.
 Cačair, **v 6.**
 caτραc, **b 5**; caτραiγ, **b 4.**
 ceac̄tar, **i f.**
 Ceallaγ, **i m.**
 cean (cen, prep.), **π c.**
 ceand-impriṇḁ, **i i.**
 ceč, **b 5.**
 Cečt, **e 5, 6.**
 cectar n-, **iv d.**
 cedairb, **i a.**
 céim, **n 4.**
 Ceitnenḁ, **e 3.**
 cel, **b 3.**
 celγ, **l 6.**
 cein, **III h.**
 cen, **II h**; **III b, c**; **c 4, f 2, g 1, h 1,**
i 6, j 2, l 3, 4, p 2, 6, q 1, 4, r 5,
s 5, u 2, v 6, w 5, y 1, 6.
 cenḁ, **n 4**; cenntrōm, **i m.**
 cenḁac̄, **i j.**
 čenelač, **II a, i**; **III i.**
 čepc, **II a.**
 ceo, **q 4.**
 čocer, **h 1, 3, 6, i 3, j 2, l 1, m 6,**
o 1, q 1, 2, 6, r 2, 6, s 1, 4,
t 2, 5, v 2.
 Čera, **j 2.**
 Čerματα, **e 5.**
 Čermana, **g 3, 4, 5.**
 čepc, **f 6, l 3.**
 Čér-Chorairḁ, **b 3.**
 Čeprair, **a 3**; Čeppra (g.), **a 3.**
 ceč (card.), **a 5, b 2, 5, 6, j 5, l 3.**
 céč (ord.), **c 5, d 1, g 1, 4, i 4,**
o 2, 4.
 čocetγab, **a 2.**
 ceč-pelláγ, **i m.**
 cečair, **d 4, h 1, i 1, q 4, t 2, w 1.**
 cečaircubairḁ, **iv a, c, d.**
- cezna (adj.), **h 5.**
 cēzna (num.), **l 2.**
 cečpaca, **a 2**; -pamun, **iv d.**
 cečpi, **iv d**; **b 2, d 2, e 3, f 4, g 3,**
k 5, l 1, p 1, r 6, s 1, v 5, w 6,
x 5, y 4.
 cečpur, **c 5.**
 ci(ce), **III l.**
 cia (pron. interr.), **i a**; **II i**; **III i.**
 cia (conj. concess.), **p 5, w 3.**
 cialbpaτα, **i f, i g.**
 cialla, **r 4.**
 cian, **p 1.**
 ciḁ (conj.), **x 2.**
 Cimbaeč, **o 4.**
 Čimḁ, **o 6.**
 čimḁcaic̄t, **u 5**; Čimḁmapa, **p 6.**
 počmpec, **n 4.**
 Čip, **i o.**
 clad, **j 2.**
 claidēb, **f 6.**
 claidemmi, **iv d.**
 člamḁ, **b 4, t 4.**
 cláir, **w 1.**
 Claipe, **l 5, n 5, p 5**; Clape, **n 5.**
 clanna, **b 5.**
 Čhláirihγiγ, **s 5.**
 clé, **l 2.**
 (laam)člepp, **v 6.**
 cleč, **h 3, n 1**; clečγairγ, **q 3.**
 Clectiγ, **w 6.**
 Cliac, **n 5**; Čhliac̄ (g.), **t 6.**
 čhamair, **w 2**; čleamna, **i j.**
 cliarač, **u 4.**
 Čhločair, **m 2, o 6.**
 Čličair, **i a.**
 clozairγ, **i 2.**
 enáim, **w 6.**
 [čneč] **i l.**
 Čnuča, **v 3.**
 Čhnuic, **r 3.**
 co (conj. conseq.), **i e**; **co pi, II m.**

- co (conj. temp.), **b** 1, 4, 6, **c** 6, **d** 1, 3, **e** 4, **f** 1, 6, **g** 1, **h** 2, **j** 1, 13, **n** 1, **o** 5, **p** 3, **r** 1, **t** 1.
- co m- (conj.), **i** o.
- co n- (conj.), **i** f, o; **iv** d; **v** a.
- co n- (conj. temp.), **a** 1, 5, 6, **d** 2, 3, **f** 5, **g** 2, **i** 4, **u** 2, 3, 4, **y** 1.
- co (prep.), **i** h, **i**; **ii** b; **c** 3, **e** 1, **f** 3, **g** 6, **i** 4, **j** 6, 16, **m** 1, **n** 4, **p** 4, **s** 4, **t** 5, **u** 1, 4, **y** 5.
- co m- (prep.), **s** 2; co n-, **iii** b; **b** 1, 6, **e** 5, **k** 2, **o** 5, **q** 6, **w** 1.
- choilí, **i** o.
- Ῥοίρι, **ii** h; Coίρι m-, **iii** h.
- coimdear, **i** f.
- Cobtaç, **p** 2, 3; -αιç, **p** 4, **q** 1, 4.
- çodail, **x** 6; (pínd)çodail, **r** 4.
- Coelbad, **y** 1.
- coem(δορρ), **p** 5.
- çoem(νερτ), **v** 4; coem(ρciaç), **t** 6.
- cóic, **c** 1, **d** 3, **h** 5, 6, **i** 1, **m** 4, 5, **n** 2, **p** 3, **q** 4, 5, **r** 6, **s** 5, 6, **t** 4, 5, **u** 2, 5, **w** 1, **y** 4; coica, **a** 2; -αιτ, **a** 3.
- coiceò (sb.), **c** 4; (num.), **c** 4.
- doçoiò, **b** 2.
- coiτçleann, **i** j.
- col, **p** 2.
- colbtaç, **i** j.
- Colla, **x** 5.
- Collompaç, **r** 4.
- imcolma, **n** 3.
- Colum-cille, **iii** h.
- complaiç, **m** 5.
- Comaic, **v** 6.
- çomðaiç, **s** 3.
- Commam, **w** 4.
- compige, **q** 6.
- çomul, **iii** g.
- Con (g.), **w** 4.
- 'con (= oc in), **s** 4.
- Conaba, **ii** m; **iv** b; -bba, **iii** m.
- Conainò, **b** 4, 5, 6; -ç, **m** 5, 6, **n** 1.
- Conaipe, **t** 6, **u** 1, **w** 2.
- Conall, **r** 4; Conaill, **ii** a.
- Conçobap, **u** 3.
- Conò, **w** 1.
- Conçail, **m** 4, 5, **n** 1, **s** 5; -al, **s** 6.
- comò, **i** f; **c** 5, **x** 5.
- Conla, **q** 3, 4.
- Conleamna, **i** j.
- Chonluam, **k** 6.
- Connaçτ, **ii** c; **iii** c; **h** 5.
- Conmael, **g** 1; -mail, **f** 6, **g** 6.
- cop, **ii** j; **iii** j.
- cop (= co n-, prep.), **v** a; **v** 1.
- coperaí, **ii** a.
- Copmac, **w** 5, 6.
- Coponò, **o** 3.
- çorplae, **ii** a.
- Copppi, **u** 5.
- çopp, **i** j.
- coppan, **i** o; coppanaç, **i** j, o.
- Çopçpaç, **r** 6.
- copçadaiz, **m** 5.
- çpád, **i** 5.
- çpaeò, **o** 1, **p** 2; çpαιbi, **ii** d.
- çpamò, **i** h, i.
- çpaeç, **i** o.
- çpaeç(duliç), **u** 1; (pial)çpaeçaiç, **i** 1.
- çpiaeçpa, **ii** m; çpiaeçpaò, **iii** m.
- çpíç, **b** 2.
- Çpimçainò (g.), **s** 1, **u** 3; -and, **r** 6, **u** 4, **y** 2.
- çpinmamò, **i** h, i.
- Çpina, **w** 5.
- çpine, **a** 4.
- çpo, **i** e, g.
- çpòò, **l** 3.
- Çpuacam, **h** 5; -an, **f** 3.
- çpuaiò, **k** 6, **o** 2, **u** 5, **v** 3, **w** 6.
- çpuap, **i** i.
- Çpuinò, **x** 6.
- cu (= co, prep.), **i** n, **x** 6

- docuadap, **1 o**; docuaið, **1 o**.
 cuairc, **i 6**.
 poçuala, **i b**.
 Cualgne, **s 4**.
 cuane, **r 3**; cuanaib, **o 3**.
 cuiç, **i a**.
 Cuil, **a 3**.
 Cuill, **e 2**.
 Cumnd, **x 6, w 3**; Cumn, **ii a**.
 Chuinn, **u 6**.
 cumnib, **m 1, x 2**.
 cuipe, **i f, g**.
 cuirceap, **ii j**.
 cumaid, **a 4**; (cprom)cumaid, **u 3**.
 cumairc, **i e, g**; **ii a, 1**.
 cumapc, **i e, f**; cummuipc, **iii 1**.
 cumneç, **o 1, r 2, u 6**; -niç, **m 1**.
 cumpraide, **s 1**.
 cumul, **ii g**.
 cumunç, **ii f**.
 cu n- (for co n-; cuppaç), **r 4**.
 cupað, **n 4**.
 cupað, **n 4, s 3**.
 cupçair, **iii j**.
- ð (pron. infix. 3 s), **i d, 1**; **d 1, 4, 6**,
g 3, h 4.
 ð' (= ðe, ði), **i a, j**.
 ð' (= ðo), **t 4, v 1, 3, y 1**.
 ð' (ðo, pref. pcle.), (ðiamn)ð'ponca,
iii g.
 ða (num.), **i f, g**; **iv c, d**; **b 5, 6, e 2**,
g 4, m 1, 3, 4, p 2, t 3, 6, x 2.
 ða n- (num.), **v 3**.
 ð'a (ðo a), **i c, t 1**.
 ðabeaç, **i f, g**.
 Ðabull, **x 6**.
 ðaçel, **ii a**.
 ðaç, **u 6, v 2**; ðaçbliaðan, **p 1**;
 ðaçlind, **j 3**.
 Ðaçða, **e 3**.
- ðai[n]çen, **ii e**; **v c**.
 Ðaileç, **s 6**.
 ðaill, **i h, i**.
 ðaim (sb. col.), **i j, k**.
 Ðair, **i o**.
 Ðairbne, **i 2**.
 ðairc, **n 3**.
 ðalb, **g 3, y 3**.
 Ðalta, **t 1**.
 ðan, **iii a**.
 ðap (prep.), **i n**; **b 1, c 1, g 5, n 4**.
 ðapborð?, **p 5**.
 ðapçair, **y 5**.
 ðaç, **i 6**.
 ðata, **i f, g**; ðatca, **a 5, c 3, 4, w 6**,
y 2.
 [Ð]açi, **y 4**.
 ðe (prep.), **i e**; **a 3, 4, b 2, 3, d 2, f 5**,
s 1, 2, t 2.
 ðe (ðe and pron. suf. 3 s. masc.), **i p**;
 (neut.) **iv d**.
 ðeaçneð, **ii g**; ðeçneð, **ii h**.
 ðeaç, **ii 1**; ðelç, **iii 1**.
 ðeaçtaç, **ii a, j**.
 ðeamnað, **i f**.
 ðeapppnam, **ii 1**.
 ðebaib, **b 3**; -uib, **n 2**.
 ðebeçe, **ii d**; -çi, **ii a, c, f, i, j, k, l**.
 ðebiðe, **i i, j, k, l**; **iii c, d, e**; **iv b, c**,
d; **v b**; -ðe, **ii b, e, m**.
 ðebiðe, **ii a**; -ði, **ii a**.
 ðebidi, **i m, n**; **iii a, b**; **v a**; -ði,
ii a.
 ðebidið, **i o**; -ðið, **ii a**.
 ðeç (num.), **a 5, b 6, d 5, f 2, i 1, j 3**,
m 1, n 3, p 4, 5, q 1, r 2, s 6, t 3,
4, u 4, v 2, x 4, y 2, 5.
 ðeçib, **g 2**.
 ðeçubaib, **ii a**.
 ðeçubed, **iii g, f**; **iv f**; ðeç-, **iv g**.
 Ðeðaib, **s 6**; -aiç, **t 1**.
 ðeðçair, **u 2**.

- deḡ, j 4, x 6; deḡ(ḅail), i 5; deḡ-
 (ḡnāč), u 1; deḡ(maič), p 4, u 4;
 deḡ(ní), p 5.
 deiβeči, ii a.
 deiβiḅe, i a, c, h, i; iv e; -ḅe, i b;
 -ḅi, i c, f; -ḅi, i e; ii a.
 deiβiḅib, i a.
 deič (num.), e 4, f 5, g 1, i 3, 4, 5, 6,
 k 5, l 5, n 6, p 1, 3, q 3, 6, s 2,
 v 3, w 6, x 2, 6.
 deič in-, u 1.
 deileḅ, b 4.
 déin (adj.), m 1; dein (vb.), ii m.
 deipeoil, i a.
 deiḡmipečt, iv f; deiḡmipečt, i i.
 deit (do, prep. and pron. suf. 2 s.), iii a.
 deičber, i f.
 Delbaeč, e 4.
 deliuḡub, i g.
 bene [dein], iii m.
 deočaiḅ, y 1.
 derḡ, e 3, g 6, l 6, m 6, o 5.
 (riḡ)derḡ, p 6; derḡ(ḅail), i 5.
 derḡnaḅ, i 4; derḡḡḡnaḅar, i o.
 derḡḡḡum, iii l.
 Der, c 3.
 di (prep.), y 6.
 di (di and pron. suf. 3 s. fem.), i i; d 2.
 (pa)di, h 3.
 di(aer), i c; di(aer), o 5.
 dia (do and a rel.), ii c; iii c.
 dia (do and a poss.), h 6, t 4.
 dia (conj. temp.), j 5.
 diač, a 1.
 diaiḅ, i o.
 dialt, iv d; dialta, iii j.
 dian, ii g; dian(blaiḅ), w 5; dian
 (ḡlice), u 2; diann(ḅronca),
 iii g.
 Diancečt, e 2.
 Diarḡaḅa, i f, g.
 diḡ, t 3, x 5, y 2.
 diḡlam, i h, i.
 dil, e 4.
 dilḡḡ, a 2, 5.
 diḡḡbail, i h, i.
 diḡḡ, iii b; iv a, d, e.
 diḡḡan, ii h; iii h.
 Dičorba, o 3.
 do (num.), h 2.
 do (poss. 2 s.), i j, l; ii a, g; iii a.
 do (prep.), i i, k, o; ii f, m; iii f, h;
 a 5, b 2, d 4, e 2, 3, f 1, h 4, 5, 6,
 i 6, k 4, l 1, n 6, o 4, 5, q 3, r 3,
 6, s 2, 3, 6, t 2, u 2, 3, y 2, 3, 4.
 do (= de, di), i c; ii a, k; iii k; a 3,
 4, d 5, e 1, 6, f 1, 6, s 4, 5, t 5,
 u 3, v 2, w 2.
 do (= do and pron. suf. 3 s. m.), i b;
 ii f; e 1, t 4.
 do (vbl. pcle.), dober, i b; ii f; iii f;
 doberan, iv a; dočoiḅ, b 2;
 dočuaiḅ, i o; dočuadap, i o;
 do diḡḡbail, i h, i; dorala, i c;
 dompala, ii h; pomlapa, iii h;
 do leḡḡaḅ, i l; do maḡḡaḅ,
 ii c; iii c; dorac, l 3, q 1; do-
 raḡraḡ, e 5; doromuḡ [do[ʔ]-
 roinuḡ, ii e; do triall, i o.
 doceil, iv b.
 dočum, ii d.
 de(deabaḅ), iii b; do(debaḅ), ii b.
 doḡḡ, s 6.
 doiḡ, i 3.
 doiḡḡḡeoračt, ii m; iii m.
 dolam, i l.
 Domḡand, c 1, 3.
 do(muḡḡḡḡ), i l.
 do'n (de in), e 4; (do in) a 5, d 1,
 h 4, o 5.
 do'nḅ (de inḅ), l 1.
 Dhonnčaiḅ, ii a.
 donḅ, o 3.
 dono, ii c, i.

- Երոնձ, **a 5, 6, d 5, 6, k 2, r 5, v 1, 3, x 1**; **hԵ-**, **s 1, 4, y 5**.
 Երոնն, **c 5**; **-ու**, **f 2**; **հԵրու**, **a 1, b 1, f 2, y 5**.
 էրրաժտ, **u 2**.
 Եր (ճի ա Եր), **i c**.
 Երշիձ, **c 6**.
 էրն, **d 5**.
 Երր-րսած, **o 2**.
 Եժ (եժ), **iii g**; **heժ**, **ii g**.
 Ետան, **ii i**; **iii i**.
 էտար, **ii i**.
 Ետեր, **i e, 1**; **iii a**.
 Ետերբել, **t 5**.
 էտշոսած, **g 3**.
 Ետրիւլ, **f 6**.
 Ետրոժտ, **iii k**.
 Ետտիճ, **w 6**.
- բա(= բօ), **h 3, 4, i 1, j 4, k 4, q 4**.
 բա, **w 1**.
 բաւար, **h 1**.
 (բ)աւա, **i d, e**.
 Բաժտնա, **t 1, 2**.
 (բաւար)ճլար, **g 5**.
 բաձ, **f 4, 5**.
 Բաձիւ, **i 5, j 5, k 4, s 2**; **Բաւ-մրե**, **o 3**.
 բարբաւիձ, **i e**.
 բարնոձ, **i a**.
 բարբա, **ii i**.
 բաձա, **i f**.
 բաձիձ, **y 6**.
 բանձ, **c 1**.
 բար, **b 1**.
 բարաւ, **i g**; **բարան**, **ii i**; **-ար**, **i e, i**.
 բաժ, **a 4, c 1**.
 բաժ, **i 2, j 2**; **բաժա**, **i g**; **ii a**;
 (lam)բ-, **w 6**.
 Բաժաձ, **a 2, t 1**.
 բաժտար, **i o**.
 բար, **ii d, i**.
- բարաւ, **i a**.
 բարճ, **ii 1**; **բարճ**, **iii 1**; **b 4**; **-ճճ**,
m 6.
 [բ]արտան, **i a**.
 Բեբաւ, **b 3**.
 Բեձլիմեժ, **ii c**; **-լիմիձ**, **iii c**; **-միձ**,
iv d; **Բեձլիմիձ**, **v 5**.
 Բէիւ, **j 2**.
 Բեձլեձ, **t 3**; **-լիճ**, **t 2**.
 բէիճ, **o 6**.
 Բէն (աւ.), **v 6**; **Բեւե**, **h 1**.
 բեւժ, **x 4**.
 բօբեւժ, **k 5, w 6**.
 (բօձօր)բեւժ, **v 3**.
 բել, **iii a**.
 բելար, **iv d**.
 Բեմն, **w 2**.
 (բնն)բեննիձ, **f 4**.
 բեր (n. s.), **r 4** (g. p.), **c 2, 4, g 2, t 5**;
 (g. p.), **c 2, 4, q 2**; **-աւ**, **c 2**.
 Բերաձաւիճ, **u 6**.
 բերամաւ, **r 4**; **բերձա**, **v 1**.
 Բերձեր, **w 4**.
 Բերբօրբբ, **q 2**.
 Բերճար, **b 1, 4, r 1, w 5**.
 բերր, **i 4**; **բօբերր**, **k 5**.
 բէտա, **n 3**.
 բօբերեր, **ii i**.
 Բիաձա, **g 6, h 1, i 1, x 4, 5**; **-ձաւ**, **e 4, i 1, v 1, x 6**; **-ձաւիճ**, **v 1**.
 Բիաձնա, **v 2**.
 Բիաձրա, **n 2**; **-բաձ**, **d 3**; **-բաւիճ**, **d 3**.
 բիաձմօմ, **i n**.
 բիաւ, **r 1**; **բիաւբեձաւիճ**, **i 1**.
 բիանաւ, **o 3, v 2**.
 բիարբաւիձ, **i d**.
 բիւժ, **d 6, f 6, g 6, h 1, o 4, r 1, u 6, y 3**;
-ձեւ, **e 5, q 5, u 3, v 6, x 4**.
 բիւժար, **ii h**.
 բիւժի, **b 2, j 2, l 3, n 1, o 3, t 2**; **-ձիւ**,
a 2, e 2, 3, g 4, o 6, r 3, y 5.

- բիծօ (vb.), f 5.
բիծիւ, k 4.
բիծ, i n.
բիլեօ, i o; բիւ, i c.
բիմօ, e 3, g 5, l 4, u 6, w 2, x 3.
բիմօ(ծօճաւ), r 4; բիմօ(ճաւլ), ii a.
բիմօ(ճիւ), e 4; բիմօ(ճաւամօ),
iii k.
բիմօ(նար), i h, i.
Բիմօ, l 1, 2, n 3, t 2, v 1.
Բիմօմսիւմ, m 6.
բիմճաւ, x 4.
բիմն, ii k.
բիմնբենիւ, f 4.
Բիմնաճէտ, i 5, j 1.
բիմնաւօ, d 3.
Բիմտան, a 2, 4; -ան, o 4.
Բիմտաւ, s 3, 4.
բիր, c 6, v 5, y 5.
բիր(ծիցեօ), iii a; բիր(բրբիճ), x 6.
բիր(ծուիւ), ii j; iii j.
Բիր, c 1, 3, 4.
բորբիւր, s 3.
Բիրբիւր, q 3; -ծուր, q 5, 6.
բիւր, a 4.
բիւր, ii d.
բիւրօ, i f.
բիւ, ii k; iii k.
բիւր, a 1.
Բիւմօ, i h, i; Բիւմ, i c.
բիւր, iii g; iv f; c 2, d 2, f 4, g 1,
h 1, m 4, t 6, w 2.
բիւր[իւր], i 1; (արօ)բիւր, u 1.
(ոմ)բիւր, m 5; բիւր[իւ]ր, n 3.
Բիւրաւ, i m.
բիւր, i h, i; ii g; h 2, i 2, j 2,
l 2.
բիւր, d 5, 6, g 6, u 6.
բիւր, p 3; (արօ)բիւր, y 3.
Բիւր, q 6.
բօ, i o; ii k; iii k; l 2, q 6, v 1.
բօճաւ, i c; բօճիւ, ii m; iii m.
բօճ, iii a.
բօճաւ, iv c; բօճա, iv a.
Բօճաւ, ii a.
բօլ, ii k; iii k; -ծիւր, c 6; -ծ-
ճաւ, f 1; Բօլճաւ, q 6.
բօր, i o; ii a; iii g, k; iv a, b; c 2,
h 2, i 4, 6; j 2, l 6, n 1, q 1, u 1,
v 2, 4, y 3.
բօր, iv d.
բօրբիւր, i o.
բօրբիւր, iv d.
բօրբիւր, i n.
Բօրբիւր, f 4.
բօրբիւր, i k; բօրբիւր, d 2.
Բօրբիւր, l 2.
Բօրբիւր, f 4.
բօրբիւր, i o; w 4.
բօրբիւր, ii e; iii e.
Բօրբիւր, r 1.
բօրբիւր, ii a.
բօր, h 2, l 2.
բօր, ii a, c, g; iii c, g; iv d, f; e 1,
y 2.
Բօր, x 3; -աւ (g. s.), x 4; (ac. s.)
x 3; (n. p.) x 3.
Բօր, c 6.
բօր, ii b.
Բօր, t 4.
Բօր[ան], i o.
բօր, i f, g; ii a, f, l; iii f, h, l; iv a;
c 3, w 3.
[բ]իւ, i g; բիւ, q 5; բիւր, iv a,
c; v c.
բիւրբիւր, ii b; iii b.
բիւրբիւր, w 4.
բիւր, a 1, i 5, j 4, 5, l 4, 6, m 3,
r 1, 5, s 6, t 3, 5, v 3, w 4, x 5,
y 2.
բիւր, iv e.
բիւրբիւր (բօր, prep. and pron. suf.) 3 s.
fem.), iv d.

- ողօսօ՞ւ, 1 c; ողօսօ՞ւ, 2, 5, c 5, y 5;
 ցօսօ՞ւ, 1 m.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, x 2.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, k 2; -օ՞ւ, c 2; -օ՞ւ, 1 d.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, c 3; ողօսօ՞ւ, x 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 v d.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 111 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ (օսօ), 11 1.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, c 4.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 a; 1 v c.
 (օսօ)ճօսօ՞ւ, e 2; (ճօսօ)ճօսօ՞ւ, d 1.
 ողօսօ՞ւ, d 5.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, f 5, j 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ-մօսօ՞ւ, 1 n.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, y 6.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 11 j; 111 j.
 ողօսօ՞ւ, s 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 11 j; -օ՞ւ, 111 j.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 11 a, b, d, h; 1 v c, d, e; -օ՞ւ, 111 d; -օ՞ւ, 111 b, h; 1 v e, g.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 11 e; 1 v c.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, f 5, j 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ (g. p.), y 5; ճօսօ՞ւ, a 5.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, d 1, f 5.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, c 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, b 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 d.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 c (pr. name), a 3, c 3, d 2.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, d 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ (օսօ), n 6; (օսօ)ճօսօ՞ւ, q 3;
 (օսօ)ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 3; ճօսօ՞ւ (օսօ),
 y 6.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 111 a.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, k 3.
 (111)ճօսօ՞ւ, j 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 j.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, j 1, 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 n; 11 1; 111 a; ողօսօ՞ւ, 111 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 n.
 (111)ճօսօ՞ւ, o 6.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 a.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, y 4; -օ՞ւ, k 1.
- ճօսօ՞ւ [ճօսօ՞ւ], 111 b.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, c 3, d 2.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, j 2.
 ողօսօ՞ւ, y 6; ողօսօ՞ւ, e 1, h 5,
 k 3, n 6, t 3, x 1, 2, y 4.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, k 2; ողօսօ՞ւ, 1 6.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, k 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, w 5, y 6; -e, y 6.
 ճօսօ՞ւ (sb.), w 5, x 1; ողօսօ՞ւ (vb.),
 q 5, w 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ (sb.), s 5.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 a; 11 j; 111 j; a 6, n 1, o 3;
 ճօսօ՞ւ, n 6; 111 j, f 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 11 b; 111 b; 1 v c; օսօ՞ւ, v 2;
 օսօ՞ւ, g 5; օսօ՞ւ, c 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, o 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, j 3.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 e; ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 d.
 (օսօ)ճօսօ՞ւ, u 2.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, a 5.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 v d.
 (օսօ)ճօսօ՞ւ, u 1; ճօսօ՞ւ, v b.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 v d; ճօսօ՞ւ, 1 v b.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, a 1, y 6.
 (111)ճօսօ՞ւ, k 4.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, x 1.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, a 6; -e, b 5.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 111 h; -e[1]n, 11 h.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, e 5, 6.
 ճօսօ՞ւ-օսօ՞ւ, 1 n.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, a 6, j 3, k 3, y 5; 111 j,
 n 5.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 11 a, j, k; 111 j, k.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 111 j.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 11 k; -օ՞ւ, 11 j.
 Ճօսօ՞ւ, x 1.
 ճօսօ՞ւ, 11 j; 111 j.
 ha, 1 g.
 hօսօ՞ւ, o 1.
 haei, 1 v d.

- հաժժ, **c 6**.
 he, **iv f**.
 հԱմարչեն, **e 6**.
 հԱրտ, **k 3**.
 heamna, **i g**.
 henapan, **ii i**.
 հEnna, **h 3, 4**.
 հԵրend, **g 2; -nn, y 6**.
 հԵրıman, **e 6, f 1; -ón, f 1, 2**.
 հԵրınd, **a 5, 6, c 3, k 2, y 5; -nn,**
 c 4, d 1, 5, 6.
 հԵրı, **a 1, b 1, f 2, y 5**.
 heč (heč), **ii g**.
 hi, **v b; c 1**.
 himmarbrec, **b 6**.
 himmarço, **k 4**.
 himpoö, **i g**.
 himpınd, **i f**.
 hinçın (ac.), **y 2**.
 hoen, **a 6**.
 hUa, **i h, i; a 1, s 5, v 6, x 6**.
 hUı, **ii a; e 2**.
- i** (g. s.), **i m**.
i (pron. pers. 3 s. fem.), **i f, h; h 1, v b**.
i (prep.), **i a, e; ii m; iv d; a 3, b 2, 3,**
 c 1, e 2, 6, f 3, g 3, h 1, 3, i 3, j 2,
 l 5, m 1, 5, n 2, 3, o 3, p 2, q 6,
 r 2, 3, 6, t 4, 6, v 3, w 3, 5, 6,
 x 4, 5, y 1, 4.
i (in which), **g 2**.
i (U- = i n-U-), **u 6**.
i m- (n assim. to m), **f 3, 5, h 4, i 2,**
 5, 6, v 2.
i n- (prep.), **i g, o; iv d; v b; a 3, 4,**
 6, c 2, d 1, 5, 6, f 2, j 6, k 6, n 5,
 o 2, r 1, s 2, t 5, x 1, y 2.
i p- (n assimilated to p), **c 3, e 5, f 1,**
 6, m 2, p 2, t 1, 2.
i(ıın), **t 3, v 4**.
iáç, **w 6**.
- i**ar, **i a; a 5, b 1, j 5, t 4, x 4, 5**.
iarբem, **d 3; i**arբın, **m 6**.
iaram, **o 5; i**arա, **e 3; i**arum, **k 4**.
iarbonel, **b 3**.
iarcomarc, **iv d**.
iարթոճաճ, **x 4**.
iárla, **w 1**.
iarñdonð, **m 2**.
iarnoın, **i n**.
iարտain, **a 5, f 1**.
ic (prep.), **c 4, p 3, x 6; i**ç, **i f, g,**
 ið, i f.
ider, **i g; i**ðır, **i f**.
idon, **i g; iii a, g, j; iv a, b, c, d**.
im, **i i, n; iii a; imm, iii h**.
imannarբ, **v 2**.
imcenn, **iii a**.
imçolma, **n 3; i**mçlain, **f 1**.
imða, **i f, g**.
imçırd, **n 5; i**mláın, **v 3**.
imleç, **k 3; -ça, k 4; -lıç, k 5; -lıç,**
 s 5.
immaç, **t 1**.
immarբbrec, **b 6; i**mmarço, **k 4**.
immarբ, **ii 1 [ıınarբ]**.
immelban, **i 2; i**mmelçlarբ, **s 1**.
iınarբ, **v 5**.
imoրթo, **i a**.
ihipoö, **i g**.
impırd, **i e, f, h, i, k, m, n, o; ii a;**
 iii a, b; v a; -pırd, iv c.
im (art. nom., gen., ac., masc., fem.), **i a,**
 d, e, f, h, i, k, l, m; ii b, c, d,
 h, j, o; iii c, d, g; iv a, c, d, f;
 a 5, b 2, c 2, 4, 5, d 5, e 3, f 5, g 5,
 h 2, 3, 6, i 3, j 3, k 1, 6, m 2, 5,
 n 3, o 1, p 1, 2, 3, q 5, r 2, 5,
 s 1, 3, t 2, 4, 5, u 4, 5, w 3, 6,
 x 1, y 2, 4.
(arբ)ın, **b 5; (ıpp)**ın, **d 2, g 2, h 5**.
ırd, **p 3, t 3**.
(larբ)ın, **h 2**.

- in ð- (art.), **iv c**; **v b**.
 in τ- (art. nom., gen., dat., masc., neut.),
 i b; **ii j**; **iii j**; in τ- (art.), **h 3**,
 k 1, 14, t 3.
 mbaiḡ, **x 4**.
 Inbip, **e 4**.
 l̄ncel, **u 1**.
 inð (art. n. s. masc.), **v b**; (g. s. masc.),
 iii j; **l 2, w 6**; (neut.), **t 1**; (fem.),
 f 2; (dat. s. fem.), **r 5, s 1**.
 inð (i and pron. suf. 3 s. neut.), **i k**.
 Inðapaitð [inð apaitð], **l 5**.
 inði, **i b**; **ii f**.
 inðlim, **v a**.
 inḡ, **l 4**.
 inḡarṭa, **j 1**.
 inḡen, **a 2**; hinḡin, **y 2**.
 inḡnataç, **a 2**.
 imallḡura, **i c**.
 inip, **a 1, i 5**.
 inmain, **ii k**; **iii k**.
 innumip, **iii l**.
 inn (art.), **ii b**; **e 6, q 3**.
 innaiḡ, **ii b**.
 i[n]narb, **x 5**; innarbraṭ, **n 4**.
 po innipur, **c 6**.
 inpe, **o 3**.
 inpo, **ii k**.
 inunn, **iv d**.
 ipaiḡ, **c 3**.
 ipðairc, **q 4**.
 Ipepeo, **q 2, 4**.
 Iriel, **f 5**; Irieoil, **f 6**.
 ip (vb.), **i b, e, f, g, h, i, l, o**; **ii c, e**,
 f, h; **iii a, c, e, h**; **iv a, d, e, g**;
 v a, b, c; **v 5, u 6, y 5**.
 ip (abbrev. of ocup), **i f, g, o**; **ii g, j**,
 k, m; **iii b, j**; **a 2, b 6, f 1, 3**,
 n 6, o 3, 4, 6, r 3, s 2, u 6, w 2, 4.
 (ip)in (art.), **iii g**; **iv f**; **v 4**.
 ipin τ-, **ii j**.
 iuçpa, **i j**.
 lá (sb.), **a 2**.
 la (prep.), **iii m**; **iv e**; **b 3, 4, d 3, 4**,
 e 6, f 4, g 1, 5, h 5, i 3, j 2, 4,
 k 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, m 2,
 3, 6, n 2, 3, o 1, 5, p 2, q 1, 2, 6,
 r 1, 2, 5, 6, t 2, 5, 6, u 1, 3, v 1,
 2, 6, w 1, 4, 5, x 5, 6.
 ðopala, **i c**; ðompala, **ii h**; pom-
 lara, **iii h**.
 Labraitð, **p 3, 4**; -paða, **p 6**.
 Labramne, **g 6, h 1**.
 Labḡair, **n 6**.
 Labru, **a 2, 3**; Labranð (g.), **a 3**,
 f 3.
 laeç, **d 1, e 2, j 5, p 4, u 1, w 6**;
 -çða, **n 2**; laeçpeçṭa, **u 4**.
 Laḡairpe, **p 2**.
 laíç, **b 1**.
 (po)laíç, **f 5**.
 laið, **i o**.
 Laiðeç, **o 1**; -ðiḡ, **o 6**.
 Laiḡne, **f 3**.
 laim, **e 4, 6, s 1, 4, w 2**; lam, **c 3**.
 lainn, **m 6**.
 laip, **i j**.
 lait̄i, **ii c**.
 lam(ðerḡ), **m 6**; lam(ṛata), **w 6**.
 Lamíaç, **a 1**.
 lan, **u 5**; lan(ṭomur), **iv d**;
 (bit̄)lán, **q 2**; (por)lan, **d 2**.
 land, **f 3**.
 lan(ḡeir), **o 6**; lan(mait̄), **d 5**.
 lár, **v 4**.
 lara (la and a, rel.), **iii i**.
 larim, **s 3, 6, x 3**; larpim, **h 2**.
 laṭṭ, **x 4**.
 leap, **ii e**; **iii e**.
 [r]leçṭ, **b 3**; [r]leçṭa, **f 4**.
 léip, **s 5**.
 Leiç, **u 6**.
 lepḡ, **g 6**.
 lepp, **v c**; leppað, **i l**.

- leč, **n 1**; lečbliadam, **f 4**.
 lí, **p 5**.
 Лиата[и]н, **b 2**; лиатанайġ (gen.), **1 d**,
 e; Лиәдәруум, **u 6**.
 лиәроити, **1 j**.
 lib (la and pr. suf. 2 p.), **k 5**.
 lín, **1 a**; y 5; polín, **o 1**.
 linò, **b 1, j 3, u 6**.
 Lime, **v 4**.
 linn [binn], **11 j**.
 linni (la and pr. suf. 1 p.), **x 2**.
 lipr, **m 1**.
 ló, **j 5**.
 paločpab, **p 2**.
 lomgreč, **p 4**.
 paloirp, **k 1, p 3, t 4**; poloirp, **y 4**.
 longerr, **j 2**; longrib, **c 1**.
 luab, **11 f**; luaġ, **11 f**.
 luaizer, **11 b**; **111 b, h** [luaiber].
 luaġne, **s 4, 5, v 6**.
 luam(člepp), **v 6**.
 luarcač, **1 o**.
 lubam, **1 j**.
 lučt, **a 2**.
 luġ, **e 2**.
 Luġač, **11 d**; -ġaib, **n 4, 6, o 1, s 5**,
 u 2, 3, w 3, 4, x 1; -ġbač, **m 1**;
 -ġbeč, **n 1, 2, o 6, u 4, 6, w 4**.
 luib, **b 4**.
 luaġne, **f 3**.
 lum, **11 j**; **111 j**.
 lupr, **p 2**.
- m** (pron. infix., 1 s.), nomġeb, **111 1**;
 čompala, **11 h**; pomlapa, **111 h**.
m (pron. infix. 3 s. masc.), pombab, **w 6**;
 (neut.), pomġial, **y 6**.
mac (n. d. ac.), **1 o**; **11 m**; **111 m**; **111 v b**;
 b 4, d 5, e 1, 2, 6, f 6, g 1, 3, 4, 6,
 i 3, 5, 6, j 1, 3, 4, k 2, 3, 5, 1 2,
 4, 5, 6, m 1, 2, n 1, 2, 3, 5, o 1,
 2, 6, p 6, q 1, 2, 5, 6, s 6, t 2, u 4,
 v 4, 5, w 1, 3, 4, x 1, 6, y 6.
- mac** (dual), **g 4, m 5**; maccaib, **b 1**,
 m 4.
 Mača, **i 5, o 5**.
 ma[č], **11 g**; mač, **111 g**.
 Mael-pabail, **11 k**; **111 k**.
 Mhaenaiġ, **11 m**; **111 m**.
 maġ, **o 1**.
 Maġe, **1 5**.
 maġen, **a 1**.
 maibm, **1 n**; **b 5**; pomabab, **x 2**.
 Maiġ, **f 3, 5, h 4, i 2, 5, v 2**; -ġe,
 o 2, 6.
 maiġri, **1 j**.
 mail, **1 h, i**; **w 1**.
 Mam, **h 4**.
 mane, **1 k**.
 mar, **q 4**.
 maic, **11 k**; **p 1, 5, r 2, s 3, t 3, u 6**.
 (beġ)maic, **p 4, u 4**; (lan)maic, **d 5**.
 (ru)maic (vb.), **h 6**.
 Mál, **v 4, 5**.
 mall, **a 4**.
 malle (aphaeresis of 1), **e 5**.
 manpač, **11 c**; **111 c**.
 máp, **s 3**.
 map (conj.), **s 3**.
 mapb, **a 4, m 1**; pomapb, **g 6, i 5**,
 p 1, 4, t 1, v 4, 5, x 5, y 1, 3.
 počmapb, **1 1**; **d 1, 4, 6, g 3**; poč-
 mapb, **e 4, o 5**.
 mapb[č]a, **b 3, d 2**; pomapbča, **f 3**.
 mapoen, **f 1, y 3**.
 mapr, **c 1**.
 (apč)mačtur, **d 6**.
 mečon, **i 6**.
 meic (n. p.), **b 2, e 5, f 3, 4**.
 Meizge, **q 1**.
 Meizge, **p 4, 5, q 2**.
 meipčč, **p 6**.
 (po)méit, **e 1**.
 mi, **1 6**.
 miab, **p 1**.

- mibia [m-bia], **iii i**.
 mic (g.), **iii a**; **a 4, e 1, g 4, 6, j 3, k 6, p 6, q 1, s 4, w 1, 2, 4, x 1**;
 mic (voc.), **i j, m, n**.
 Mide, **ii c**; **w 1**; -δι, **iii c**.
 mile, **a 6**.
 milet, **i l**.
 milib, **h 6**.
 milip, **i 5**.
 monð, **g 5**.
 mme, **ii m**; **iii m**.
 Mipr, **m 1**.
 mo (poss. 1 s.), **ii l**; **iii l**.
 mod, **iii m**; -δα, **ii m**.
 Moσcorb, **p 5, 6, q 2**; Moσa-
 cuirb, **q 2**.
 moσða, **q 4**.
 mom, **i a**.
 moip (gen. ac.), **i a, e, h, i, n**;
 pomóip, **s 6**.
 molbzaç, **a 1**.
 monzaç, **t 3**.
 monup, **ii c**; **iii c**.
 mor, **ii d, k**; **iii k**; **a 1, b 1, e 2, f 4, g 1, o 4**.
 morbuðmb, **m 1**; morzaip, **i 3**;
 morzlap, **c 1**.
 morauð, **i i**; -nn, **i h**.
 Morauð, **u 5**.
 Morc, **b 4**.
 Muade, **f 5**.
 Mucpama, **w 3**.
 Mugimédón, **y 1**.
 pomuðaiç, **w 3, x 1**; por-, **m 6**.
 Muingaiip, **i m**.
 (to)muip, **i l**.
 muip, **b 1, c 1, g 5**.
 Mullaç, **k 6**.
 Mumam, **i j**; **a 4, g 1, p 6, s 3**;
 Mumneç, **m 3**.
 Mumne, **f 3**.
 Mumo, **h 2**.
 Munemon, **i l**; -om, **i 3**.
 Mur læt, **y 3**.
 Muréaða, **i n**.
 Mureðaiç, **n 2**.
 Murezaç, **l 5, 6**; Muruðaç, **x 5, 6**.
 muriuçt, **c 1**.

 n (pron. infix. 3 s.), ponomnaiç, **n 1**.
 'n (for in, art. by aphaeresis of i), **ii m**;
iii h; **s 3, y 6**; (for i n-, prep.),
v c.
 na (art., g. s. fem.), **i g, o**; **p 3** (n. pl.
 masc.), **i o**; **x 3** (g. pl.); **i f, v b**;
a 1, b 4, c 2, d 6, g 5, i 1, o 2, t 5, 6 (ac. pl.); **ii g**.
 n-a (aphaeresis of i), **ii e**; **v c**; **i 5, q 5, r 4**.
 na (neg.), **i n, o**; **ii e**.
 na l- (n assim. to l), **f 3, g 6, v 6**.
 na m- (n assim. to m), **o 5**.
 na n- (art., g. p.), **ii h**; **iii h**; **e 3, f 6, i 4, n 5, y 4, 5, w 5**.
 naç, **i e**; **ii h**; **iii h**.
 naco n- (noco n-), **v 5**.
 nab (conj. neg.), **v b**.
 na[ib], **i o**.
 naip, **b 1**.
 nama, **i i**; namma, **k 3**.
 Neçt, **t 5**.
 neiç, **ii e**; **v c**.
 Neimed, **b 1, 2, 6**; Nemid (g.), **w 2, y 2**.
 neiini, **i c**.
 neoç, **ii f**; **iii f**.
 nepç, **k 5, s 4, y 3**; çoemn-, **v 4**.
 ni (neg.), **i a, c, i, j**; **ii b, e, i, l**;
iii a, i, l; **iv c, d, e**; **v b**; **b 6, c 1, g 3, h 6, j 4, n 1, p 2, t 6, y 1, 3**.
 Nia, **r 4, 5**.
 Nfall, **y 3**.
 nimbaiçen, **v c**; -ðai[n]çen, **ii e**.

nimmib, **y 2**.
 nim (= ni annra), **i a, f**.
 nir (for ni po), **e 1, f 4, y 2**.
 nirτ, **v 1**; nirτ n- (d.), **y 4**.
 no (conj.), **iv e**.
 no (vbl. pele.), norpobe, **i c**; nom-
 geb, **iii 1**.
 noco, **ii f, iii f, m**; **t 4, u 3**; -co,
ii 1, m; noco n-, **i d**; **ii i**; **a 1**;
 -co n., **i e, k**.
 nói (num.), **a 6, e 5, h 4, k 3, 5, m 2**,
p 4, s 3, v 5; nói m-, **s 4, t 1**.
 Nuadaic, **k 4, t 5**; -daic, **k 5, t 6**;
 -du, **d 6, k 5**.
 nuall [? n-uall], **ii b**.

 o (sb.) **i c**.
 o (conj. temp.), **i d, e**; **ii d**; **iii d**.
 o (prep.), **i a**; **b 5**.
 obair, **i b**.
 oc (prep.), **k 1**.
 occaib (oc, prep. and pr. suf. 2 pl.), **i n**.
 oét, **q 1, y 1**; oét n-, **m 3, o 1, q 2**.
 ocur (γ), **i, ii, iii passim, v c, b 3**,
c 3, 4.
 Odba, **n 3**.
 Odbgen, **d 4**.
 oen, **a 4, 5, 6, b 1, c 4, f 5, k 2, n 3**,
r 2, w 2, 5, x 1; oenop, **f 2**.
 Oengur, **h 2, q 1, 3**; **r 2**; -gora,
x 1.
 oži, **iii k**.
 óir, **e 6**.
 ol, **i j**.
 ol (vb.), **p 3**.
 Olcan, **k 2**.
 olbar, **iv d**.
 Ollam, **q 1**.
 Ollačair, **e 3**.
 Ollžočac, **j 1**.
 Olloman, **i 3, 6, j 3**; -man, **i 4**.

Ollorba, **x 4**.
 Olmucab, **h 2**.
 omna, **q 3**.
 onomnaič, **n 1**; omun, **ii g**; **iii g**.
 on, **f 2**.
 o'n (o and n, art.), **b 5**.
 opb, **v 2**.
 opčlac, **i j**.
 op, **i a, m**; **ii a**; **d 6, e 5, g 3, k 1, 2**,
p 1, 2, r 5, s 1, 4, t 1, u 5, x 3,
y 3.

 pop (for po po), **i 4**.
 Pačolon, **a 5, 6, b 1**.
 pačep [?], **iii a**.
 Pačraic (g.), **y 5**.
 popo, **e 1, m 1, q 3, u 2**.
 puirτ, **a 6**.

 nir' (for ni po), **e 1, f 4**.
 ra (for la, prep.), **i k**; **a 6, c 1, 6, h 6**,
p 2, y 2, 3.
 ra (= la a; prep. and poss. 3 ms.), **y 2**.
 ra n- (la n-), **iii b**.
 ra (vbl. pele.), dorala, **i d**.
 ráib, **i h, i**.
 raib [riub], **ii j**.
 Raipib, **f 6**.
 raic, **t 5**.
 Raic, **m 2**.
 rán, **m 2**.
 raib, **c 4**; raib, **u 5**.
 raibaičac, **i e**; rann-, **i f**; ran-
 naič-, **i g**; -žac, **iv a, b, c, d**.
 rač, **i 4, j 1, m 1, r 4, u 5**; -mar,
v a; (cop)rač, **v 1**.
 dorac, **i 3, q 1**; doracrač, **c 5**.
 rača, **i h, i**.
 račc, **t 6**; -či, **i 1**.

- ροτα, e 1.
 Ροτεέταυδ, h 4, 5, j 6, k 1.
 ρυαδ, ii d; iii d; d 3, e 1, t 2, x 2;
 iv e; ρυαυδ, h 4, f 6, o 2.
 (βρατ)ρύαυδ, e 5, l 1.
 ρυαταρ, a 3.
 Ρυδραιοδε, s 1, 2, 6.
 Ρυιρενδ, iii a.
 ρυιρι, e 1.
 ρυιτ, d 2; -τνεε, q 3.
 ρυρι, m 2; ρυριδ, u 2.
 Ρυρ, c 3.
 Ρυρκαε, iv e.
- ρ (pron. inf. 3 s.), νορροβε, i c; ρο-
 δορρειτ, v 3; conορρυααρ, a 1;
 ρορμαρb, e 4, o 5; ρορμυδαιδ,
 m 6; δυρτυιγιδαρ, iii d;
 παρτυιγιδεαρ, ii d.
 ρ' (= ιρ = οcur), y 4.
 ραeb, j 4.
 ραep, c 5, q 1, y 6; ραep (άλμα),
 o 2.
 ραιγεδ, m 3.
 ραιλ, ii j; iii j.
 ραιμ, y 1.
 ράλ, k 1, n 4.
 ραμταε, i f, g.
 Samεαιμne, y 6.
 ραρυγυδ, h 6.
 ρεαιλτε, i a, l; v b; -τεε, iv a, c, d;
 -λλτε, i j; -λτι, ii a, c, d; iii a,
 c, d; iv b.
 ρορκαρ, j 5; -ρρατ, n 6.
 ρceipδιτ, i n.
 ρceλ, v b; t 4.
 (αρm)ρειαε, n 5; (coem)ρειαε, t 6.
 ρεπιβεανδ, i c.
 ρε (num.), b 6, d 5, f 3, h 3, i 1, k 4,
 l 4, r 1, u 3, 4, v 6, y 5.
 ρε ιι- (num.), x 2.
- ρεαρc, ii g; ρεpc, iii g; ρεipc, a 4.
 ρεαρκατ, i a.
 ρεετ, i 6, o 2, 4, r 5, s 2, v 2, w 2, y 3.
 ρεετ m-, e 1, f 2, j 1, 4, k 1, l 2,
 m 4, 6, n 4, p 5, x 4.
 ρεετ n-, g 2, u 1.
 ρεεταib, j 6.
 ρεετμαιμ, a 6.
 Σεγαμαιμ, r 4; -um, r 5.
 ρεδδαετ, iv e.
 ρειμ (pron.), d 3.
 ρεινκαρρ (g. pl.), v b.
 ρειγ, c 5.
 Σεγγανδ, c 3; -αιμδ, d 3, 4.
 ρεο (demon.), i c, d, f; v b.
 Σετνα, h 5, l, 2, 3, 4.
 ριααρ (ac.), y 2.
 ριβλαιδ, i o.
 Σιειλε, i o.
 -ριδε (demon.), ii 1; v b.
 Σιμδν, l 3, 4.
 ρ'im (aphaeresis of prep. ι), a 4, b 3,
 g 5, j 3, m 3, n 2, p. 5, q 4, u 1,
 x 2.
 ρim (demon.), i e, o; b 5, d 5, g 5,
 t 4, v 5.
 ριμeαιλ, ii m.
 Σιρλαμ, m 2, 3.
 Σιρνα, j 4, 5, 6.
 ριρ, ii a, k; iii a; iv c.
 Σλαμ, l 4.
 Σλαμne, c 2; Σλαne, c 5, d 1, y 5.
 Σλανολλ, i 6; -uill, j 4.
 ρλαττεαιμ, j 5.
 Σλεbi, h 1; ρλεib, a 4, m 1;
 -b Eλpa, y 4.
 ρλεεταib, j 6.
 ρλιγε, i g; -γι, i g.
 ρλδγ, i 1; ρλυαδ, i f, g; m 3, q 1;
 -δ, ii d; iii d.
 ρμαεετ, t 1.
 ρμιταε, ii a, e; iii e.

- pmoτ, **i c.**
 pneότα, **i n**; pnea-, **i a.**
 pñm, **r 3.**
 po (dem.), **i a, c, e, g, i, j, k, l, m, n**;
 ii a, e, f, l; **iii a**; **iv c, g.**
 Sobairōe, **g 5, k 1.**
 poάap, **i 1.**
 počτ, **q 1.**
 poep (bliabnaib), **j 6**; poep
 (éuairτ), **i 6.**
 ppaigleap, **i o.**
 ppen-brufñš, **i m.**
 [p̄]riab ñ-berš, **u 2.**
 prian, **c 2**; -naib, **j 6.**
 Spobeind (g.), **w 2.**
 ppoim, **i n.**
 Σταipn, **b 3, 5**; Σταpn, **b 1.**
 pύaip, **i 6.**
 puapp, **ii a.**
 puibi, **iii 1.**
- tabaip, **ii f**; **iii f.**
 taiced-bennafš, **i m.**
 taicib, **iii a.**
 taiš, **r 1.**
 taile, **u 5.**
 tam, **b 2.**
 tapbipτ, **m 3.**
 počairind, **j 3, k 1.**
 éaléaip, **u 2.**
 Talten, **r 3**; -tim, **e 6.**
 tam, **a 3, 6, g 2, i 2, 5.**
 tancatar, **b 5, c 1.**
 taplaic, **e 3.**
 taprpneap, **i o.**
 tačaip, **v 6.**
 čap, **iii b.**
 tačiš, **ii d.**
 poτεčτ, **v 4, 5**; τεčτamm, **i c.**
 čaip, **ii 1.**
- Temaip, **j 5, t 1**; -mpa, **j 4**; -mpač,
 g 3, i 4, 6, r 2; -mpaiš, **i 3, r 3,**
 t 3, u 2, 5, y 1; po Tempa, **o 4.**
 tend, **g 2**; poč-, **v 4.**
 tene, **k 1, p 3, t 4, y 4.**
 čep, **iii 1**; **v 6.**
 tepτα, **iv d.**
 tiačtam, **y 5.**
 τ[̄]iap, **a 3, r 1.**
 tiš, **w 6**; čiš, **y 2**; tiše (g.), **i 6.**
 Tišepnmap, **g 1**; -map, **g 2.**
 tíndpcebūl, **i a.**
 típ, **i d, e**; -pe, **i o**; -pi, **i m.**
 Tipeč, **x 6.**
 toebidna, **j 4.**
 potoglad, **b 6.**
 toim, **i 6**; **ii a, f**; **iii f.**
 tolgaič, **t 1.**
 potoinnaitep, **i o.**
 tomup, **iv d**; lanτ-, **iv d.**
 tonaid, **t 3**; tonn-, **x 5.**
 tonb (búam), **u 5.**
 top, **b 6, h 6.**
 topačτ, **b 1, j 5.**
 topčaip, **d 3, e 4, f 1, g 1, 2, h 2,**
 j 1, r 1.
 toprrđiteap, **i k.**
 tpa, **i a**; **i 5, x 5.**
 tpačτ, **c 2.**
 tpađan [tppađan], **ii f.**
 tpaš, **s 6.**
 tpaic, **a 3, s 4, v 6.**
 tpe, **ii 1.**
 tpen, **g 2, i 5, k 6, v 4.**
 tpen(aičbe), **v 3**; čpen(pedš), **u 2.**
 tpepp, **m 3.**
 tpi (num.), **i a**; **a 5, 6, c 1, 3, 4, e 5,**
 f 3, g 1, h 4, j 1, 6, l 2, n 6, o 2,
 r 3, s 5, v 1, 4, 6, y 2, 4.
 tpiā, **iii 1.**
 tpiāll, **i o.**
 tpiāτ, **iii a.**

τρικά, b 1, v 4, w 4; -εαιτ, j 5; -εαιτ, w 3.	hlla, i h, i; a 1, p 6, s 5, v 6 x 6.
τρισε, g 3, u 2.	uað (o and pron. suf. 3 s. masc.), ii h iii h.
τρὸμ(έυματ), u 3; τρὸμ(θεβατ), s 6.	uaλλ, e 5.
τρυαδ, ii f; iii f.	(inn)ύαιρ, w 6.
τρυαδ, x 2; -ζαν, iii f.	uaiρ (conj.), i i.
τρυέα, v 3.	uaλλ, ii h; iii b, h; iv g.
τρυαζε, r 3, v 6.	uar, i a.
Τυαταίλ, v 5; -αί, v 5.	Uarcepp, m 3, 4.
tucad, i 5.	uač, iii b.
τυερατ (ποτύερατ), c 4.	uačmaip, b 5.
παρτυιζιτέαρ, ii d.	ui (g. s.), u 6.
τυιζριν, i o.	hli (voc.), ii a; (gen.), e 2.
τυιλζτε, q 6.	uibell, iii a.
Τυρμεç, r 2, 3.	uile, c 6.
τυρ, i a; d 5.	Ullcaib, i c; Ullc-, g 4.

LECTURE III.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

(SYNCHRONISMS FROM THE BOOK OF BALLYMOTE.)

III.

IN the present Lecture, with reference to the traditional regal series given in the foregoing, I deal with two texts from the *Book of Ballymote* which treat of the Synchronisms current in the native schools. Both Tracts are of interest, as shewing the basis on which our chroniclers constructed the system of adjusting events to foreign occurrences. It is only by the publication of the *Book of Ballymote* that students have been enabled to study these questions from a linguistic and historical point of view. In the present case, we have an instance how the issue of an original enables the work of the most conscientious workers to be revised with effect.

Discussing the first document, O'Curry* says it is stated therein that Cimbaeth, King of Ulster, began to reign in the fifth year of Alexander (B.C. 326). Reference (A **d**) will shew that Cimbaeth is said to have commenced to rule in the eighteenth year of Ptolemei, Alexander's successor (B.C. 307). O'Curry alleges, furthermore, that the interval between the death of Conor MacNessa and the accession of Cormac, son of Art, is reckoned at 206 years. The original (A **f**) has "seven years [and] fifty over two hundred." Finally, the initial year of Cormac's reign was, according to O'Curry, the eighth after the eighth Persecution. The MS. (A **g**) counts twenty years from that Persecution, the date being equated with the third of the Emperor Probus (A.D. 278).

The A-Tract, as it now stands, is made up of two independent portions. The opening section (a), we see from the tenor of the

* *Lectures on the MS. Materials, etc.*, p. 520.

rest, did not originally belong to the text. The present fortuitous connexion is due to a copyist, who was led to make it by the similarity of the subject matters.

A junction of similar but more aggravated incongruity, which imposed upon Mr. Stokes, is presented by a piece contained in *Lebar Brecc.** After an introductory statement, that tract gives the initial A.D. of the Patrician mission. Next are data, chronological and other, respecting the life of St. Patrick and the year and day of his death. Then follow the respective durations of ten periods, ending with the obits of Conor, son of Donough, king of Ireland and of Artri, archbishop of Armagh. (They are mentioned together, as both, according to the Annals of Ulster, took place in one month, A.D. 833.)

Lastly, without any break in the MS. or the printed text, comes (with some verbal variants† and the omission of two items) the present A-Tract, from the martyrdom of SS. Cyprian and Cornelius (**g**); who are thus represented as having suffered between A.D. 781 and 833! Besides, as will be seen below, the chronographic method of the final portion is radically different from, as well as older than, that employed in the opening. But Mr. Stokes detected no contrariety; the tractate, according to him, was written by one author.

The part in question of A contains the respective lengths of the five divisions, or ages, of the Mundane or Pre-Incarnation period of the world. Portions of this, there is internal evidence, have been taken from the work of Bede, *De sex aetatibus saeculi*. For the description of the Sixth Age is a fairly accurate native rendering of: *Sexta . . . aetas nullâ generationum vel temporum serie certa est, sed, ut aetas decrepita, ipsa totius seculi morte consummanda.*

Σεχτα εταρ mundi,—ιδον, ιν
pepeð aip γ ιν þuil toñur bliaðan
porþi, aét a beč mañ aip peno-
pačða aζon ðomun γ eγ ιν ðoma[ι]n
uile a þoirçenn.

Sexta etas mundi, namely, the sixth
age and there is no measure of years
thereon, but it is like a senile age of
the world, and the dissolution of the
whole world [will be] its end.

* It is transcribed and translated, to illustrate the Patrician Chronology [?], in the Rolls' *Tripartite* (pp. 550-4).

† An error of transcription, which has been continued without correction in the Rolls' edition, deserves to be noted. Palladius, it is said, was sent to Ireland in the 401st year from the Crucifixion, and Patrick came the year after, in the 302nd

The following synopses exhibit the items contained in it, together with rectifications thereof. With reference to the gross numerical errors, in the *Book of Ballymote*, it has to be observed, the Roman notation is regularly employed as a contraction for the native reckoning. The liability to mistake arising from this source is well known. In addition, the Latin transcription is, unfortunately, illiterate. Two striking instances may be quoted. In a tract on the *Ages of the World*, we are told that Regma had two sons, Saba and Dadan (Gen. x. 7; 1 Par. i. 9)—*gens moriens tali plaga*. Overhead is a gloss, signifying *a tribe on whom came a plague*.^{*} The original thus doubly travestied is, of course: *gens in orientali plaga*, a people in an eastern region.

In the A-Tract (H), Palladius is stated to have been sent by Pope Celestine to preach the Gospel in Ireland in the 5602nd year from the beginning of the world. Further on, in the same section, the year following is given as the 5633rd of the Creation. The latter, it will be seen, is the true reading. It shews the ignorance or carelessness of the copyist, that within eleven lines he omitted and inserted the Roman notation for *thirty*.

FIVE AGES OF THE WORLD.

A.

		Hebrew Reckoning.	
		Bede (a).	Ballymote (b).
i.	Adam—Deluge, . . .	1656	1656
ii.	Deluge—Abraham, . . .	292	942
iii.	Abraham—David, . . .	942	942
iv.	David—Captivity, . . .	473	473
v.	Captivity—A.D. 1, . . .	589	589
		[3952]	[4602]

year from the Crucifixion. In the first date, the scribe wrote correctly *cccc.*; in the second, *ccc.* A letter more or less was, apparently, of no consequence to the copyist and the editor.

^{*} Ὁα ἄνθρωποι ἰσθῆρα . . . ἰ. Σαβα ἡ Ὀαδαν ἰ. γενεὴ μοριενρ τάλι πλαγα ἰ. ἐπιούσθ ἀρ α ταιμικ πλαῖγ (P. 4 b, ll. 29–30).

B.

Septuagint Reckoning according to Bede.	"School" Reckoning according to <i>Book of Ballymote</i> .	
(a)	(b)	(c)
I. 2242	1659	[2242]
II. 1072	943	[942]
III. 942	942	[941]
IV. 485	475	[485]
V. 589	589	[589]
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> [5330]	<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> [4608]	<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> [5199]

With regard to **A**, II. (a) shews that the textual reading of II. (b), $\alpha\rho$ $\nu\omicron\epsilon$ $\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta$ (above nine hundred), is to be altered into $\alpha\rho$ $\delta\iota\beta$ $\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta$ (above two hundred). This is confirmed by the *Lebar Brecc* (p. 113 a): $\text{In } \alpha\epsilon\rho \tau\alpha\upsilon\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon \text{ in } \delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\mu \text{ } \mu\omicron\mu\omicron\mu\omicron, \delta\alpha \text{ } \beta\lambda\iota\alpha\delta\alpha\iota\mu \text{ } \nu\omicron\epsilon\alpha\tau \text{ } \rho\omicron\rho \text{ } \delta\iota\beta \text{ } \zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta \text{ } \rho\iota\lambda \text{ } \mu\tau\epsilon.$ —Now, the second age of the world, two years [and] ninety over two hundred that are in it.

Connected herewith are six verses,* in the *Debide* metre illustrated in the Second Lecture. The date of composition, according to the last quatrain, was A.D. 1126. Of these, five give the respective durations of the periods set down above, **A** (a), (b). The sixth sums them up as 3952. But the items, when totted, amount only to 3644, 308 years short. **A** (a) localizes the errors and renders the textual rectification a matter of certainty. The corruptions occur in the second line of the fourth verse and in the opening distich of the fifth.

In the former, the reading is :

(4)	(4)
$\alpha\rho$ $\tau\rho\iota$ $\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta$ $\epsilon\omicron$ $\epsilon\omicron\mu\lambda\alpha\upsilon$.	Above three hundred, completely.

For this we have to substitute :

$\alpha\rho$ $\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\iota$ $\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta$ $\epsilon\omicron\mu\lambda\alpha\upsilon$.	Above four hundred complete.
---	------------------------------

In the latter, for :

(5)	(5)
$\beta\lambda\iota\alpha\delta\alpha\iota\mu$ $\iota\rho$ $\omicron\epsilon\tau\mu\omicron\delta\alpha$ $\omicron\delta$	A year [and] eighty perfect
$\alpha\rho$ $\tau\rho\iota$ $\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\beta$, $\nu\iota$ $\epsilon\omicron\mu\mu\omicron\rho$.	Above three hundred, not too great.

* Note A.

we are to read :

Nae m-bliadna oētmoða oğ	Nine years [and] eighty perfect
Ar coic ceṭaib, ni commor.	Above five hundred, not too great.

In each case, the *Concord* confirms the emendation.

Similarly, in the poem of Gilla Coemain dealing with chronology, the Hebrew calculations—**A** (*a*)—are adopted. In the lines giving the years of **A** v, the reading of both copies in the *Book of Leinster* is : a noi coicaτ, oētmoðḡa—nine [and] fifty [and] eighty. This is not Irish. The true lection is, of course : a noi, coic céτ, oētmoḡa—nine, five hundred [and] eighty (589).

The opening entry in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (O'Conor's text) is : *Kl. Ab initio mundi vdcxxx., juxta lxx. Interpretes; secundum vero Hebraicam veritatem, ivccclxxxi. Loega[i]re, mac Neill, regnum Hiberniae tenuit.* (The Reckoning here styled the Septuagint is the Victorian = Mundane Period of 5201 years. It will be found treated at length in Lecture IV.) The Hebrew Computation thus gives A.D. 529 for Loeghaire's accession. The numerals should accordingly be *ivccclxxxi.* (4381). The emendation is rendered certain by the Victorian Numeration and by the date which follows next in the Annals : *Kl. Ab Incarnatione Domini ccccxxx.* (430).

In the same Annals we find (same text) :

[*Annus*] *millesimus centesimus sexagesimus ab Incarnatione Domini. Ab exordio vero mundi quinque millia et xcii.* This is also the Hebrew Computation. Read, accordingly : *vcxii.* The scribe, namely, reversed the order of *c* and *x* ; thus giving 5092 for 5112.

With respect to **B**, the correct notation of **I**. (*b*), in accordance with **B** **I**. (*a*), is given in the A-Text (**b**),—*ða bliabaim ceṭopéaτ, ða ceτ ḡ ða mib* (two years [and] forty, two hundred and two thousand [2242]). On the other hand, in **IV.**, the difference between (*a*) and (*b*) arose from the omission of a word. For *ða bliadain* (two years), read *ða bliadain deac* (twelve years).

The divergencies between **I**. (*a*) and **I**. (*b*), **II**. (*a*) and **II**. (*b*) are too wide to be attributable to transcription. The source must, accordingly, be sought elsewhere. Speaking of the fifteenth year of Tiberius, Bede says, respecting the computation of Eusebius : “*Juxta vero Chronica quae de utraque editione . . . composuit, anni sunt v. m., cc., xxviii.*” (*De sex aet. saec.*) Deducting twenty-nine (the

difference between the Abrahamic years 2015 and 2044), we have 5199 as the length of the Mundane Era according to the Eusebian Chronicle.

The Chronicle (Lib. II.) has at the year 2015 of Abraham: *Colliguntur omnes ab Abraham usque ad nativitatem Christi anni, duo millia quindecim. Ab Adam usque ad Christum, quinque millia ducenti, duo minus.* The year following is given as the first of our Lord. Read accordingly: uno minus (**B** I. *c* + **B** II. *c* + 2015 = 5199).

At the 15th of Tiberius [Eusebian A.D. 29], the Chronicle gives: *Ab Abraham et regno Nini et Semiramidis anni MMXLIV. A diluvio usque ad Abraham, anni DCCC[c]XLII.** *Ab Adam usque ad diluvium MMCCXLII.* That is, **B** I. *c* + **B** II. *c* + 2044 = 5228. The Passion year is the 19th of Tiberius: A.D. 33; A.M. 5232.

A statement setting forth the details of the Eusebian sum mentioned by Bede is given in the *Book of Ballymote*.† It is dated 900 from the Passion (probably = A.D. 932). The errors, including the strange substitution of the Hebrew for the Septuagint reckoning in I., I have rectified from the Chronicle of Eusebius. Here is found the correct lection of **B** II. (*b*) (942). From the text as amended the other dated periods of Note B. are obtained to correspond with A.M. 5199, as follows:—

III. Note B.	From Abraham to Moses [Exodus],	505 years.
	„ Moses [Exodus] to Building of Temple,	479 „
		[984]
	Deduct 40 years of David and 3 of Solomon,	[43]—[941].
	[III. Abraham—David,	941]
IV. Note B.	From Solomon to Rebuilding of Temple,	512 years.
	Add 43 (as in III.),	[43] „
		[555]
	Deduct Captivity,	[70]—[485].
	[IV. David—Captivity,	485]

* The omission of the fourth *c* is a manifest error, as appears from the Proœmium of the Second Book, § 5.

† Note B. The Eusebian sums are also employed in the first of the excerpts appended from the *Book of Ballymote*, Note C.

v. Note B. From Rebuilding of Temple to 15th year of	
Tiberius,	548 years.
Add Captivity (as in iv.),	[70] „
	—————
	[618]
Deduct age of our Lord,	[29]—[589].
[v. Captivity—A.D. 1,	589]

This calculation of Eusebius is clearly what is called the “School” Reckoning in the A-Tract (a). It is, moreover, that which, as a rule, is intended by the native chroniclers when they give the years according to the Septuagint Computation.

The foregoing enables us to correct scribal errors in the dating based upon the length of this Mundane Era. For instance, in *Lebar Brec* (if it be not a mistake of the fac-similist) we have:—

Νοι m-βλιαθνα ιμορρο γ x. ceτ	Nine years indeed and ten hundred
ap u. mίle o epucyγud Aδaιm co	over five thousand [6009] from the for-
gen Cpιpτ (P. 132a).	formation of Adam to the birth of Christ.

The periphrasis (ten hundred) here given for a thousand is out of place in a calculation containing other thousands. The numerical reading, accordingly, there can be no doubt, is: νοι m-βλιαθνα ιx.εατ γ ceτ ap u. mίle—nine years [and] ninety and a hundred over five thousand (5199).

In the *Annals of Boyle* (O’Conor’s text), we read:—

Annus ab Incarnatione Domini mclvi. ; ab initio vero mundi viccxliv.

Here, likewise, the Septuagint is followed. The reading should consequently be *viccxlv.* (1046 + 5199 = 6245).

The original A-Tract contains no ascription of authorship. The design, contents and probable age will be considered later on.

The B-Text is likewise anonymous. Prefixed, in the handwriting of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare, is the title: *Leabar Comampipeaθa Flann mainpizpe ptopana*—*The Book of Synchronisms of Flann of the Monastery* [of St. Buite, Monasterboice, Co. Louth] *down here.* No evidence, however, has come to light in support of this attribution.

Of the supposed author, the following notice is given in O'Connor's *Tigernach* (Rer. Hib. Script. ii., 300):—

<p>A.D. 1056. Kl. [Jan.] ii. f., lu. x. Flann Mairiurach ugdar ḡaidel eoir leigmb ḡ trenceur ḡ filiḡect ḡ aircebal in uu. Kl. Decemb., xui luna uirtam feliciter in Chriuro fimmuit.</p>	<p>Kl. [Jan.] ii. feria, Luna x. Flannus Monasterii Butensis, auctor Hibernensis, tam Prælector Theologicus quam Historicus, Poeta et Propheta, die vii. Kl. Decemb., xvi. luna, vitam feliciter in Christo finivit.</p>
---	---

“Flann of the Monastery, an Irish author, both in literature and history and poetry and the bardic art, ended his life happily in Christ, on the 7th of the Kalends of Dec. [Nov. 25], 16th of the moon.”

It is scarcely necessary to point out that *Theologian* and *Prophet* were evolved by the translator. Here, it may be observed in passing, we have another instance of the perplexity caused by alphabetical numeration. For *iii. Kal. Dec.* and *xvi. luna* are incompatible. The moon's age on Nov. 25, 1056, was 13. The reading must, accordingly, be either *iii. Kal. Dec.* (Dec. 28), *xvi. luna*; or, *iii. Kal. Dec.*, *xiii. luna*. Judging from the *Four Masters* (who say the “fourth* Calend,” but, as usual, omit the lunation), the former was the original. The error, which is of frequent occurrence, arose from mistaking *ii.* (2) for *u.* (5), or *vice versa*.

The design and contents of the Tracts next demand attention. That the Irish possessed letters before the introduction of Christianity, may be taken as established by one fact. In substance the same as the present language, the Ogam script belongs to a stage centuries older than that to which, according to the progress of linguistic development, the most archaic of our other literary remains can be assigned. When, in addition, the vitality of tradition is taken into account, there appears nothing improbable in the transmission of the number, order and leaders of the various so-called Invasions, or Occupations. Much less, coming to later times, does it seem impossible to have preserved the remarkable story of the foundation and the names of the rulers of a kingdom established and maintained in despite of the central government.

Next came the Christian missionaries. With them or soon there-

* O'Donovan, by a manifest oversight, translates “fourteenth” (vol. ii., p. 871).

after, along with compositions of a similar kind, arrived the works of St. Jerome. Among the writings of that Father was a version of the (lost) Chronicle of Eusebius. A reflex of the natural order, whereby many events have simultaneous origin and progress, that compilation, with some defects of detail, stands in design beyond the reach of emendation. To adjust the traditional history to such a system and thereby invest national events with the certitude arising from co-ordinate and dated sequence, was too obvious to remain long unattempted by native literati.

Such was the origin of the Synchronisms. Of these, the present texts represent two recensions: one (A) dealing mainly with the chief events; the other (B), with persons and years in detail. The former, it would thus appear, was the older.

The time in which A was composed is determined by the calculations given at the close. The consulship of Ætius and Valerius shews that the years intended are A. D. 431-2. But the textual A. P. 401-2 = A. D. 431-2 = A. M. 5632-3 gives a Mundane Period = 5201 and the Passion Year A. D. 31. This reckoning cannot be reconciled with Eusebius. His Mundane Period, we have seen, is 5199 and his Passion Year A. M. 5232 = A. D. 33 (the 19th of Tiberius); giving A. P. 401-2 = A. D. 433-4 = A. M. 5632-3. Hence the Eusebian formula would be: A. P. 399-400 = A. D. 431-2 = A. M. 5630-31.

A. D. 431-2 = A. M. 5632-3 is the Victorian Computation (Lecture IV., Table VII.). The Passion Years are consequently 404-5. Hence, in accordance with Chronological Canon III. (Lect. IV.), the original A-Tract (**b-h**) can date from the end of the sixth century. That the computist did not work at first hand, is proved by the absence of Bassus and Antiochus, who are correctly given as consuls at the 404th year of the Cycle of Victorius.* Where he found Ætius and Valerius is a question of great importance. But this is not the place for its discussion.

The time of B, owing to the loss of the conclusion, cannot be fixed with similar precision. But it contains nothing inconsistent with

*

Coss.	Annus	B.	Kal. Jan.	Luna in Kal. Jan.	Paschæ dies	Ætas lunæ in Pasch.	Indict.
Basso et Antiocho	CDIV		f. v	III	XIII Kal. Maii	XXII	XIV
Ætio et Valerio	CDV	B.	f. VI	XIV	III Non. Apr.	XVII	XV

being compiled before the introduction of Incarnation dating into Ireland (A.D. 632–3). Against this is not to be placed the mention (s) of the Paschal Rule. For the false attribution respecting the *Shepherd* of Hermes may well have been known here long before that fraud imposed upon Bede.*

In each Tract, it will readily suggest itself that the numbers, whether in sum or item, were for the greater part supplied or altered to correspond with those of the Eusebian Chronicle. This is confirmed by a typical instance, namely, the final or Milesian Occupation.

[The B.C. is found by the Victorian Rule (given in the following Lecture) of subtracting the given (Eusebian) year of Abraham from 2017.]

DATES OF THE MILESIAN OCCUPATION.

	[B.C.]
1. A-Text (b), 440 years after Exodus,	[1071].
2. B-Text (i), 5th year of Mithraeus,	[1229].
3. Note C (i), year of the death of Darius, son of Arsames,	[331].
4. ,, ,, 7th year after the death of Balthasar,	[544].
5. ,, ,, in the Third Age of the World,	[2017—1076].
6. ,, (j), year in which David purposed to build the Temple,	[1066?].
7. Lebar Laigen Text (f: Lect. II., p. 156, <i>supra</i>),	1569.

The discrepancies in the foregoing Table are too great to allow the existence of reliable data relative to the time of the occurrence in question. It is accordingly unnecessary to labour in harmonizing the A and B Tracts. Similarly, the numerical errors of each text can be rectified by reference to the (Eusebian) B.C. placed on the margin.

The continuation of the B Synchronisms from the end of St. Jerome's additions to the Eusebian Chronicle (A.D. 378) down to the coming of St. Patrick is explained in the extract given below† from the *Book of Ballymote*. The passage is otherwise significant, as furnishing direct proof that the advent was regarded as a national epoch. From this it may be concluded that B, owing probably to a lacuna in the exemplar, is defective at the end.

But the chief value of the Tracts taken together lies in their connexion with the *Annals of Tigernach*. To deal adequately with

* See note under B s.

† Note C (h).

this portion of the subject, it has first to be proved that the so-called *Chronicon Scotorum** is a compendium of *Tigernach*. In the preface to the Rolls' edition, in proof that the work which the abbreviator, Mac Firbis, professed to compendiate could not have been *Tigernach*, eight entries are given to shew that he could not have copied from any existing MS. of that compiler. The underlying assumption, namely, that the extant MSS. were as meagre in the time of Mac Firbis as they are now, is purely gratuitous. Passing over this, on looking into the subject, one will be surprised to find that, of the eight items, four fall within a well-known chasm of 208 years, A.D. 767–974 inclusive; three belong to another hiatus of 14 years, A.D. 1004–1017 inclusive; whilst the eighth appertains to a year later than A.D. 1088, the date to which *Tigernach* extends. The conclusion based on these premises respecting the diversity of Mac Firbis's original and *Tigernach* is consequently without foundation.

To shew the identity of the two native compilations, I first place side by side the following portions of the *Chronicon Scotorum* and *Tigernach*, and the passages of Bede from which, with exception of the Septuagint reckoning of the Second Age, they are verbally taken:—

Chronicon Scotorum.¹

Prima mundi aetas continet annos iuxta Ebra[e]os m., dc., lvi. Iuxta vero lxx. Interpretes, ii. millia, cc., xlii., quae tota periit in diluuiio, sicut infantiam mergere solet obliuio. X. generationes.

¹ P. 2.

Secunda aetas mundi incipit, quae continet annos cc., xcii., iuxta uero Ebra[e]os . . . Iuxta uero Interpretes deccc., xl.¹

¹ P. 4.

Tertia aetas incipit, quae continet annos deccc., xlii. Et incipit a natiuitate Abram.¹

¹ *Ib.*

BEDE, *De sex aetatibus seculi*.

Prima est ergo mundi hujus aetas ab Adam usque ad Noe, continens annos iuxta Hebraicam ueritatem m., dc., lvi.; iuxta lxx. Interpretes, mm., cc., xlii. Generationes iuxta utramque editionem numero x. Quae uersali est deleta diluuiio, sicut primam cuiusque hominis obliuio demergere consueuit aetatem.

Secunda aetas a Noe usque ad Abraham . . . iuxta Hebraicam ueritatem complexa . . . annos cc., xcii., porro iuxta lxx. Interpretes annos m., lxxii.

Tertia ab Abraham usque ad David, . . . annos deccc., xlii. complectens.

* It has been published as an original work in the Rolls' Series.

At A.M. 2444 (Hebrew B.C. 1508),* Mac Firbis complains of having a labour such as that whereon he was engaged imposed upon him. Then, having described the adventures of Milesius and his sons, up to the gaining the sovereignty of Ireland by the latter, he says: "I break off to another time" and passes (over the Fourth and Fifth Ages) to the year of St. Patrick's birth (A.D. 353 according to the chronology of the editor!).

Now, the first entry in O'Connor's *Tigernach* relates to the 18th year of Ptolemy Lagus (B.C. 307; O'Connor makes it 305). The hiatus here accordingly embraces the whole of the Fourth Age and about half of the Fifth, and therewith the respective Latin summaries.

Next we find (A.D. 1):

O'CONNOR'S *Tigernach* (Rer. Hib. Script.,
ii., p. 12).

BEDE, *De sex aetatibus seculi*.

Incipit sexta mundi aetas, ab Incarnatione Christi usque ad diem iudicii. Beda beatus breviter sequentia habet: Sexta mundi aetas nulla generatione uel serie temporum certa, sed, ut aetas decrepita, ipsa totius seculi morte consumanda.

Sexta, quae nunc agiter aetas, nulla generationum vel temporum serie certa est, sed, ut aetas decrepita, ipsa totius seculi morte consummanda.

Secondly, appended to these descriptions of the Ages are native verses, embodying for mnemonic purposes the years of the respective periods. They are composed in quatrains of hexasyllabic lines, with alliteration and assonance (*Concord*), ending in dissyllabic words, the second and fourth lines rhyming (*Correspondence*). The metre, namely, is *Rinnard*: a measure well known from being that in which the Calendar of Oengus was written.

After the First Age, the *Chronicon Scotorum* has:—

Αῖ ρο μαρ ἀδερ αν [pile]
ῤαοιδεαλ νυμιρ να χαορα ρο:—

Ιτ ρε βλιαδνα цаοζατ,
Se ceð cpyč¹ do ríim, m
Míle móρ an aipim, m
O Adám ḡo Ḍilim.

¹ *Lege* cepc.

It is thus the Gaelic [poet] saith
the number [of years] of this Age:—

There are six years [and] fifty
[And] six exact hundred, as I reckon,
[And] a thousand great, noble I reckon,
From Adam to the Deluge.

* The MS. has *ii.m.ccccxliiii*. The date immediately preceding is *ii.m.cccxc*.

After the Second Age (between the Hebrew Reckoning and that of the Septuagint):—

Ut poeta ait:—

O Ɔilinn Ɔo hAbram,
h1 Ɔenair iar r duib,
Ɔa bliabain bailc,  oa c,
Noac ar  ib c daib.¹
 ¹ c doib, MS.

As the poet saith:—

From the Deluge to Abram,
In which he was born with blessings,
Two years strong, bountiful,
[And] ninety above two hundred.

After the Third Age:—

Ut dixit poeta:—

O'n Ɔen rin Ɔen Ɔaba 
Ɔo Ɔauid, in flait r dil,
Ce ra a do bliabain,
[Ce ra a, da bliabain]
Naoi ceo Ɔo indem n.

As said the poet:—

From that birth [of Abram] without
doubt
To David, the faithful prince,
Forty [years] of years
[Read: Forty-two years]
[And] nine hundred, very certainly.

The Fourth and Fifth Ages, it has been remarked, were omitted by Mac Firbis. Items belonging to the Fifth are given in O'Conor. His text contains two quatrains of the same metre as those in the *Chronicon Scotorum*. They follow Bede's description of the Sixth Age. The first gives the years of the Fifth Age, as in the *De sex aetatibus*; the second sums up those from the Creation to the Nativity.

O'CONOR'S *Tigernach* (Rer. Hib. Script., ii., p. 12):—

Ma  o loira   empuill
Co Ɔen C r c iar r taib,
O c mo a noi m-bliabna,
A c ir ar coic ce aib.

If [we reckon] from burning of the
Temple
To birth of Christ with blessings,
[It is] eighty-nine years,
But it is above five hundred.

C nd da bliabain coicac
O  ru [u ]ad in¹ domuind,
Noi ce , ceo a mile,

At the end two years [and] fifty
From Creation of the world,
[There were] nine hundred [and] three
thousand [years]

Co Ɔem C r c iar colaind.

To birth of Christ according to the flesh.

¹ This is hypermetrical.

The coherent sequence of the Latin passages and the metric identity of the Irish verses in the *Chronicon Scotorum* and in *Tigernach*, as set out in the foregoing, constitute apparently decisive evidence that the latter has been the source of the former.

Thanks to Mr. Gilbert, the proof is no longer of an indirect kind. The *Fac-similes of the National MSS. of Ireland* (Pt. II., Pl. xc.) contain the first page of folio 11 of the Bodleian *Tigernach* (Rawlinson, 488). I append a transcript, together with the corresponding work of Mac Firbis.* The item at A.D. 668 and isolated expressions of the *Chronicon* not given in the *Annals* shew that the original of *b* was fuller than *a*. The graphic forms and, notably, the entry at A.D. 681 prove that it was likewise the better MS.†

The A.D. numeration is supplied from the Annals of Ulster. The sole date given in the MSS. is A.M. 4658 in *a* (at A.D. 673). This, being taken from the Chronicle of Bede, is to be amended into 4649. The ten years of Justinian's reign are next to be deducted, in accordance with the chronography of the Chronicle, leaving the first of Justinian at A.M. 4639 = A.D. 687. Justinian the Younger ascended the throne in 685. Here, accordingly, the foreign chronology of *Tigernach* is eleven years erroneous; the native, fourteen.

The parallelism set forth in the Note will, it is submitted, be deemed conclusive. How far the abbreviator was fitted for the execution of the task entailed upon him, will furthermore appear therefrom. One glaring instance of Irish and another of Latin will here suffice. The MS. has *corceadh Ailíg Fúigrenn*, demolition of Ailech Frigrenn (Greenan Ely, Co. Donegal). But Mac Firbis makes the opening word into *corceacrað*, a loan word from the Latin *consecratio*, consecration. To shew his knowledge of Latin, he took *abatis Iea* (abbot of Iona) to be one word, thus producing *abbatissa*; with the result of making the Columban Superior a woman!

Of the conclusions resulting from the fact that *Tigernach* and the *Chronicon Scotorum* stand in the relation of original and compendium, the following have reference to the present subject. In the first place, comparing the *Chronicon* fragments with the *Annals* (in the edition of O'Conor), we find that the native pre-Patrician portion of *Tigernach* was mainly based upon the Synchronisms.

* Note D.

† Mac Firbis, it also appears, worked from a copy of the *Annals* in which the only defect was from A.D. 723 to 830 both inclusive.

Next, with regard to the identification of the Tracts so employed, the *Chronicon* shews that one was a piece contained in the *Book of Ballymote* (pp. 17-42). It is given in the traditional form in the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 1-24). The *Chronicon* likewise exhibits Tigernach's characteristic of turning native items now and again into Latin, doubtless to harmonize with the Hieronymo-Eusebian Chronicle. The astounding perversions of meaning observable in the work of Mac Firbis it were unjust to attribute to Tigernach.

Another of the sources drawn upon, it may be concluded, was the present A-Text. In connexion herewith, great praise has been bestowed upon Tigernach, to the implied depreciation of the other native chroniclers, for the honesty of his decision respecting the credibility of the pre-Christian history of Ireland. O'Donovan writes thus on the subject:—"At what period regular annals first began to be compiled with regard to minute chronology we have no means of determining; but we may safely infer from the words of Tigernach that the ancient historical documents existing in his time were all regarded by him as uncertain before the period of Cimbaeth, the commencement of whose reign he fixes to the year before Christ 305 [O'Conor's, not Tigernach's, B.C.]. His significant words, *Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant*, inspire a feeling of confidence in this compiler which commands respect for those facts which he has transmitted to us, even when they relate to the period antecedent to the Christian era."*

But it is satisfactory to find that, after all, the credit of the decision rests not with Tigernach, but with the native school of chronologists. Tigernach, in fact, apparently did nothing more than put into Latin (as was his wont) the substance of the Irish found in the first of our texts (d). The words run as follows:—

<p>Níobab peppa ocup níobab ðerba pecla ocup pençura Phep n- hepenn conigí Cimbaeð, mac Fíndtam.</p>	<p>They are not known and they are not certain, the Tales and the Histories of the Men of Ireland as far as Cim- baeth, son of Finntan.</p>
--	---

On the other hand, to obviate the suggestion that the Irish was a paraphrase of Tigernach's Latin, passing over the fact that some of the A-Tract items are not to be found in his *Annals*, the (Victorian)

* *Annals of Ireland*, pp. xlv.-vi.

Mundane and Passion Reckonings place beyond doubt that the Irish text was composed long before the last quarter of the eleventh century. Even if we allow Tigernach to have been acquainted with these Computations (of which however I have failed to find proof), he nowhere employs them to date by. They had, in fact, become obsolete more than a century before his time.

The passage in Tigernach which led to the statement just dealt with has given rise to an error that is somewhat redeemed by originality. Discussing a fragment bound up with the Trinity College MS. of the *Annals of Ulster*, which he (rightly, I believe) took to belong to *Tigernach*, Dr. Todd writes, in a letter published by O'Curry: "I have considered very carefully the passages of *Tigernach* to which you called my attention—*Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant*. I thought at first that there might be some emphasis in the past tense *erant*; they *were* uncertain, but are not so now. But on consideration, I believe that the writer only meant to say that the historical records relating to the period before the reign of Cimbaeth are not absolutely to be relied on. He had just before said that Liccus is said by some to have reigned, and, to apologize for the uncertain way of speaking (*regnare ab aliis fertur Liccus*), he adds the apology: *Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant.*"*

Dr. O'Connor, having given in the text *Regnare ab aliis fertur Liccus*, says in a note: "These show that there existed different histories of Ireland known to Tigernach, which envious time has carried away; for those extant are silent respecting Liccus."†

The passage discussed by Dr. Todd is given in *fac-simile* by O'Curry (BBB.). It is transliterated in the Irish character (at p. 519); but no attempt has been made to render it into English or to elucidate the obscurities. Subjoined in a note O'Curry gives the reading of the Royal Irish Academy MS. and O'Connor's text.

This Irish king Liccus had his origin in the Bodleian *Tigernach*, Rawlinson 488. The necessity of caution in following that MS. can be seen in the extract therefrom already referred to.‡ In the native items, for instance, the scribe either himself confused, or was unable

* *Lectures*, vol. i., pp. 518-9.

† Haec ostendunt diversas extitisse Hiberniae historias, Tigernacho notas, quas invida aetas abstulit. Quae enim extant tacent de Licco (*R. H. S.*, ii. 1).

‡ Note D.

to restore, the entry (A.D. 678) relative to the Cenel-Loairn. Equally unversed was he in Latin; as witness (A.D. 683) the incident, taken from Bede, connected with Pope Sergius. From Rawlinson 488, as O'Connor has for once rightly shewn,* was made the Trinity College transcript. In this, some of the glosses of the exemplar have been incorporated in the text.† To judge from the writing, it was copied by the Mac Firbis that executed the *Chronicon Scotorum*.

I give, in parallel columns, the readings of the original (O'Connor's edition) and of the copy:—

O'Connor, R.H.S., ii., p. 1.

MS. H. 1. 18, T.C.D.

In anno xviii^o Ptolomaei initiatus est regnare in Emain Cimbaoth filius Fintain, qui regnavit annis xviii. Tunc in Temair Eachach buadhach, athair Ugaine.

Regnare ab aliis fertur Liccus. Praescripsimus ollam ab Ugaine regnasse. Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaoth incerta erant.‡

In ando xviii. Ptolomei fuit initiatus regnare i n-Eamoin Ciombaoth, filius [Fintain], qui regnavit annis xviii.

Tunc atTemhair Eochaid buadhach, athair Ugoine, regnar[r]e ab alus fertur. Liccus p[re]scripsimur ollam ab Ugaime imperasse.

Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaoth incerta erant.

Here again Mr. Gilbert has placed students of Irish history under lasting obligation. Turning to his *Fac-similes of National MSS.*, we find a page of the Bodleian fragment of *Tigernach*, Rawlinson 502. The entries in question are thus given:—

(*Fac-similes*, etc., Pt. I., Pl. xliii.)

(*Translation*.)

[A. ABR. 1710: Ante C. 307.]

[A. ABR. 1710: B.C. 307.‡]

In anno xviii. Ptolomei fuit initiatus regnare i n-Emain Cimbaeth, filius Fintain, qui regnavit xviii annis.

In the 18th year of Ptolemy, commenced to reign in Emania Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, who reigned 28 years.

Tunc Echu buadhach, pater

At that time, Echu the Victorious,

* See his description of the T.C.D. MS. in O'Curry (*Lectures, etc.*, pp. 524-5).

† O'Curry says that, "although on paper, [it] is the most perfect, the oldest and the most original, of those now in Ireland" [*Lectures, etc.*, p. 62]. With the final part of the eulogium few will be disposed to disagree.

‡ O'Connor's textual arrangement from *Tunc* to *regnasse*, we may safely conclude from H. 1. 18, does not represent the original. For the amended text and translation, see the extract from Rawlinson 502, which follows in the text.

§ For the dates, see p. 254 sq.

Ugaine, in Τεμορια ρεγναρ[r]e
 alur ρερτup, liquet [licet]
 ρρερϕριμup ollim Ugaine im-
 περαρpe.

Omnia monumenta Scotorum
 usque Cimbaed inceρta erant.

father of Ugaine, is said by others to
 have reigned in Tara, although we have
 written before that Ugaine [and not his
 father] ruled [then in Tara].

All the monuments of the Scoti as far
 as Cimbaed were uncertain.

The MS. form of *liquet* is *liqt̄*. The same contraction of *que* to
 represent *ce* is employed in the *Book of Ballymote* (p. 16 b, l. 44):
 lr ı peo .c. q̄irτ (ceirτ)—*this is the first question*.

Early examples of *qu* for *e* are: *huiusquemodi* (*Book of Armagh*,
 fol. 6 a); *qualicis mei* (Ps. xv. 5; *Milan Columbanus*, fol. 37 c); *tor-*
quolaribus (*torcularibus*: Ps. lxxxiii., title; *Psalter of St. Columba*
 enshrined in the *Cathach*, R. I. A.).

But, what appears decisive, the MS. in the Royal Irish Academy
 substitutes *vero* for *liquet*:

Eodem tempore initiatus est regnare
 in Emania (*i.e.* a n-Eamhain) Cimbaoth,
 mac Fiontain, qui regnavit annis xviii.
 Interim a Teamhair Eocha Buadhac,
 athair Ugaine, [regnasse] ab aliis fertur.
 Nos vero prescripsimus olim ab ipso
 Ugaine tunc ibi imperatum esse.

Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque
 ad Ciombaeth incerta erant.

At the same time commenced to reign
 in Emania (that is, in Emain) Cimbaoth,
 son of Fintan, who reigned 18 years.
 Meanwhile, Eocha the Victorious,
 father of Ugaine, is said by others [to
 have reigned] in Tara. We, however,
 have written before that Ugaine himself
 [not his father] was then reigning there.

All the monuments of the Scoti as far
 as Ciombaeth were uncertain.

It remains only to add, as bearing on the trustworthiness of
 Tigernach, that the name of Echu, father of Ugaine, does not appear
 in any known series of the kings of Tara, or Ireland.

The A-Tract leads to the additional inference, that Tigernach
 followed the synchronists in dating in detail by Eusebius. This we
 are in a position to establish by direct proof. Accordingly, from the
 internal evidence of the Bodleian and Trinity College MSS., I restore
 by Table VII. (a)* the textual chronology of the entries immediately
 connected with the above-quoted extracts from the *Annals*.

* Lecture IV.

ANNALS OF TIGERNACH.

(a) Rawl. B 502, fol. 6 d.

(b) H. 1. 18, T. C. D., fol. 113.

R. 1704:] Regno Syriae et Alexandriae in
C. 313.] Minorum Asiae conregnatum erit
et primum regnavit ibi Antigonus
annorum xiiii., Ptolemei primo
[septimo] anno regnante in-
choavit. hic igitur annus xiiii. usque
erit Antigoni rursus Ptolemei.—
Conregnatum quoque erit in
Macedonia [a] Ptolemei et Se-
leucii et primum regnavit ibi
post Alexandrum Philippus, qui
et Arideus, fratres Alexandri,
annorum vii. regnavit, primo anno¹
C. 324.] Ptolemei regnante incipient.

regnante inchoavit. hic igitur
annus xiiii. usque Antigoni rursus
Ptolemei primo. Conregnatum
erit quoque Macedonia Ptole-
mei et Seleucii et primum
regnavit ibi post Alexandrum
Philippus, qui et Arideus, Alexander
annorum vii. regnavit, primo anno
Ptolemei regnante incipient.

K [A. ABR. 1705 : Ante C. 312].

K. quinque (5°, MS.).

K [,, ,, 1706 : ,, ,, 311].

K [,, ,, 1707 : ,, ,, 310].

K [,, ,, 1708 : ,, ,, 309].

K [,, ,, 1709 : ,, ,, 308].

[K ,, ,, 1710 : ,, ,, 307.]

R. 1704:] The kingdom of Syria and Alexandria and Asia Minor were reigned over at the
C. 313.] same time, and the first to reign was Antigonus, who reigned twenty years, com-
mencing¹ to reign in the first [seventh] year of Ptolemei. This year therefore
is the 12th² of Antigonus, as of Ptolemei².—Macedonia was also simultaneously
reigned over by the Ptolemies and Seleuci³, and the first to reign there after
Alexander was Philip, who [was] also [called] Arideus, brother of Alexander, who
R. 1693:] reigned seven years, and commenced to reign in the first year of Ptolemei^a.
C. 324.]

K [A. ABR. 1705 : B.C. 312].

K [,, ,, 1706 : ,, 311].

K [,, ,, 1707 : ,, 310].

K [,, ,, 1708 : ,, 309].

K [,, ,, 1709 : ,, 308].

[K ,, ,, 1710 : ,, 307.]

¹ Here commences *b*. ²⁻² Read: 6th of Antigonus and 12th of Ptolemei ;
13th of Antigonus, *a* ; 12th of Antigonus [and] 1st of Ptolemei, *b*. The errors
are doubtless scribal.

³ *Ptolemeus et Seleucis, b*.

² [A. ABR. 1699:] Undecimo anno prior² Αριδευρ, φρατερ Αλαχανδρι, qui γ Ριλιυρ, rex Macedonibur (uel Macedonum), cum sua uxore, Ευριδιце, a Macedonibur ipriy, suadente Olympiade, matre Αλαχανδρι (γ ipra portea interfecta est a Carandro), occipur est. Πορτ quem pegnauit in Macedonia Cerrander (uel Carrander) annis xix.; a quo hercules, Αλαχανδρι φιλιυρ, xiiii.o anno etatir sua, cum Roxa, matre sua, interfectur est (id est, in Ancipolitana).

[K A. ABR. 1711: Ante C. 306.]

[K ,, ,, 1712: ,, ,, 305.]

[K ,, ,, 1713: ,, ,, 304.]

[K ,, ,, 1714: ,, ,, 303.]

[K ,, ,, 1715: ,, ,, 302.]

[K ,, ,, 1716: ,, ,, 301.]

Αντιγονυρ, rex Αρριαε Μινοριρ, a Seleuco γ Ρτολομεο in

Kl. Xi.o anno prior² Αριδευρ, φρατερ Αλαχανδρι, qui γ Ριλιυρ, rex Macedorum, cum sua uxore, Erodice, a Macedonibur ipriy, suadenta Olympiade, matre Αλαχανδρι, occipur est. Πορτ quem pegnauit Carander anno xix.; a quo hercules, Αλαχανδρι φιλιυρ, xiiii. etatir sue anno, cum Rexa, matre sua, interfectur est.

Α[ντι]γονυρ, rex Αρριαε Μινοριρ, a Seluco et Ρτολομεο occi-

^b [A. ABR. 1699:] In the previous 11th year^b, Arideus, brother of Alexander, who [was] also [called] Philip, king of the Macedonians, was slain with his wife, Euridice, by the Macedonians themselves, at the instigation of Olympias, mother of Alexander (and⁵ herself was afterwards slain by Cassander⁵). After him reigned in Macedonia Cassander for nineteen years; by whom was slain (namely⁵, in Ancipolis [Pydna]⁵) Hercules, son of Alexander the⁶ Great⁶, in the 18th year of his age, together with Roxana, his mother.

[K A. ABR. 1711: B.C. 306.]

[K ,, ,, 1712: ,, 305.]

[K ,, ,, 1713: ,, 304.]

[K ,, ,, 1714: ,, 303.]

[K ,, ,, 1715: ,, 302.]

[K A. ABR. 1716: B.C. 301.] Antigonus, king of Asia Minor, was slain in⁶

⁵⁻⁶ interlined in *a*; om., *b*.

⁶⁻⁶ om., *b*.

bello occipit erc. Πορτ quem
 pegnauit Demetrius (cui nomen
 Πολιεργιτες), filius eius, annis
 xiiii.

rup erc. Πορτ quem pegnauit
 Demetrius, qui non Πολιεργιδις,
 filius, annis xiiii.

R. 1710:]
 C. 307.] In anno xiiii.º Ptolomei [ut
supra, pp. 253-4].—

hoc tempore, Zenon Stoicus
 [Stoicus] et Menander Comicus
 et Theophrastus philosophi clar-
 uerunt.

In anno xiiii.º Ptolomei [ut
supra, pp. 253-4].—

hoc tempore, Zemon Stoicus et
 Menander Comicus et Theophras-
 te]r pilosophi claruerunt.

battle⁶ by Seleucus and Ptolemy. And after him reigned Demetrius (who⁷ was
 called Poliercites⁷), his son, during eighteen years.

R. 1710:]
 C. 307.] In the 18th year of Ptolemy [*as above*, pp. 253-4].

At this time, Zeno⁸, the Stoic and Menander, the comic poet and Theophrastus,
 the philosopher, flourished.

The foregoing items have not been printed by O'Conor. What
 his elucidation would have been is not open to doubt. Having quoted
 from the MS. Rawlinson 502 that 1000 years elapsed between the
 departure of the Scoti from Egypt and the 10th year of Darius,
 A.M. 3529, he adds: "The 10th year of Darius was 4169 of the
 Julian Period, B.C. 545,—the most learned chronographers agreeing
 herein with Petavius."* But this parade of learning is a typical
 instance of what is abundantly proved in his *Tigernach*, that O'Conor
 was unable to reduce the A.M. to the corresponding B.C. Otherwise,
 he would have been saved from the ludicrous error of mistaking
 Darius the Mede for Darius the Bastard. The year intended is the
 10th of the latter, B.C. 413. The year of Petavius, it is scarce neces-
 sary to add, refers to the former.† We are consequently relieved
 from discussing its accuracy.

⁷⁻⁷ interlined, *a*; *who [was] not [called] Poliercides! b.* ⁸ This is er-
 roneous: at A. ABR. 1742 [B.C. 275], is: Zeno, Stoicus philosophus, agnoscitur.

* Fol. 4, *b*, Columna 1, lin. 23:

*Ab egressu Scotorum de Ægypto mille anni sunt ad decimum hunc annum Darii,
 regis Persarum, mundi III.D.XXIX.*

Decimus Darii annus fuit Periodi Julianae 4169, ante Christum 545,—con-
 sentientibus cum Petavio doctissimis chronographis (R.H.S., ii. p. xvii.).

† *De Doctrina Temporum*, Antwerpiae, 1703, Lib. XIII., tom. II., p. 307.

Similarly, I supply the chronology of the excerpts from the Academy copy given by O'Curry.

(c) MS., R.I.A.

[A. ABR. 1699:] [B. C. 318.]	Arideus, frater Alexander Magni, occisus est in Olympiade cxv. et anno Urbis Conditae 436 occisus est.	Arideus, brother of Alexander the Great, was slain in the [3rd year of the] 115th Olympiad and in the 436th year of the Foundation of the City was he slain.
[A. ABR. 1716:] [B. C. 301.]	Antigonus, rex Asiae Minoris, occisus est anno Romae [Conditae] 453.	Antigonus, king of Asia Minor, was slain in the year of [the Foundation of] Rome 453.
[A. ABR. 1710:] [B. C. 307.]	Eodem tempore [<i>etc.</i> , <i>ut sup.</i> , p. 254].	At the same time [<i>as above</i> , p. 254].
[A. ABR. 1718:] C. 299.]	Cessander, rex Macedoniae, obiit anno Romae [Conditae] 456.*	Cassander, king of Macedonia, died in the year of [the Foundation of] Rome 456 [-5].

To enable an independent judgment to be formed, the corresponding portion of the Hieronymo-Eusebian Chronicle is appended.†

Tigernach's "singular preference of the provincial to the national monarch as the one from whose reign to date the commencement of credible Irish history" has seriously embarrassed O'Curry.‡ He is consequently at pains to give grounds for thinking it "not unreasonable to conclude that this great annalist was surprised by the hand of death, when he had laid down but the broad outlines, the skeleton as it were, of his annals, and that the work was never finished"!§ One "great cause of surprise" is "that the Emanian dynasty is given the place of precedence."||

Whether the "great annalist" was likely to be affected by dynastic considerations of the kind, can be estimated from the examples of his "broad outlines" set forth in Lecture IV. As regards O'Curry's difficulty, an apparently conclusive solution suggests itself. The Ulster kings, like the synchronism of the 18th of Ptolemy with the 1st of Cimbaceth and the credible limit of native history, were taken by Tigernach from the A-Tract. In this they were given as having reigned for a period approximating the duration of the Egyptian kingdom.

* O'CURRY, *Lectures, etc.*, p. 519.

‡ *Ubi sup.*, p. 68.

§ *Ib.*, p. 70.

† Note E.

|| *Ib.*, p. 68.

2.

Չա ԲԼԻԱԾԱՄ ՆՕՇԱԾ, ՈՒ ԲՐԵՃ,
ԱՐ ՉԻՆ ՇԵՏԱԻԾ ՔԱ ՇՈՒՄԵԾ,
ԻՐ ՔԻՐ, ՄԱՐ ՔԻՄՈՒՄ, ՔԵ ՔԱԾ,
Օ ԾԻՆՆ ԸՈ ԿԱԲՐ[Ա]ԿԱՄ.

2.

Two years [and] ninety, not false,
Over two hundred to be observed,
It is true, as I reckon, to say,
From the Deluge to Abram.

3.

Չա ԲԼԻԱԾԱՄ ՇԵՐԱՅԱՇ ՇՈՄ,
ՕՇՄ ՆԱԵ ՇԵՇ ԾՈ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱԻԾ,
Օ ՃԵՄ ԱԲՐԱԿԱՄ ՃԵՄ ՔԻՇ
ՈՒ ԸՈ ՔՈՐԻՃԱԾ ԾԱՎԻԾ.

3.

Two years [and] forty fair,
And nine hundred of years,
From birth of Abraham without error?
Until David was made king.

4.

ՇՐԻ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ, ՔԵՇՏՄՈՃԱ ՔԼԱՆ
ԱՐ ՇՐԻ ՇԵՏԱԻԾ ԸՈ ՇՈՄՔԼԱՆ
[ԱՐ ՇԵՇՐԻ ՇԵՏԱԻԾ ՇՈՄՔԼԱՆ]
Օ ՔՈ ԿՈՐՆԵԾ ԾԱՎԻԾ ՆԱ ՔԵՆՆ
ՇՈՐ'ԿԱՐՃԻԾ ԻԵՐՍԱԼԵՄ.

4.

Three years [and] seventy perfect,
Over three hundred very fully
[Read: Over four hundred very full]
Since David of the hosts? was inaugu-
rated
Until Jerusalem was plundered.

5.

ԲԼԻԱԾԱՄ ԻՐ ՕՇՏՄՈՃԱ ՕՃ
[ՆԱԵ Մ-ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ ՕՇՏՄՈՃԱ ՕՃ]
ԱՐ ՇՐԻ ՇԵՏԱԻԾ, ՈՒ ՇՈՄՄՈՐ,
[ԱՐ ՇՈՒՇ ՇԵՏԱԻԾ ՈՒ ՇՈՄՄՈՐ]
Օ ՔՈՐԵՆԱ ՆԱ ԾԱՐԵ 'ԼԵ
ՃՈՐ'ՃԵՆԱՐ ՇՐԻՐՇ 'Ն-ԱՐ ՇՈՒՄԾԵ.

5.

A year and eighty perfect
[Read: Nine years (and) eighty perfect]
Over three hundred, not excessive
[Read: Over five hundred, not excessive]
From the end of the Captivity hither
Until was born Christ our Lord.

6.

ՇՐԻ ՄԻԼԻ ԲԼԻԱԾԱՆ, ՈՒ ԲՐԵՃ,
ՉԱ ԲԼԻԱԾԱՄ ՇՈՒՅԱՇ, ՆԱԵ ՇԵՇ,
ՇՈ ՔՈՃԵՄՈՐ Ի ՔԱՆ ՔԼԱՆ,
ՕՐ' ԾԵԼԲԱԾ ԾՈՄԱՆ ԾՐԵՇՆԱՐ.

6.

Three thousand years, not false,
Two years [and] fifty, nine hundred,
Until He was born in sound repose,
From the time when was formed the
[bright-faced world.]

7.

ՇԵՇ ԲԼԻԱԾԱՆ ԻՐ ՄԻԼԻ ՄՈՐ,
Օ ՔՈՃԵՄ Մ ՔԻ ՔՈՃՃ
ՃՍՐԻՄ Մ-ԲԼԻԱԾԱՄ ՔԵԱ ՆԱՄՇԱ,
ՔԻՇԵ ԲԼԻԱԾԱՆ, ՔԵ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ.
ՏԵ ԲԼԻԱԾՆԱ, Դ ՔԼ.

7.

A hundred years and a great thousand,
Since was born the king very perfect
To this year in which I am,¹
[And] twenty years [and] six years.
Six years, etc.

¹ Lit., which is for me.

B.—*BOOK OF BALLYMOTE*, p. 10 b., l. 9.

Ab Adam usque ad diluuium, anni mille dc.,lvi.¹ A diluuius usque ad Abraham, anni deccc.,xlii. Ab Abraham usque ad Moisen, anni dc.² A Moisi usque ad Salamonem et ad primam edificationem templi, anni cccc.,lxxx.,viii.³ A Salamone usque ad transmirationem Babilonis,⁴ quae sub Dario, rege Persarum,⁵ facta est, anni⁶ d.,xii. computantur.⁷ Porro a Dario rege usque ad predicationem Domini nostri, Jesu Christi et usque ad x.⁸ annum imperii Tiberii Imperatoris⁹ explentur anni d.,xl.,viii.

Ita simul fiunt ab Adam usque ad predicationem Christi et decimum [quintum] annum Romani imperatoris, Tiberii, v milia, cc., xxviii.

A¹⁰ passione Christi peradti [peracti] sunt anni deccc.

- [I.] Prima ergo etas mundi, ab Adam usque ad Noe.
 [II.] Secunda, a Noe usque ad Abraham.
 [III.] Tertia, ab Abraham usque ad David.
 [IV.] Quarta, a David usque ad Danielem.
 [V.] Quinta etas, usque ad Iohannem Baptistam.

Sexta, a Iohanne usque ad iudicium, in quo Dominus noster veniet iudicare vivos ac mortuos in [et] seculum per ignem. Finit.

¹ II.m.,cc.,xlii. Euseb., *Chronicus Canon* (ed. Scalig.), p. 55. ² dv., *ib.*
³ cccc.,lxxix., *ib.* ⁴ instaurationem templi, *ib.* ⁵ Persarum rege, *ib.*
⁶ colliguntur anni, *ib.* ⁷ om., *ib.* ⁸ quintum decimum, *ib.*
⁹ principis Romanorum, *ib.* ¹⁰ The remainder is the work of the tenth-century computist.

C.—(a¹) *BOOK OF BALLYMOTE*, p. 26 a, l. 23.

Da ml̄i ḡ uf. c., ac̄t d̄i bliab- Two thousand and six hundred, except
 am d'a ear̄baīḡ de, o Adam co two years wanting therefrom [2598],
 hAbraham. from Adam to Abraham. [2598-942
 (Second Age) = 1656 (First Age).]

(b) *Ib.*, l. 7.

In n-aeḡ ḡanaḡḡd̄i dono,—o D̄i- The Second Age indeed,—from the
 l̄ind co hAbraham; ḡḡ da bliad̄am Deluge to Abraham: two years [and]
 .xl. ḡ .iḡ.c. bliad̄an a paḡ ḡiḡem. forty and nine hundred years is the
 length of this.

¹ a, b, d, e, i, k belong to the Synchronistic Tract already mentioned (p. 251); c, f, g, h, to a Tract on the *Ages of the World*. The piece of which j forms the opening is imperfect, owing to the loss of portion of the MS.

(c) *Ib.*, p. 5 a, l. 51.

Ἐο'ν τρεαρ αειρ ανδρο ριρ.

In τρεαρ αειρ in domain,—ir e
reo in lin bliadain ρil mci: .i. da
bliadain ceatpaeat ap nai .c.αιβ;
.i. o ζειν Αβραϊμ ι τρι Calde-
orum ζυ ζαβαϊλ ριζι δο Δαυιδ.
Ζειν Αβραϊμ, δανο, ιρ ι τορραε
na hairi reo ιαρ ριρ.

Of the Third Age here below.

The Third Age of the world,—this is
the complement of years that is in it:
namely, two years [and] forty above
nine hundred; that is, from the birth
of Abram in the land of the Chaldeans
until the assumption of kingship by
David. The birth of Abram indeed,
this is the commencement of this Age
in reality.

(d) *Ib.*, p. 23 a, l. 29.

δα παρ τρα Εριυ ρρια ρε .ccc.
m-bliadain, conapτορραετ Παρρ-
εolon; no, da bliadain ap mife.
Ocup ιρ ριρ ειρρειν. Ἐοιζ ιρ .lx.
bliadain ba ρlan δο Αβραham ιn
ταν ροζαδ Παρρεolon Εριυ[-ιnn]
γ da bliadain .xla. γ ιx.c. ο Αβρα-
ham co Ἐιλιנד ρuar: .i., lx. αίρρι
Αβραham ρριριn .lx. [xl.] ριn,
conaδ .c. In .c. ριn ρριριna .ιx.c.,
conaδ mile; γ da bliadain ραιρ
ριn. Conaδ pollup αρριn, conaδ da
bliadain ap mife ο Ἐιλιנד co τιαc-
ταιn Παρρεολο[ι]n a n-Εριnn.

Now Eriu was deserted for the space
of three hundred years, until reached it
Parrtholon; or, two years above a thou-
sand. And that [latter calculation] is
true. For it is sixty years were com-
plete for Abraham [at] the time Parrtho-
lon occupied Eriu. And two years [and]
forty and nine hundred from Abraham
to the Deluge upwards: to wit, sixty
of the age of Abraham [added] to the
that sixty [*read*: forty], so that [the
sum] is a hundred. [Let] that hundred
[be added] to the nine hundred, so that
it is a thousand and [there are] two
years above that. So it is manifest
therefrom, that it is two years over a
thousand from the Deluge to the coming
of Parrtholon into Eriu.

Ὀετ m-bliadna .l. γ ρε .c. γ da
mifi ο τοραε domain co ταιμιζ
Παρρεolon a n-Εριnn. Ἐι .c.
bliadain γ da mifi, acτ δι bliadain
δ'a eapbaiζ, ο Αdam co hΑβρα-
ham.

Eight years [and] fifty and six hun-
dred and two thousand from the be-
ginning of the world until came Parr-
tholon into Eriu. Six hundred years
and two thousand, except two years
wanting from it, from Adam to Abra-
ham.

(e) *Ib.*, p. 27 b, l. 20.

Θα ῥίσεατ βλιαδαν ἡ πε .c. ο ζειν
 Αβραῆαμ κο τιαδέταιν Νειμήδῳ ἰν
 η-Εριουη : .i., ἰν .lxx. ποέαιετ Αβρα-
 ἡαμ κο τιαδέταιν Παρθόλο[ι]η ἰν
 η-Εριουη ἡ ἰν .l. αρ .u. c.αιβ ποβαι
 ριλ Παρθόλοη ἰν η-Εριουη ἡ ἰν
 .xxx. ποβαι Εριου ἰς παρ. Conad
 ιαδ ριν να δα .xxx. ἡ να .uί. c.
 βλιαδαν ο Αβραῆαμ κο Νειμεαδ.
 Θα βλιαδαιη ἰμορρο ἡ .lxx. ἡ .u[ι].
 c. ἡ μίλε ο Θιλίνδ κο τιαδέτ Νει-
 μεαδ α η-Εριουη.

Two score years and six hundred,
 from the birth of Abraham to the com-
 ing of Nemed into Eriu: to wit, the
 sixty Abraham spent until the coming
 of Parrtholon into Eriu and the fifty
 over five hundred the seed of Parrtho-
 lon was in Eriu and the thirty that
 Eriu was deserted. So those are the
 two score and the six hundred years
 from Abraham to Nemed. Two years
 indeed and sixty and five [*read*: six]
 hundred and a thousand from the
 Deluge until came Nemed into Eriu.

(f) *Ib.*, p. 8 a, l. 41.

Θο'η σεατραμαδ αειρ ανηρεο
 ποδερτα.

Of the Fourth Age henceforth.

Ἰη σεατραμαδ αειρ δανο,—ἰρ ἡ
 ρεο α νουμῖρ βλιαδαν ριλ ἰντε :
 .i., cccc.lxx.iii. βλιαδαν. Ἰρ ανδ
 ἰμορρο ποζαβαρ τοραδέ να ηαιρ
 ρειη, ο ζαβαιλ ριζι δο Θαυιδ (col-
 leccaδ να βραιτε πορ culu, p. 66,
 l. 39).

The Fourth Age indeed,—this is the
 complement of years that is in it :
 namely, four hundred and eighty-three
 [*read* 485] years. It is where the com-
 mencement of this Age is reckoned,
 from the assumption of kingship by
 David ([and it lasted] to the dissolu-
 tion of the Captivity, p. 6 b, l. 39).

(g) *Ib.*, p. 6 b, l. 44.

Ἰη κοίσεδ αειρ δανο,—ἰρ ἡ ρεο
 α νουμῖρ βλιαδαν : .i., ναει η-
 βλιαδνα lxxx.ατ αρ .u.c. βλιαδαν.
 Ἰρ ἡ ἰν αειρ ρεα υίλε ο πορβα να
 Θαίρε βαβιλονδα ἰο ζειη Κυριετ.

The Fifth Age indeed,—this is
 its number of years: namely, nine
 years [and] eighty above five hundred
 years. This Age is entirely from the
 completion of the Babylonian Captivity
 to the Birth of Christ.

(h) *Ib.*, p. 7 b, l. 1.

Σεχτα εταρ ἰνκοριετ : .i., ἰν ρει-
 ρεαδ αερ,—ο ζειη Κυριετ κο βραε.
 [Νῖ ριλ] ἰμορρο νουμῖρ βλιαδαν

Sexta etas incipit: namely, the Sixth
 Age,—from the Birth of Christ to
 Doom. Now [there is not] a definite

αιριζέτι πορραν αειρ [r]ea illeie
 p̄r̄ind̄i, cia nobeē [il]leie p̄r̄i ̄Dia.
 Oip̄ n̄i p̄il̄ iar̄ n̄-[d̄]īriuec̄ p̄ērīb̄-
 n̄īd̄ ip̄m̄ Scrip̄t̄uip̄ bāil̄ arā t̄īp̄ad̄,
 cia beiē d̄o t̄oib̄ ind̄tī cenā mād̄
 arā p̄aḡbaīt̄ea, nuim̄ip̄ bliad̄an̄ na
 n̄-aēp̄ad̄.

Αέτ cena, δοριμταρ a nuimip
 bliad̄an̄ o Incolluḡud̄ Cp̄ip̄t̄ co
 ep̄eid̄em̄ d̄o ḡaēdealaib̄. Muip̄e-
 dac̄ Muind̄ep̄ḡ, bā rīḡ Ulād̄ in
 tan̄ dōriāc̄t̄ P̄ad̄p̄aic̄ Ep̄īnd̄ ḡ
 Laeḡari, mac̄ Neill, bā rī Tem-
 p̄ad̄. P̄ind̄c̄ad̄, mac̄ P̄raeic̄, p̄op̄
 Laiḡm̄ib̄ ḡ Aengur, mac̄ Nad̄p̄p̄aic̄,
 p̄op̄ Mum̄ain̄; Amalḡad̄, mac̄ P̄i-
 ac̄pac̄, p̄op̄ Connāc̄ta.

Ριμωτ.

number of years in this Age as regards
 us, although there be as regards God.
 For there is not in directness of expres-
 sion a place in the Scripture whence
 would come, though there be indeed in
 context a place therein whence could
 be found, the number of the years of
 the Ages.

But still there is reckoned the number
 of years from the Incarnation of Christ
 to [the reception of] Faith by the Gaidil.
 Muiredach Red-Neck, he was king of
 Ulster the time reached Patrick Eriu
 and Laegaire, son of Niall, he was king
 of Tara. Findchad, son of Fraech, [was
 king] over Leinster and Aengus, son of
 Nadfraech, over Munster; Amalgaid,
 son of Fiachra, over Connacht.

It endeth.

(i) *Ib.*, p. 41 a, l. 16.

Ip̄ ip̄m̄ bliad̄an̄ pob̄rīp̄ Alaxan-
 daīp̄ mōp̄, mac̄ P̄il̄ip̄, in̄ cāt̄ an̄
 t̄op̄c̄ēaīp̄ ̄Daīrīup̄ mōp̄, mac̄ Ar̄-
 rīp̄i, id̄on̄, t̄īuḡ[ḡ]laīc̄ nā P̄ep̄p̄;
 no, ī c̄īnd̄ .ūu. m̄-bliad̄an̄ iar̄
 māp̄bād̄ bāllāp̄t̄aīp̄ ḡ iar̄ t̄oḡaīl̄
 bābilomē d̄o Ch̄īp̄ mōp̄, mac̄ ̄Daīp̄
 (ḡū p̄uleiḡ p̄in̄ in̄ m̄-b̄p̄aīd̄ ap̄in̄
 daīp̄ē bāib̄ilon̄ba. Op̄ ip̄ ē Cp̄īp̄
 p̄op̄p̄ūar̄laīḡ ḡ bāllāp̄t̄aīp̄ p̄op̄-
 cāc̄t̄. Op̄ ip̄ ē bāllāp̄t̄aīp̄ t̄īuḡ[ḡ]-
 laīc̄ nā n̄-ḡallaḡdā ḡ Cp̄īp̄ c̄. rīḡ
 nā P̄ep̄p̄), mād̄ d̄o p̄eip̄ nā coim-
 aīm̄p̄īp̄d̄ac̄t̄, ip̄ māp̄ p̄in̄: mād̄
 d̄o p̄eip̄ in̄ coit̄c̄īnd̄, ip̄m̄ t̄p̄eap̄
 aīp̄ in̄ dōmāin̄ tanḡad̄ap̄ meic̄
 Mīl̄id̄ ā n̄-Ērīm̄.

It is in the year that Alexander the
 Great, son of Philip, gained [*lit.*, broke]
 the battle in which fell Darius the
 Great, son of Arsames, namely, the
 last ruler of the Persians; or, at the
 end of seven years after the slaying of
 Balthasar and after the destruction of
 Babylon by Cyrus the Great, son of
 Darius (so that he allowed the captives
 from the Babylonian Captivity. For it
 is Cyrus liberated and Balthasar was
 enslaving them. For Balthasar was
 the last ruler of the Chaldeans and
 Cyrus, first king of the Persians), if
 [we reckon] according to the Synchron-
 isms, it was thus: if according to the
 common [reckoning], [it is] in the
 Third Age of the world came the sons
 of Miled into Eriu.

(j) *Ib.*, p. 42 b., l. 1.

Incipit do plaitiuraid Erienn
 7 dia n-aimrearaib, ó ré Mac
 Miled Eppame co hamriur mic
 Fhiaénaé, idon, Da[τ]hi.

hir irin ceatramad aimreap in
 doimian tangabdar Thaeðil docum
 n-Erienn: idon, a n-aimriur Dauid,
 mic Ieppe [Iosep, ms.], dia roctri-
 allad tempull Solman 7 ix. m-
 bliadna plaitiura imperiu reziur
 Arriourum, Dia-darbdain do laiti
 pectmaine, .i. uu.ðeg epca, 1 Ca-
 lann Mai mir zpene.

It beginneth concerning the dynasties
 of Eriu and of their durations [*lit.*,
 times], from the time of the Sons of
 Miled of Spain to the time of the son
 of Fiachra, namely, Da[t]hi.

It is in the Fourth Age of the world
 came the Gaidil unto Eriu: namely, in
 the time of David, son of Jesse [Joseph,
 MS.], when was attempted the temple
 of Solomon, and nine years of the
 rule of the kingdom of the Assyrians
 [were passed], on Thursday of the day
 of the week, on the seventh [and] tenth
 of the moon, on the Kalend [1st] of
 May of the solar month.

(k) *Ib.*, p. 36 b., l. 38.

(Poem of Eochaidh Ua Floinn:

Eirtead, aep eaghai aibind.)
 Dauid, diaib' aimreap ilbad,
 Reimreac porppeið zu roðlan,
 Rannzar in cpió rin ðeandzar,
 Dia paghuc teampull Solman.

Seaóctmad ðeg, Dia-darbdaine,
 Doprið peacóctmad þear Féne,
 Zabrad 1 tallaind tpe,
 1 Callaind Mai mir zpene.

(Poem of Eochaidh Ua Floinn, begin-
 ning with:*Listen, folk of wisdom pleasant.)*

David, for whom the time was length-
 ened,
 The space spent he very innocently,
 Divided is that territory [Eriu] on this
 side [of the world], [Solomon.
 Whilst he was making the temple of

The seventh [and] tenth [of the moon],
 Thursday, [Fene,
 Occurred the expedition of the Men of
 Landed they on the soil of the country,
 On the Kalend [1st] of May of the solar
 month.

D.

(a) *ANNALS OF TIGERNACH.*

Rawl. B 488.

Fol. 11 a.

[A.D. 665]. [Sechnurac] mac blaí-
maic regnairc incipit.

[A.D. 666] Kal. Mōrr Aililla
Flannearr, mic Domnall, mic
Aeða, mic Ainmirec.—Maelcaic,
mac Scandlam, ri Cruíne;
Maelduin, mac Scandail, ri
Cenél Cairpre, obierat.—
Eochaiǵ Iarlaitc, ri Cruíne
Míð; Duibinnrac, mac Dun-
cáda, ri hUa-mbriuin Ai, mor-
tuur ep. —Mōrr Cellaiǵ, mic
Uǵaire.—Caé Feirtre iter Ulltu
γ Cruíne, in quo cecidit Caé-
rac, mac Luiréine.—baíne, ab
bencair, quiescit.—Faelan, mac
Colmain, ri Uaigen, mortuus ep.

[A.D. 667] Kal. Mortalitar in
quo quatuor abates bencair pe-
riepunt,—berac, Cumine, Colum,
[γ] mac Aeða.—Caé Aine eter
Araðo γ hUa-Figente, ubi ceci-
dit Eogan, mac Crunnmael.—Suin

(b) *CHRONICON SCOTORUM.*

Rolls' Ed., pp. 98-106.

[665]. [Sechnurac] mac blaí-
maic regnairc incipit.

[666] Kl. Mōrr Oililla Flann-
nerra, mic Domnall, mic Aeða,
mic Ainmirec.—Maelcaic, mac
Scandail, idon, ri Cruíne;
Maelduin, mac Scandail, ri Cínel
Coirpri, obierunt.—Eochaid Iar-
laitc, ri Cruíne, mortuus.—
Duibinnrac, mac Duncáda, ri
hUa-mbriuin Ai, mortuus.—Mōrr
Ceallaiǵ, mic Uaige.—bellum
Fert[γ]ri iter Ulltu γ Cruíne, in
quo cecidit Caérac, mac Luir-
cino.—baicini, ab bencair, quie-
uit.—Faelan, mac Colmain, ri
Uaigen, mortuus.

[667] Kl. Mortalitar in qua
quatuor abbates bencair
perierunt, idon, berac, Cumine,
Colum γ Aeðan.—Caé Aine eter
Araðu γ hUa-Figente, ubi
cecidit Eogan, mac Crunnmael.—

[A.D. 665.] [Sechnusach] son of Blathmac begins to reign.

[A.D. 666.] Death of Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire.—Maelcaich, son of Scannlan, king of the [Irish] Picts; Maelduin, son of Scannal, king of Cenel-Cairpre, died,—Eochaidh Iarlaithe, king of the Picts of Meath; Duibinnracht, son of Dunchad, king of the Ui-Briuin-Ai, died.—Death of Cellach, son of Cuairc¹.—The battle of Fersad between the Ultonians and [Irish] Picts, in which fell Cathasach, son of Luirchin.—Baithine, abbot of Bangor, rested.—Faelan, king of Leinster, died.

¹ Ughaire, a.

[A.D. 667.] The plague [took place], in which four abbots of Bangor perished: Berach, Cumine, Colum and the¹ son of Aedh¹.—The battle of Aine between the Men of Ara and the Ui-Figenti, where fell Eogan, son of Crunnmael.—The

¹⁻¹ Aedhan, b.

ḅrain Ḳínb, mic Maileóctraigh, idon, ní na n-Depe Muman.

[A.D. 668] Kal. Nauigatio Colmane, episcopi, cum reliqui[i]r p[an]ctorum ad inrolam uacc[a]e albae, in quo fundabat ead[em] mam [sic: ecclesiam] ḡ nauigatio p[ri]liorum ḡartnait ad Iberniam cum plebe Sci[ti].—Fergur, mac Muiceda, moritur ep[iscop]o.

[A.D. 669] Kal. Obitur Cumaine Ailbe [Albi], abateir Iea ḡ Crítan, abateir ben[ed]icti ḡ Mo[chi]ua, mic Chuir[ic] ḡ morir Maelro[th]arataigh, mic Suibne, ní nepotum Tuirtri.—Itharnan ḡ Corindu apud Pictone[re] defuncti sunt.—Iugalatio Maileuin, p[ri]lli Maenai[gh].

[A.D. 670] Kal. Nig[er]i[us] facta ep[iscop]o occid[er]it.—Ma[gn]a ep[iscop]o[rum].—Iugalatio Maeleuin, nepotir Ronain.—Morir blaitmaic, mic

ḡum ḅrain Ḳínb, mic Mailectraigh, ní na n-Depe Muman.

[668] Kal. Nauigatio Colmain, episcopi, cum reliqui[i]r Scotorum [panctorum] ad inrolam uaccae albae, in qua fundabat ecclesiam: ḡ nauigatio p[ri]liorum ḡartnait ad hiberniam cum plebe Set [Sci[ti]].—Fergur, mac Muccebo, moritur.—Muircertach Nár, ní Connaóct, idon, mac ḡuaire, moritur.

[669] Kl. Obitur Cumini Albi, abbatir Iae, ḡ Crítáin, abb ben[ed]icti ḡ Mo[chi]uae, mic Cuirt: ḡ morir Maelro[th]arataigh, mic Suibne, ní Nepotum Tuirtri.—Itharnan ḡ Cormda apud Pictone[re] defuncti sunt.

[670] Kl.

ḡum Maeleuin, nepotir Roman.—Morir blaitmaic, mic Ma-

[mortal] wounding of Branfinn, son of Maelochtraigh, namely², the king of the Desies of Munster.

² om., *b*.

[A.D. 668.] The sailing of Colman, the bishop, with relics of saints to the Island of the White Cow [Inisbofin], in which he founded a church and the sailing of the Sons of Gartnat to Ireland with the people of Skye.—Fergus, son of Muicedh, died.—Muircertach¹ Nar, king of Connacht, namely, the son of Guaire, dies¹.

¹⁻¹ om., *a*.

[A.D. 669.] Obit of Cumine the Fair, abbot of Iona and of Crittan, abbot of Bangor and of Mochua, son of Cust and the death of Maelfothtairtigh¹, son of Suibne, king of Ui-Tuitre.—Itharnan and Corindu² died amongst the Picts.—The³ slaying of Maelduin, son of Maenach³.

¹ Maelfotharataigh, *a*.

² Cormda, *b*.

³⁻³ om., *b*.

[A.D. 670.] The¹ West became black.¹—Great¹ dearth¹.—The slaying of Maelduin, grandson of Ronan—Death of Blaithmac, son of Maelcoba and the slaying of

¹⁻¹ om., *b*.

Maileoba γ ιυγαλατιο Cuanna, mic Mailebun, mic Cellaig.—Uenit zenr ḡartnait de hebernia.—Iυγαλατιο brian Fīnð, mic Mailpōtarptaiḡ.—Morr Dunčāða, nepozir Ronain.

[A.D. 671] Kal. Morr Orru mic Eoilbrič, riḡ Saxon.—Iυγαλατιο Sečnupaiḡ, mic blaičmaic, rieḡur Temopia inozio hiemir :—

ba¹ rrianač¹, ba heclorčac,
A[n] teač a m-bič [Sečnarač];
ba himða fuiḡell por plait
Iptaiḡ a m-bič mac blaičmaic.

Dubdun, ri zenair Cairppi, iυγαλαuit illum.—brian Fīonð, mac Mailpōctpaiḡ, ri na n-Deirre Muman, morptuur epč.—Maelruba in biritaniam nauigat.

¹⁻¹ rīanan, MS.

[A.D. 672] Kal. Cač Dunḡaile, mic Mailetuile, ri Ceneoil boḡuine. Loingreac uicrop fuit; Dunḡal cecidit.—Lorčac Čirð-

elicoba γ ιυγαλατιο Cundai, mic Cellaig.

Uenit Zenur ḡartnait de hebernia.—ḡum brian Fīnð, mic Maelpōtarptaiḡ.—Morr Dunčāða, nepozir Ronain.

[671] Kl. Morr Orru, rilu Eoilbrič, ri Saxon.—ḡum Sečnupaiḡ, mic blaičmaic, rieḡur Temopiae, inozio hiemir :—

ba rrianač, ba heclarḡac,
An teač ambioč Sečnarač;
ba imða pudell por plait
Irim teač amboič mac blaičmaic.

Dubdūm, ri Cinel Coirppi, iυγαλαuit illum.—brian Fīonn, mac Maelioctpaiḡ, morptuur.

Maelruba in biritaniam nauigat.

[672] Kl. bellum Dunḡaile, mic Maelituile, ri Cineoil boḡuine. Loingreč uicrop fuit γ Dunḡal cecidit.

Cuanna, son of Maelduin, son of Cellach.—The¹ Clan Gartnait came [back] from Ireland¹.—Slaying of Brannfinn, son of Mael-Fothartaigh.—Death of Dunchadh, grandson of Ronan.

[A.D. 671.] Death of Oswy, son of Ethelfrith, king of the Saxons.—Slaying of Sechnusach, son of Blaihtmac, king of Tara, in the beginning of winter :

It was full of bridles, it was full of horse-rods,
The house in which was Sechnusach¹ :
There were many leavings of plunder
In the house in which was the son of Blaihtmac.

Dubduin, king of Cenel-Cairpre, that slew him.—Branfinn, son of Mael[Fh]ochtraigh, king² of the Desies of Munster², died.—Maelruba sails into Britain.

¹ om., a.

²⁻² om., b.

[A.D. 672.] The battle [in which took place the death] of Dungal, son of Maeltuile, king of Cenel-Boguine. Loingsech was victor; Dungal fell.—Burning¹

Μαδαγ Τιγι-telle.—Morri Cumur-
cailg, mic Ronain.—Cennfaelað,
mac blaitmaic, pegnaire incipit.
—Expulrio Drosto de pegno ⁊
comburcio denncair bñitonum.

III. DC. LIII. [A.D. 673] Kal.
Iurc[im]ianur¹ minor, filiur Con-
tanc[im], annur x. pegnauit¹.—
Dum Domangairc, mic Domnuill
bñicc, pi Dailriata.—Nauigatio
Failbe, ab Ica, in Iberniam.—
Maelruba fundabit ecclesiam²
Apercrossan.—Comburcio Muige
Luinge.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

² MS. eccliam.

[A.D. 674] Kal. Dum Congail
cendfata, mic Duncada, pi Ulað,
o bec boirce, mac blaitmaic.—
Fergus, mac Lotan, pi Ulað,
[hoc] anno.—Nub[e]r tenu[ur] ⁊
tremula, ad rbeciam [r]peciem]
celestur arcur, iii. uigilia noc-
tur, quinta feria ante Pasca,
ab Oriente in Occidentem per
repenum celum apparuit. Luna
in ranzenem uerra erc.

Morri Cumurccailg, mic Ronain.
—Cendfaelað, mac blaitmaic, peg-
naire incipit.

[673] Kal.

Dum Domangairc, mic Dom-
nuill bñicc, pi Dailriata.

Nauigatio Failbe, ab Ica, in
hiberniam.—Maelruba fundavit
ecclesiam Apercrossan.

[674] Kl. Dum Congaile cenn-
fada, mic Duncada, pi Ulað;
becc bairce mterpecit eum.

Nuber tenuur ⁊ tremula, ad
rpeciem coelestur arcur, iii.
uigilia noctur, u. feria ante
Pascha, ab Oriente in Occiden-
tem per repenum coelum ap-
paruit. Luna in ranzunem uerra
erc.

of Armagh and Tehelly¹.—Death of Cumuscach, son of Ronan.—Cennfaeladh, son
Blaithmac, begins to reign.—Expulsion¹ of Drosto from the kingship and burning
of Bangor of the Britons.

¹⁻¹ om., *b*.

[A.M.] 4658 [! A.D. 673.] Justinian¹ the Younger, son of Constantine, reigned
ten years¹.—The [mortal] wounding of Domangart, son of Domnall Brec, king of
Dalriata.—Sailing of Failbe, abbot of Iona, to Ireland.—Maelruba founded the
church of Apercrossan.—Burning¹ of Magh Luinge.¹

¹⁻¹ om., *b*.

[A.D. 674.] [Mortal] wounding of Congal Long-head, son of Dunchadh, king
of Ulidia, by¹ Bec Boirche, son of Blaithmac¹.—Fergus², son of Lotan, king of
Ulidia, died this year.²—A thin and tremulous cloud in the appearance of a rainbow
appeared, in the fourth watch of the night of the fifth day before Easter, from east
to west, through a serene sky. The moon was changed into blood [colour].

¹⁻¹ Becc Bairche slew him, *b*.

²⁻² om., *b*.

[A.D. 675] Kal. Cað þor Cenð-
paelað, mac blaétmaic, maic Aeða
Slaine, oc tið hUi Maíne i n-Dail
Cealtru, þe Þindaéta þleaðác.
Mac n-Duncaða uictor erat.
Þinaéta þleðác þeznape incipit.
—Morþ Noi, mic Ðaniel.—Morþ
þili Þanntea.

[A.D. 676] Kal. Colamban, epir-
copur inrol[a]e uacc[a]e aib[a]e
ʒ Þinaen arrennam þaurant.—
Copepað Ailið Þriðrenð la Þin-
daéta þleðác.—Failbe de hiber-
nia þeuendtur [þeueritetur].—
11b Congal, mac Maileðuin ʒ þili
Scandail ʒ Urþuile iugalatı þunt.

[A.D. 677] Kal. Stella comiter
[comata] uira erc luminora in
menþe Ceptimbir et Octimbir.—
Ðunéað, mac Ulltam, þi Oirðiall,
occipur erc la Maelduin, mac
Maelþiþrið.—Cað eter Þindaéta
ʒ Laiðneó, in loco þroximo Loða
Ðabra, in quo Þinnaéta uictor

[675] Kl. bellum Cindpaelað,
mic blaiétmaic, mic Aoða Slaine.
Occipur erc Cennpaelað; Þin-
naéta, mac Ðunéaða, uictor
erat.

Þinnaéta Þleðác þeznape in-
cipit.

[676] Kal. Columba, epircopur
Inrolae uaccae albae ʒ Þinan,
[mac] Airendam quieuerunt.—
Coipeacpað Ailið Þriðrenn la
Þinnacta, mac Ðunéaða.—Failbe
de hibernia þeueritetur.

Congal, mac Maeiliduin ʒ Aup-
taile iugulatı þunt.

[677] Kal. Stella comitir [co-
mata] uira erc luminora in
menþe Septembir ʒ Octobir.—
Ðunéað, mac Ulltam, þi Airðiall,
occipur erc a n-Dún Þorðo la
Maeldúin, mac Maeilþiþraið.—
Cað eðir Þinnaéta ʒ Laiðneóab,
in loco þroximo Loða Ðabor, in

[A.D. 675.] A battle was gained over¹ Cennfaeladh, son of Blaitmaic, son of Aedh Slaine, at² Tech-Ua-Maine in Dal-Celtre by Finnachta the Festive². The³ son³ of Dunchadh was the victor. Finnachta the Festive begins to reign.—Death⁴ of Noe, son of Daniel⁴.—Death of the son of Penda.

¹ of, *b*. ²⁻² Cennfaeladh was slain, *b*. ³⁻³ Finnachta, the son, *b*. ⁴⁻⁴ om., *b*.

[A.D. 676.] Columban¹, bishop of the Island of the White Cow [Inisbofin], and Finan, son² of Airendan², repose.—Destruction³ of Ailech-Frigrend by Finnachta the⁴ Festive.⁴—Failbe returns from Ireland.—Congal, son of Maelduin, and⁵ the sons of Scannal⁵ and Urthuile were slain.

¹ Columba, *b*. ²⁻² Asrennam! *a*. ³ consecration! *b*.
⁴⁻⁴ son of Dunchadh, *b*. ⁵⁻⁵ om., *b*.

[A.D. 677.] A luminous comet appeared in the month[s] of September and October.—Dunchadh, son of Ultan, king of the Oirghialla, was slain in¹ Dun-Forgo¹ by Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh.—Battle between Finnachta and the Iagenians, in a place in the immediate proximity of Loch Gabra, in which Fin-

¹⁻¹ om., *a*.

ερατ.—Congreppio Cuile Maine, ubi ceciderunt da mac Maileá-dain.

Beccan Ruimean quieuit in insula britania.

[A.D. 678] Kal. Mōrr Colgan, mic Failbe Flaind, rí Muman.—Finnogaine, mac Con cen maðair, rí Muman; Dairéill, mac hUiríte, eppoc Dlíndi da laóa; Comane, eppoc; Maeldogar, eppoc Fernann, paupant.—eter¹ Ferðair pectio ghenirir .i. fotaí ḡ britonep qui uictonep erant loairnn i Tir m.¹—Tuaimnana, rí Orraídi, moztuup ep̄ la Faelan Sençortat.—barr Dhorro, mic Domnaill.—Caé i Calatross, in quo uictur ep̄ Domnoll breacc.

¹ [Read: Interpectio ghenirir loairnn i Tirínn, idon, caé eter Ferðair fotaí ḡ britonep, etc.]

[A.D. 679] Kal. Quier Failbe, abatair léa.—Cennfaeladh, rarienp, paupant.—Caé Taiten ne Finnogaine contra beicc m-boirce.—Dormitacio Neétain.

quo Finnaóta uictor ep̄at.—Congreppio Cuile Maine ubi ceciderunt da mac Maileá-dain.—becan Rúimind quieuit in insula britaniae.

[678] Kal. Mōrr Colgan, mic Failbe Flainn, rí Muman.

Dairéill, mac Cuiretai, eppoc Dlínde da laóa, quieuit.

Mōrr Dhorro, mic Domnaill.

[679] Kl. Quier Failbe, abatairra.—Cennfaeladh, rarienp, quieuit.—Caé Finnaóta contra bec bairce.—Dormitacio Neétain.

nachta was victor.—The encounter of Cuil Maine, where fell the two sons of Mael-Achdain.—Beccan Ruimen rested in the island of Britain.

[A.D. 678.] Death of Colgu, son of Failbe Flann, king of Munster.—Finnogaine¹, son of “Hound-without-mother,” king of Munster¹; Dairchill, son of hUiríthe², bishop of Glendalough³; Cumaine¹, bishop; Maeldogair, bishop of Ferns, repose¹.—Massacre¹ of Cenel-Loairn in Tirenn: namely, a battle between Ferchair the Tall and the Britons, who were victors¹.—Tuaimnana¹, king of Ossory, was killed by Faelan Senchostal¹.—Death of Drost, son of Domnall.—A¹ battle in Calatross, in which was vanquished Domnall Brecc¹.

¹⁻¹ om., *b*.

² Cuirete, *b*.

³ rested, ad., *b*.

[A.D. 679.] Resting of Failbe, abbot¹ of Iona¹.—Cennfaeladh, the sage, reposes².—The battle of³ Teltown³ [was fought] by⁴ Finnshnecta against Becc Boirche.—The falling asleep of Nechtan.

¹⁻¹ abess ! *b*.

² rested, *b*.

³⁻³ om., *b*.

⁴ of, *b*.

[A.D. 680] Kal. Colman, abar
 bencair paupar. — Caḡal, mac
 Ragallaiḡ, morṡur epṡ. — ḡuin
 Fianamla, mic Mailetuile, ri
 Laiḡin ḡ foibreaḡan dia muinntir
 pem noḡeodain ar Finaḡta. — Caḡ
 Saxonum, ubi cecidit [cecidiṡ]
 Almuine, filiur Oru. — Morṡ
 Maelefoṡartaḡ, epṡuic Airṡ-
 rraḡa. — bṡan, mac Conaill, ri
 Laiḡen, anno. — Caḡ i m-baḡna,
 ubi cecidit Conaill oirḡniḡ, ri
 Ceneoil Cairṡri. — Leappa ḡra-
 ur[r]ima in hiberniam, qu[a]e
 uocatur bolḡaḡ.

[A.D. 681] Kal. Conburcio reḡum
 i n-Dun-ceithirn : idon, Dunḡal,
 mac Scandail, ri Cṡuitneḡ ḡ
 Cenṡaelaḡ, ri Ciannaḡta ḡlindi
 ḡemin, in iustio epṡatir, la Mael-
 duin, mac Mailefiriḡ.

Caḡ blái Slebe porṡea, iṡep
 Maelduin, mac Mailefiriḡ ḡ

[680] Kl. Colman, ab benn-
 cair, quieuit. — ḡuin Fianamlo,
 mic Mailetuile, reḡur laḡenorum.
 Ocur foibreaḡan dia muinntir
 pem noḡeḡuin ar Finaḡta. —
 Caḡal, mac Rogallaiḡ, morṡur. —
 Caḡ Saxonum ubi cecidit Almune,
 filiur Orpu. — Morṡ Maelefoṡar-
 taiḡ, epṡcoip Airṡ Sraḡa.

Caḡ i m-boḡbḡnu, ubi cecidit
 Conall Oirḡnec, idon, ri Coirṡpe.
 — Leppa ḡraurpima, quae uoca-
 tur bolḡaḡ.

[681] Kl. Comburtio reḡum a
 n-Dún-ceithirn, idon, Dunḡal, mac
 Scandáil, ri Cṡuitne ḡ Cenn-
 paelaḡ, mac Suibne, ri Ciannaḡta
 ḡlinne ḡemin, iustio aepṡatir,
 lá Maeldúin, mac Mailefirtaiḡ. —
 Cíár, inḡen Duibrea, quieuit. —
 Caḡ blai Slebe porṡea, iustio
 hiemir, in quo interfectur epṡ

[A.D. 680.] Colman, abbot of Bangor, reposes¹.—Cathal², son of Ragallach died².—[Mortal] wounding of Fianamail, son of Maeltuile, king of Leinster, and a messenger of his own people slew him for Finnachta.—A battle of the Saxons, where fell Alfwine, son of Oswy.—Death of Mael-Fothartaigh, bishop of Ard-sratha.—Bran³, son of Conall, king of Leinster, [died this] year³.—A battle [was fought] in Bagna, where fell Conall⁴ the Raider⁴, king of Cenel-Cairpre.—Most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called the Pox.

¹ rested, *b*. ²⁻² placed after next entry, *b*. ³⁻³ om., *b*. ⁴⁻⁴ in the genitive, *a*.

[A.D. 681.] Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceithirn : namely, Dungal, son of Scannal, king of the [Irish] Picts and Cennfaeladh, son¹ of Suibne¹, king of the Ciannaachta of Glenn-Given, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh.

(*a*).

The battle of Blai-sliabh afterwards, between Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh and Flann, son of Mael[tuile, in which was slain Maelduin, son of Mael-

(*b*).

The battle of Blai-sliabh afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which was slain Maelduin, son of Mael-Fithrigh, by the Ciannaachta of Glenn-

¹⁻¹ om., *a*.

Flanb, mac Maile, la Ciannaéeta
 ḡlindí ḡemin.

barr Conaill éail, mic Duncáð,
 1 Cind-tíre.—barr Sechnuraidḡ, mic
 Airmedaidḡ 7 Conainḡ, mic Congail.
 —Ciar, inḡen Duibre, quieuit.

[A.D. 682] Kal. ḡuin Cindpaelað,
 mic Colḡan, pí Condaét 7 Uléa
 derḡ O Caellaighe do Cinnmaicne
 Cuile occidit eum, iar n-ḡabail
 tíḡe fair do Conmaicne.—Duncáð
 Muirice, mac Maelduib, pí
 Conaét, anno.—Caé Raéta-móire
 Muighe Line cóntpa biritóir
 [biritóner], ubi cecit [cecidiḡ]
 Caéurpáð, mac Maileðuin, pí
 Cpuiténe 7 Ulltan, mac Dicolá.
 —Obitur Suibne, mic Mailumae,
 príncipir Corcaighe.—Orcade-
 ir[-er] deleta[-ae] punt la
 bpuide.—Iurc[in]ianur¹, ob cul-
 pam perfidia[-iae] pegni ḡloria
 príbatúr[-uatur], exul in Pon-
 tum pecetib [pecediḡ]¹.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

Maelbáin, mac Maelpítraiḡ, la
 Ciannaéeta ḡinne ḡemin 7 la
 Flanb Píonn, mac Maeltuile.—
 Iugulatio Conaill, mic Duncáða,
 a cCinn-tíre.—Iugulatio Sechnu-
 raiḡ, mic Airmedaidḡ, 7 Conainḡ,
 mic Congaile.

[682] Kl. Iugulatio Cindpaelað,
 mic Colḡan, pí Connaét 7 Uléu
 derḡ hUa Caillidhe di Conmaicniḡ
 Cuile occidit eum.

Caé Raéta-móire Muighe Line
 contpa biritóner, ubi cecide-
 runt Caéurpáð, mac Maelduin,
 pí Cpuiténe 7 Ulltán, mac Dicolá.

Fithrigh,] by the Ciannachta of Glen-
 gevin.

gevin and by Flann the Fair, son of
 Maeltuile.

[Violent] death of Conall the² Slender², son of Dunchadh, in Cenn-tíre.—[Violent]
 death of Sechnusach, son of Airmedach and of Conang, son of Congal.—Ciar³,
 daughter of Duibre, rested³.

²⁻² om., *b*.

³⁻³ misplaced after first entry, *b*.

[A.D. 682.] [Mortal] wounding of Cennfaeladh, son of Colgu, king of Connacht
 and "Red-Beard" Ua¹ Caillidhe¹ of the Conmaicni-Cuile slew him, after² a house
 [in which he chanced to be] was seized upon him² by³ the Conmaicni³.—Dunchad³
 of Muirise, son of Maeldub, king of Connacht, [died this] year³.—Battle of Rathmor
 of Magh-Line against the Britons, where fell Cathusach, son of Maelduin, king of
 the [Irish] Picts, and Ulltan, son of Dichull.—Death³ of Suibne, son of Maelume,
 abbot of Cork³.—The³ Orkneys were laid waste by Bruide³.—Justinian³ was de-
 prived of the regal dignity for the crime of perfidy and retired in exile to Pontus³.

¹⁻¹ O'Caellaighe, *a*. ²⁻² *lit.*, after the capture of a house upon him. Om., *b*.

³⁻³ om., *b*.

[A.D. 683] Kal. Leo¹ .iii. annor
 neɣnauiɾ¹.—Papa¹ Seneɣur [Ser-
 gius] in sacraɣio beati Petri
 apostoли capram arɣenteim[-am]
 qu[a]e in anɣulo obreuiorimo
 diuɾorimo[-e] iacueraɾ ɣ in ea
 cruceɿ diuerɣur ac ppetioɣur
 lapid[ib]ur adornaɾom[-am],
 Domino reuelante, reperiɾ: de
 qua tracetur quatuor petalir
 quibur ɣemm[a]e inacaupa [in-
 clurae] erant, moɣea[-ae] maɣni-
 tudinor porcionem ligni paluɾi-
 peri dominic[a]e cruceir inɾerur
 neporɾum[-am] inɾpeioɾiɾ[-exiɾ];
 qu[a]e ect e moɣe [ex tempore
 illo] annor omnibur in baɣilica
 Saluatorer[-or] qu[a]e apellato
 [appellata] Conɾtantiniana, die
 Exaltaɾionor[-tionor] eir, ab
 omni aculatur[orcu-] ataque
 atoraɾur[ad-] populo¹.—Duncað
 Muirce, mac Maelduib, ɣi
 Con[n]aét, iuɣalatur.—Feraɣal
 Aidne, mac Artɣaile, ɣi Con[n]aét.
 —Caét Corainð in quo ceci[di]ɾ
 Colɣu, mac blaiɾmaic ɣ Feraɣur,
 mac Maildum, ɣi Cenuil-Cairpre.

¹⁻¹ From the Chronicle of Bede.

[683] Kl.

Duncað Muirce, filiur Maeld-
 uib, idon, ɣi Connaét, iugula-
 tur.

bellum Corainð in quo cecide-
 runt Coleu, mac blaiɾmaic ɣ
 Feraɣur, mac Maeldum, ɣi
 Cimeoil-Coirpui.

[A.D. 683.] [Pope]¹ Leo reigned three years¹.—Pope¹ Sergius by revelation of the Lord found in the sacristy of the church of Blessed Peter, the Apostle, a silver casket, which had lain for a very long time in a very dark corner, and in it a cross adorned with divers precious stones. The four plates in which the gems were embedded having been removed from it, he beheld laid within a portion of wondrous size of the salutary wood of the Lord's Cross; which from that time is every year kissed and adored by all the people, in the basilica of the Saviour, which is called the Constantinian, on the day of its Exaltation [May 3]¹.—Dunchadh of Muirisc, son of Maelduin, namely², king of Connacht, is slain.—Fergal¹ Aidhne, son of Artgal, [became?] king of Connacht¹.—The battle of Corann, in which fell Colgu, son of Blaihtmac and Fergus, son of Maelduin, king of Cenel-Cairpre.

¹⁻¹ om., *b*.

² om., *a*.

R. COND.	OLYMP.	ABRAHAMUS	ÆGYPT. Ptolemaeus Lagi	MACED. Philippus Aridaeus	ROM. Consules
			I. PTOLEMÆUS, Lagi filius, annis XL.		
			I. PHILIPPUS ARIDÆUS annis VI.		
Appius Claudius Caecus Romae clarus habetur, qui aquam Claudiam induxit et viam Appiam stravit.	114.1	1693	1	1	189
Agathocles Syracusis in Sicilia tyrannidem exercet.		1694	2	2	190
Lamiaicum bellum motum.		1695	3	3	191
Ptolemaeus, Lagi filius, tertio regni anno, Hierosolymis et Judaea in ditionem suam dolo redactis, plurimos captivorum in Ægyptum transtulit.		1696	4	4	192
Theophrastus philosophus agnoseitur, qui divinitate loquendi, ut ait Cicero, nomen accepit.	115	1697	5	5	193
Judaeorum pontifex magnus, Onias, Jaddi filius, clarus habetur.		1698	6	6	194

Romani Samnitas diutissime contra se praeliantes ad extremum servituti subiiciunt.

E.—HIERONYMO-EUSEBIAN CHRONICLE—*continued.*

AN. ABR. 1693-1718 [B.C. 324-299].

R. COND.	OLYMP.	ABRAHA- MUS	ÆGYPT.	MACED.	ASIÆ	ROM.
			Ptolemaeus Lagi	Philippus Aridaeus	Antigonus	Consules

Hinc Asiae regnum nascitur et mox Syriae: et regnat in Asia primus Antigonus.

Machabaeorum Hebraea historia hinc Graecorum supputat regnum. Verum hi duo libri inter divinas Scripturas non recipiuntur.

I. ANTIGONUS annis xviii.

	1699	7	7	1	195	Antigonus Antigoniam ad am- nem Orontem condidit, quam Seleucus instauratam appella- vit Antiochiam.
			II. CASSANDER annis xix.			
	1700	8	1	2	196	
116	1701	9	2	3	197	Menedemus et Speusippus philosophi insignes habentur.
	1702	10	3	4	198	
CDXL.	1703	11	4	5	199	
	1704	12	5	6	200	

R. COND.	OLYMP.	ABRAHA- MUS	ÆGYPT.	MACED.	ASIÆ	SYRIÆ	ROM.
			Ptolemaeus Lagi	Cassander	Antigonus Nicanor	Seleucus Nicanor	Consules

I. SELEUCUS NICANOR annis xxxii.

	117	1705	13	6	7	1	201	Ab hoc anno Edesseni tempora computant civi- tatis suae.
		1706	14	7	8	2	202	

Romani Marsos et Umbros
et Pelignos superant.

Romani colonias deducunt.

Cyprum Ptolemaeus invasit insulam.

Theodorus atheus agnoscitur philosophus, qui impius vocabatur.

Judaeorum pontifex maximus Simon, Oniae filius, clarus habetur, cui cognitum Justus fuit propter sollicitam in Deum religionem et in cives suos pronam clementiam.

[CDLV.] [120.2]

1708 16 9 10 4 204
118 1709 17 10 11 5 205
1710 18 11 12 6 206
1711 19 12 13 7 207
1712 20 13 14 8 208

CDL. 119 21 14 15 9 209

1714 22 15 16 10 210

1715 23 16 17 11 211

1716 24 17 18 12 212

II. DEMETRIUS

annis xvii.

120 1717 25 18 1 13 213

1718 26 19 2 14 214

Iysimachia in Thracia condita civitas.

Demetrius Phalereus, ad Ptolemaeum veniens, impetravit ut Atheniensibus democratia redderetur.

Seleucus Antiochiam, Laodiceam, Seleuciam, Apamiam, Edessam, Beroeam et Pellam urbes condidit: quarum Antiochiam xii. anno regni sui exstruxit.

Seleucus Babylonem obtinuit.

III. FILII CASSANDRI, Antigonus et Alexander, annis iv.

A

[COMAIMSIRAĆTA.]

(LEBAP BAIU IN IHOTA, p. 9 a.)

a Prima etar mundu, don, in ceð áir do'n doman,—ip e peo lin bliadan ata indoti, idon, pe bliadna coicat ap pe cetaið, ap mili, do peip Mairipðpeç na n-Éaðpað. Ocur, mað do peip na Sgoile, ip tri bliadna ap rin. Secunda etar mundu, idon, in d-apa hair,—ða bliadain ceðopéat ap nóe cetaið, do peip na Mairipðpeç. Ocur, mað do peip na Scoile, ap bliadain ap rin. Tercia etar mundu, idon, in tper air do'n doman,—idon, ða bliadain ceðopéat 7 nóe cet, do peip na Mairipðpeç 7 na Scole. Cuarta etar, idon, in ceatramað áir,—idon, tri bliadna peçtmozad ap ceðri ceðið, do péip na Mairipðpeç. Ocur, mað (! *lege* mað) do peip na Scoili, ip ða bliadain [deac] ap rin. Quinta etar mundu,—idon, nóe m-bliadna oçtmozad 7 coic cet, do peip in ða ranð. Ocur ipan air [r]in pobadar na hÉabpaiðe ann-a n-Óairpe pe pe peçtmozad bliadan. Ocur ipin n-air cetna rin do pcriðað lúðitç, pçair do'n bíbla. Sexta etar mundu,—idon, in ppeð áir 7 ni þuil toimur bliadan porçi, açt a beç map air penopaðða azon domun 7 eð in doma[1]n uile a þoirçenn þin [? *lege* rin] 7 do na hairið.

b O Adam co Óilinð, ða bliadain ceðopéat, ða cet 7 ða mili. O Óilinð co cetgabail Épenn, idon, ða bliadain 7 mile: idon, in tan pozab Þarçalon. Mili bliadan imoppo poçait a ril pðein, co tanic ðuinebaç, idon, tam; conio ðe ata Tamlaçt a n-Épinn. Ða bliadain ap triçait dono pobai Épi þar iar rin, co n-ðazab Neimeð, mac Aðnomain, do Ðpezuið Sceiçia. O Óilinð co Abraham, ða bliadain ceðopéat 7 nóe cet. O Abram, imoppo, zo cetgabail Épenn, ppeca bliadan. O Abraham co bar Ioseph 1 n-Éçipt, bliadain 7 ppeca 7 tri cet. O bar Ioseph co toipimçeçt Mara Roimúir, bliadain 7

A

[SYNCHRONISMS.]

(BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, p. 9 a.)

a *Prima etas mundi*, the first age of the world,—namely, this is the complement of years that is in it, to wit, six years [and] fifty above six hundred, above a thousand, according to the Masters of the Hebrews. And, if it is according to the School, it is three years above that. *Secunda etas mundi*, that is, the second age,—two years [and] fifty above nine hundred, according to the Masters. And, if it is according to the School, it is a year above that. *Tercia etas mundi*, namely, the third age of the world,—to wit, two years [and] two score and nine hundred, according to the Masters and the School. *Quarta etas*, namely, the fourth age,—to wit, three years [and] seventy above four hundred, according to the Masters. And, if it is according to the School, it is two years [and ten] above that. *Quinta etas mundi* [namely, the fifth age of the world],—to wit, nine years [and] eighty [and] five hundred, according to the two sides. And [it is] in that age were the Hebrews in their captivity for the space of seventy years. And [it is] in the same age was written Judith, a history in [*lit.*, from] the Bible. *Sexta etas mundi*, namely, the sixth age and there is no measure of years upon it, but it is like a senile age in the world. And the dissolution of the whole world [will be] the end of that and [*lit.*, for] the ages.

b From Adam to the Deluge, two years, [and] forty, two hundred and two thousand. From the Deluge to the first occupation of Eriu, namely, two years and a thousand: that is, the time Partholon occupied [it]. A thousand years indeed spent his seed, until came the man-plague, namely, pestilence: so that from it there is [the local name] Tamlacht in Eriu. Moreover, two years above thirty was Eriu deserted after that, until occupied it Neimed, son of Agnoman, of the Greeks of Scythia. From the Deluge to Abraham, [B.C.] two years [and] forty and nine hundred. From Abraham¹, however,¹ [2017] to the first occupation of Eriu, sixty years. From Abraham to the death of Joseph² in Egypt, a year and sixty and three hundred. From² [1656] the death of Joseph to the Passage of the Red Sea³, a year and sixty³ [1511]

[b] p̄pca ḡ cet. O toipim̄c̄ec̄ Mapa Rom̄air ḡo ḡabail Epenn do macaib̄ Milib̄ Ep̄baine cet̄op̄ca ḡ cet̄ri cet̄ bliadan. O ḡabail Epenn co toḡail T̄pae, ōc̄t m-bliadna p̄ic̄ec̄ ḡ t̄ri cet. O toḡail P. 9b T̄pae co | cum̄d̄ac̄ Tempoill Solman, coica ḡ cet̄ bliadan. O cum̄d̄ac̄ in Tempoill ḡu deod̄p̄l̄ac̄a Ar̄p̄da, coic̄ dec̄ ḡ da cet.

e Coic̄ p̄iḡ t̄p̄ic̄at̄ pobadar oc̄ Ar̄p̄daib̄. Cet̄op̄ca bliadan ap̄ dib̄ cet̄aib̄ ap̄ mil̄i pobai a p̄laīt̄ur. O p̄op̄ba p̄l̄ac̄iura Ar̄p̄da ḡur̄in cet̄ n-Aenac̄ n-Olimp la ḡp̄eḡu, t̄ri bliadna cet̄op̄c̄at̄. O'n cet̄na Olimp ḡu Ḍairē deic̄ T̄p̄ebe, p̄é bliadna coic̄at̄ ḡ cet̄. O Ḍairē deic̄ T̄p̄ebe ḡo lor̄cūd̄ in Tempoill, p̄é bliadna t̄p̄ic̄at̄. Ḍa bliad̄ain cet̄op̄c̄at̄ ap̄ cet̄ri cet̄aib̄ pobai in Tempoill iar̄ n-a cum̄d̄ac̄ ḡo a lor̄cād̄. O lor̄cūd̄ in Tempaill co p̄op̄cenn p̄l̄ac̄[īur]a Med̄, t̄p̄ic̄a bliadan [ann(orum), MS.]. Ōc̄t p̄i p̄op̄alnar̄d̄air o Meādaib̄. N̄de m-bliadna coic̄at̄ ap̄ cet̄ doib̄. O p̄op̄cenn̄ p̄l̄ac̄[īur]a Meād̄ co tōc̄ur ap̄ Ḍairē Ḍabilon̄da ḡ ḡo hāt̄nūiḡeād̄uḡ in Tempaill, cet̄op̄ca bliadan. O āt̄nūiḡeāḡūd̄ in Tempoill ḡu deir̄eād̄ p̄l̄ac̄[īur]a na P̄ep̄r, t̄ri cet̄ [bliadan]: id̄on, da p̄iḡ̄ dec̄ p̄o[̄p̄]olla[m]nar̄d̄air o P̄ep̄raib̄. bliad̄ain ap̄ t̄p̄ic̄ait̄ ap̄ da cet̄aib̄ pobai a p̄laīt̄ur.

a P̄laīt̄ur ḡp̄eḡ iarum [p̄op̄t, MS.]. Ip̄ e cet̄na p̄iḡ̄ pobai dib̄ p̄id̄ein, id̄on, Alaxand̄air, mac̄ P̄ilip̄: p̄é bliadna a p̄laīt̄ur. P̄ozolameur, mac̄ L̄airḡe, iarum [p̄op̄t, MS.]: cet̄op̄ca bliadan do. Ip̄in ōc̄t̄mād̄ bliad̄ain dec̄ a p̄laīt̄ura p̄aein p̄oḡab̄ Cim̄baēt̄, mac̄ P̄ind̄tain, p̄iḡ̄i Eam̄na-Māca. O ḡabail Epenn co haip̄ir in Cim̄baēt̄ rin, da bliad̄ain ḡ da cet̄ ḡ mile. Mād̄ ō t̄op̄p̄ac̄ p̄l̄ac̄iura ḡp̄eḡ, t̄ri bliadna t̄p̄ic̄at̄. N̄id̄ad̄ p̄ep̄ra ḡ n̄id̄ad̄ dēp̄ba p̄cela ḡ p̄en̄c̄ura P̄her n-Epenn con̄iḡi Cim̄baēt̄, mac̄ P̄ind̄tain. (1) Cim̄baēt̄, mac̄ P̄ind̄tain, p̄eḡnauit̄ annor, id̄on, a ōc̄t̄ p̄ic̄ēd̄. (2) Eōc̄āīd̄ Ollāc̄air p̄eḡnauit̄ annor uḡin̄ti. (3) Uamancenn, mac̄ Cop̄ain̄d̄, p̄ic̄ē bliadan. (4) Con̄c̄obar̄ Rod̄, mac̄ Catair, p̄eḡnauit̄ t̄p̄iḡin̄ta annor. (5) P̄iāc̄a, mac̄ P̄ēid̄liūn̄te, p̄eḡnauit̄ annor p̄ed̄ec̄im. (6) Ḍairē,

and a hundred. From the Passage of the Red Sea to the occupation [b] of Eriu by the sons of Milesius of Spain, forty and four hundred [B.C.] years. From the occupation of Eriu to the Destruction of Troy⁴, ⁴ [1182] eight years [and] twenty and three hundred. From the Destruction of Troy to the building of the Temple of Solomon⁵, fifty and a hundred⁵ [1033] years. From the building of the Temple to the last prince of the Assyrians⁶, five [and] ten and two hundred. ⁶ [821]

c Five kings [and] thirty were for the Assyrians. Forty years above two hundred, above a thousand was their rule. From completion of the Assyrian kingdom until the first Olympian Assembly¹ ¹ [776] by the Greeks, three years [and] forty. From the first Olympiad to the Captivity of the Ten Tribes², six years, fifty and a hundred. ² [747] From the Captivity of the Ten Tribes to the burning of the Temple³, ³ [591] six years [and] thirty. Two years [and] forty above three hundred was the Temple after its building⁴ to its burning. From the burning⁴ [1033] of the Temple to the end of the kingdom of the Medes⁵, thirty years. ⁵ [561] Eight kings ruled of the Medes. Nine years [and] fifty above a hundred [were reigned] by them. From the end of the kingdom of the Medes to the return from the Babylonian Captivity⁶ and to the ⁶ [521] renewal of the Temple⁷, forty years. From the renewal of the Temple ⁷ [520] to the end of the kingdom of the Persians⁸, three hundred [years]: ⁸ [330] that is, two kings [and] ten ruled of the Persians. A year above thirty, above two hundred was their rule.

d The kingdom of the Greeks afterwards. This is the first king that was of these, namely, Alexander¹, son of Philip: six years his¹ [325*] reign. Ptolemy², son of Lagus, afterwards: forty years [were² [285*] reigned] by him. It is in the eighth year [and] tenth³ of his reign ³ [307] that Cimbaeth, son of Finntann, assumed the kingship of Emain of[*Obit.] Macha. From the occupation of Eriu to the time of that Cimbaeth, two years and two hundred and a thousand. If from the beginning of the kingdom of the Greeks, three years [and] thirty. They are not known and they are not certain, the Tales and the Histories of the Men of Eriu as far as Cimbaeth, son of Finntan. [The kings of Ulster were:] (1) Cimbaeth, son of Finntan, reigned eight [and] twenty years. (2) Eochaidh Ollachair reigned twenty years. (3) Uaman-cenn, son of Corand, a score of years. (4) Conchobar Rod, son of Catair, reigned thirty years. (5) Fiacha, son of Feidlimid, reigned sixteen years. (6) Daire, son of Fuirg, a year [above] seventy.

[**d**] mac Ρορζο, βλιαδαιν [αρ] ρεετμοζαυδ. (7) Enna, mac Roeéecé, coic βλιαδνα. (8) Ριαέ, mac Ριαέcon, coic βλιαδνα ceéopécac pegnaυιτ. (9) Ρινδcaδ, mac Baic, . . . (10) Concobap Mael, mac Ρυιτί, da βλιαδαιν dec. (11) Copmac Λοιζέε, oét βλιαδνα ριέετ a ριζε. (12) Μοέται, mac Μυρécopaδ, τρι βλιαδνα. (13) Εοόαιδ, mac Όαιρε, coic βλιαδνα pegnaυιτ. (14) Εοόαιδ Salbυιδι, mac Λοιέ, τριέa βλιαδαν pegnaυιτ.

e Ιριν oétμαδ βλιαδαιν δέε a ρλαιέυρα ραειν δεφεετ ρεχ [lege pegnum] Ώpecopum. Ιρ ιαδ ριέειν ροβαι αιη βλιαδαιν αρ ceέρι ριέταιβ αρ da ceταιβ. Όa ριζ δεζ δοφollamnapταιρ υαιδιβ η aen ριζαν. Ιρ ann ριν τινδρενα ρλαιέυρα Roman. Ιρ ιαδ ριέειν φοιλλριζέτερ co δερεαδ ιη beaéa. Ώabair Iuil Ceprair ριζε. Αρ ειριδεν ceτνα ροζαβ ριζε Roman : coic βλιαδνα ροβαι ι n-a ρλαιέυρ.—Octapιη Uζairτ, ρέ βλιαδνα coicac pegnaυιτ. [Τιβερ] Ceprair Uζairτ 'n-a δeaδαιζ ριέειν. Ocup ιρην ceέpamaδ βλιαδαιν dec ρλαιέυρα [Octapιη] Ceprair aδbaé Εοόαιδ Salbυιδι, ρι Uλαδ. Ιρην coiceδ βλιαδαιν δεζ ρλαιέυρα Τιβερ Cepap Uζυίρτ δοτινδρεαιν Concobap, mac Neapa, pollamnaéc a n-Éamain ; qui pegnaυιτ annop, ρερεa βλιαδαν. Ιρην oétμαδ βλιαδαιν ριέέδ ρλαιέυρα Conécobair, mic Neappa, (Ιρ e ριέειν ιη δ-apa βλιαδαιν ceéopécac ρλαιέυρα Cepair Uζairτ.) ροζειμαιρ ιη Coιmδι, ιδον, Ιρυ Cpιρτ. Ιραν δ-apa βλιαδαιν ceéopécac ρλαιέυρα Conécobair aτbaé Cepap Uζairτ, ιρην τρερ βλιαδαιν ρεέτμοζαδ a αιρι.

f Τιβιρ Secrair, ροζαβ ιη ριζε a n-δeaδαιδ a aέap : ceéρι βλιαδνα ριέέδ a ρλαιέυρ. Ιη deaéμαδ βλιαδαιν ρλαιέυρα Τιβιρ Segrair aτbaé Conécobap, mac Neappa. Ιη oétμαδ βλιαδαιν ιapum [popt, MS.] αρ Τιβιρ, ροέpocáδ Cpιρτ. Seéc m-βλιαδνα coicac αρ da ceταιβ [o bar Conécobair, mic] Neappa, ζο ζabail ριζε do Chopmac, mac [Aιρτ, mic Cuιnd. Ιρην] coiceaδ βλιαδαιν δεζ ρλαιέυρα Τιβιρ Shegpaρ [do baιτρεδ] Cpιρτ ocup do τινδρεαιν ρpοιζε[ρτ Εοιη βαρταιρτ. Ιρην oétμαδ] P. 10^a βλιαδαιν δεζ ρλαιέυρα Τιβιρ [Segrair do epocáδ Cpιρτ.] | Ιρην τρερ βλιαδαιν δεζ ιap epocáδ Cpιρτ, δοδeaéαιδ Ρeaδap δοέum Roma η ιρην coiceδ βλιαδαιν ιapum [popt, MS.] ρoepocáδ

(7) Enna, son of Roethach, five years. (8) Fiach, son of Fiadhcu, [d] five years [and] forty reigned he. (9) Findchadh, son of Bac. . . . (10) Concobar the Bald, son of Futh, two years [and] ten. (11) Cormac Loighthe, eight years [and] twenty his reign. (12) Mochtai, son of Murchoru, three years. (13) Eochaidh, son of Daire, five years reigned he. (14) Eochaidh Yellow-heel, son of Loch, thirty years reigned he.

e It is in the eighth year [and] tenth of his [Eochaid's] reign failed [B.C.] the kingdom¹ of the Greeks. It is these same that were [in power]¹ [29] one year, above four score, above two hundred. Two kings [and] ten ruled of them and one queen. It is then [was] the beginning of the kingdom of the Romans. It is these that are revealed to the end of the world. Julius Cesar assumes² kingship. It is he first assumed² [49] kingship of the Romans: five years was he in his reign.—Octavius Augustus³, six years [and] fifty reigned he.—[Tiberius] Cesar Augustus³ [44] tus⁴ after this one. And it is in the fourth year [and] tenth of the⁴ [A.D.] [14*] rule of [Octavius] Cesar died Eochaid Yellow-heel, king of Ulster. In the fifth year [and] tenth of the rule of [Octavius] Cesar [Tiberius Cesar, MS.] Augustus, began Concobar, son of Ness, domination in Emain and he reigned sixty years. In the eighth year [and] twentieth of the rule of Concobar, son of Ness (This same is the second year [and] fortieth of the rule of Cesar Augustus.), was born the Lord, namely, Jesus Christ. In the second year [and] fortieth of the rule of Concobar died [Octavius] Cesar Augustus, in the third year [and] seventieth of his age.

f Tiberius Cesar¹, received he the kingship after his [step-]father: ¹ [14] four years [and] twenty his rule. In the tenth year of the rule of Tiberius Cesar died Concobar, son of Ness. In the eighth year afterwards of [lit., for] Tiberius was Christ crucified. Seven years [and] fifty over two hundred [from the death of Concobar, son of Ness,] to the taking of kingship by Cormac, son [of Art, son of Conn. In the] fifth year [and] tenth of the reign of Tiberius Cesar [was] Christ [baptised] and began the preaching [of John the Baptist. In the eighth] year [and] tenth of the reign of Tiberius [Cesar was Christ crucified]. In the third year [and] tenth after the crucifixion of Christ, went Peter to Rome¹. And in the fifth year after was Peter¹ [43]

* The regnal A.D. dates are those of the initial years.

[f] Peadar a Roim̄ ḡ dočuaiō Pol po cloidem, in p̄rima pepercutione, pub Nerone. Seac̄t m-bliadna iarum [por̄t, MS.] co tocuireō Eoin, mic [Σebede, o] Oirp̄ir ad bathmor̄ inpolum. Teora bliadna iarum [por̄t, MS.] co tiētain co hOirp̄ir iterum, por̄t mor̄tem Domidiani. Ip̄ po r̄idein pecunda pepercutio. Ceit̄ri bliadna o ēacur̄ Iōno co haimp̄ir Troiani. Ip̄ le r̄ide in t̄reap̄ ingreim. Ip̄ and̄rim d̄arin̄d̄rcain h̄ir, p̄exto anno p̄egni rui. Seēt m-bliadna coic̄at iar̄ r̄ide cor̄in ceat̄pamaō n-in-greim, pub Ualeriano et Gallieno.

g Nae m-bliadna r̄ic̄et iar̄ r̄aide, in p̄ireaō ingreim, pub Maximiano. Quatuor anni iar̄ r̄aide cor̄in p̄c̄tmaō n-ingreim, pub Decio. Oēt m-bliadna o r̄aide cor̄in n-oētmaō n-ingreim, pub Ualiriano et Gallione: in qua Sippiane ep̄iscop̄or̄ et Cornilip̄ mart̄irio coronati r̄unt. R̄ic̄i bliadan o'n̄ oēt[maō] ingreim r̄in ḡo ḡabail r̄iḡi Temp̄ac̄ do Chor̄mac, ua Cuind̄, ip̄in t̄rep̄ bliadain p̄robi Imperator̄ip̄. Coic̄ bliadna r̄ic̄et iar̄ r̄aide, in noemaō ingreim, pub Dioclip̄iano. Seēt m-bliadna deḡ iarum [por̄t, MS.], t̄urcompaḡ r̄enaiō Nōce: oēt n-eap̄coib̄ deḡ ap̄ t̄ri cet̄aib̄ ip̄in d̄ail r̄in. T̄riēa bliadan iarum [por̄t, MS.] ḡu bar̄ And̄toni monachi. Seēt m-bliadna deḡ iarum [por̄t, MS.] ḡu bar̄ h̄ilariu Pictanie. Seēt m-bliadna iar̄ r̄aidein ḡu heḡ Ambrois̄.

h Nae m-bliadna deḡ iarum [por̄t, MS.] ḡu heḡ naem Mart̄ain. Da bliadain iar̄ r̄aide ḡo ḡabail eap̄cobaide do Augur̄tin, in h̄ipone Appice. Coic̄ bliadna r̄ic̄et iarum [por̄t, MS.] co Cip̄ine. Deic̄ m-bliadna iar̄ r̄in co heḡ Augur̄tin. Ip̄ i r̄in bliadain d̄oraḡaō Paladiur̄ a P̄apa Celep̄tino do p̄roḡeēt̄ por̄cela do Scot̄aib̄. Ip̄ i r̄in in t̄-aenmaō bliadain ap̄ ceit̄ri cet̄aib̄ o ep̄oēaō Cip̄it̄. Maō o ēoraē d̄omain, imor̄po, ip̄ da bliadain [t̄riēat̄] ap̄ p̄e cet̄aib̄ ap̄ coic̄ m̄li. Ip̄ é l̄in bliadan ap̄ r̄in doēaēaiō P̄ad̄raic̄ ḡu p̄roḡep̄t̄ dočum n-Ēpenn. Et̄iur̄ ḡ Ualerianur̄, da ēonpul̄ ip̄in bliadain r̄in. Ip̄ i r̄in bliadain p̄ogaō̄ d̄ix̄t̄ur̄ abdaine na Roim̄a a n-ōeaēaiḡ Celep̄tini. Ip̄ i r̄in in ceat̄pamaō bliadain do r̄iḡe Laegair̄e, mic Neill, i Temp̄aiḡ. Ip̄ eip̄iōe in t̄rep̄ r̄iḡ̄ dec̄ p̄oḡollam-nar̄tar̄ Ēr̄inn o aimp̄ir̄ na cuiḡ r̄iḡra n-oir̄d̄ere p̄oḡoi[n]d̄-

crucified² in Rome and Paul underwent² the sword, in the First Persecu-^[f]tion, under Nero. Seven years after, until the deportation³ of John, ^[A.D.] ² [67] son [of Zebedee,] [from] Ephesus to the island of Patmos. Three ³ [93] years after, to [his] coming to Ephesus again⁴, after the death of ⁴ [96] Domitian. It is under this [emperor took place] the Second Persecution.⁵ Four years from the return of John to the time of ⁵ [93] Trajan. It is by this [emperor was caused] the Third Persecution⁶. ⁶ [107] It is then he began Hir [?], in the sixth year of his reign. Seven years [and] fifty after this, to the Fourth Persecution⁷, under ⁷ [162] Valerianus and Gallienus [*read* Aurelius and Ælius Verus].

g Nine years [and] twenty after this, [took place] the Sixth Persecution¹, under Maximianus [Maximinus]. Four years after this ¹ [235] to the Seventh Persecution², under Decius. Eight years from this to ² [250] the Eighth Persecution³, under Valerianus and Gallienus : in which ³ [257] Cyprian⁴, the bishop and Cornelius⁵ were crowned with martyrdom. ⁴ [258] A score of years from that Eighth Persecution to the taking of the ⁵ [252] kingship of Tara by Cormac, grandson of Conn, in the third year⁶ of ⁶ [278] Probus the emperor. Five years [and] twenty after this, [took place] the Ninth Persecution⁷, under Diocletian [Aurelius]. Seven ⁷ [272] years [and] ten after, the assemblage of the Synod of Nice⁸ : eight ⁸ [325] bishops [and] ten above three hundred in that Council. Thirty years after, to the death of Antony⁹, the monk. Seven years [and] ten ⁹ [359] after, to the death of Hilary¹⁰ of Poitiers. Seven years after this, ¹⁰ [369] to the decease of Ambrose¹¹. ¹¹ [397]

h Nine years [and] ten after, to the decease of Saint Martin¹. ¹ [397] Two years after this, to the reception of the episcopate² by Augustin, ² [396] in Hippo of Africa. Five years [and] twenty after, to Jerome³. A ³ [420] score of years after that, to the decease⁴ of Augustin. It is that year ⁴ [430] was sent⁵ Palladius by Pope Celestine to preach the Gospel to the ⁵ [431] Scots. That is the first [*read* fourth] year above four hundred from the Crucifixion of Christ. If from the beginning of the world, however, it is two years [and thirty] above six hundred, above five thousand. This [which follows] is the complement of years above that when went Patrick to preach unto Eriu. Etius and Valerianus [were] the two consuls in that year⁶. That is the year in which ⁶ [432] received Sixtus the abbacy of Rome after Celestine. That is the fourth year of the kingship of Loegaire, son of Niall, in Tara. This is the third king [and] tenth that governed Eriu from the time of the

[h]pedar Erinn eterro a coic pennaiḅ: idon, Conḅobar, mac Nerra ḡ Aihil, mac Mata ḡ Cairppi Níaper, mac Roppa Ruaiḅ ḡ Eoḅaiḅ, mac Lúḅta ḡ Cuirí, mac Daire. In ḁ-ara bliadain ar ceitḗri cetaiḅ andḗrin o epocḅad Cripḗ. In tḗear bliadain tḗiḅat imorpo, ar ḗe cetaiḅ, ar coic miḅi o ḗopaḅ domain connoḡi rin.

Ḧinot. Amen.

B

[COMAIMSIRAḶTA.]

(LEBAR BAIU IN İHOTA, p. 11 a.)

[Notes at end of sections are variants of the Hieronymo-Eusebian Chronicle.]

a Adam ḗrimur pater ḗuit et Eva ced bean in beaḷta ocur cet maḷair na n-uile. Caín a cet mac; ip leip pocumḅaiged caḷair, idon, Enoch, ocur leip ḅorigned ar ocur buain ar tur. Abel, imorpo, in mac tanairḅe d'Adam. Ar eippen cet ḗipen ocur cet mairḗip ocur cet paḡarḗ ocur cet oḡ ḅobai ḅo ḗil Adaim. Laimiaḅ, mac Matupalem, mic Manatelem, mic Siriaḷ, mic Enoḷ, mic Cain, mic Adaim, ar e ḗear tuḡ ḅa mnai, idon, Aḅa ocur Alla. Ruḡ Aḅa mac ḅo Laimiaḅ, idon, Iuban. Ip e toipeḷ pocleḷt epuit ocur oḗgan. Ruc ḅino Sealla mac ele ḅo[’n] Laimiach cetna, idon, Tubalcaín. Rob’ eipide cet ḡoba ocur cet ceapḅ ocur cet paer ḅobai ḅo ḗil Adáim. Ocur Nema, a ḗiur ḗiden, ar i ḅorínḅi uaím ḡ cuma ar tur.

b Enoḡ, mac Iapeḷ, ar e cet linḷḅa ḅobí ḗiam. Rotuirim Noi tḗri maccu ḗian n-[O]ilind. Conad uaidibḗigen ḗogenair na ḅa cenel ḗeḷtmoḅad iar n-ḅilind. Teopa meic aḡ Noi: idon, Sem ocur Cam ocur Iapeḅ. Ropainḅ iarum Noi in doman a tḗri eter a tḗiur mac: Cam i n-Aḗraice, Séim i n-Airria, Iapeḅ i n-Eopair. Ocur Oliua a bean ḗide. Oḷt meic Iair, idon, ḡomer ocur Maḡoḡ ocur Maḡai ocur Iuban ocur Tubal ocur Tḗiar ocur Mapoch ocur Mairpeacha. ḡomer, ip uad atat ḡalladaḡ-ḅai, idon, ḡallapege. Maḡoḡ, ip uad Sceitḗḡḅa. Ocur d’a ḗil ḗide ḅo ḡaidelaib, idon, ḡaidel ḡlar, mac Inuil, mic ḗeimiura

five illustrious kings that partitioned Eriu between them into five [h] parts: to wit, Concoabar, son of Ness and Ailill, son of Mata and Coirpri the Champion, son of Roës the Red and Eochaid, son of Lucht and Cuire, son of Daire. The second [read, fifth] year above four hundred [was] then from the Crucifixion of Christ. But the third year [and] thirtieth above six hundred, above five thousand from the beginning of the world to that.

It endeth. Amen.

B

[SYNCHRONISMS.]

(*BOOK OF BALLYMOTE*, p. 11 a.)

a Adam was the first father and Eve the first woman of the world and the first mother of all. Cain [was] their first son; it is by him was built a city, namely, Enoch and by him were [lit. was] done sowing and reaping at first. Abel indeed [was] the second son for Adam. It is this one [was] the first righteous and first martyr and first priest that was of the seed of Adam. Lamech, son of Mathusalem, son of Manathelem, son of Siriath, son of Enoch, son of Cain, son of Adam, he is the man that took two wives, Ada and Alla. Ada bore a son for Lamech, namely, Iuban. It is he first practised harp and organ. Sealla too bore another son for the same Lamech, namely, Tubalcain. This one was the first smith and the first artificer and the first mason that was of the seed of Adam. And Nema, his sister, it is she that did sewing and embroidery at first.

b Henoch, son of Jared, he is the first fowler that ever was. Noah begot three sons before the Deluge. So that [it is] from these were born the two tribes [and] seventy after the Deluge. Three sons had Noah: namely, Sem and Cham and Japhet. Afterwards divided Noah the earth in three between his three sons: Cham in Asia, Sem in Africa and Japhet in Europe. And Oliva [was] the wife of this [last]. Eight sons had he: namely, Gomer and Magog and Magai and Juban and Tubal and Tiras and Masoch and Maisch. Gomer, it is from him are the Galladagdae, that is, the Gallogregi. Magog, it is from him [are] the Scythians. And from his seed [were] the Gadelians, namely, Gadel the Green, son of Inul, son of Fenius

[b] Pappraio, mic baata, mic Magoz, mic lafeč, mic Noi, o
 tat Žaibil. Magai, ip uab atait Međa, idon, in plačur.
 Iričon, mac Aloinipur, mic Ibaič, mic Magoz, mic lafeč.
 Aige riđe compaižib Ppangcaio ocup Romanaiž, idon, in
 plačur, ocup Albania i n-Ŗria ocup Đpetain. Sačar, mac
 Neua, o paiter Sačain.

c Cam, mac Naei, ceitri meic laip: idon, Cup ocup Meapram
 ocup Fuč ocup Candan. Ar uaidib riđe Arpaccaiz. Sem, mac
 Naei, coic meic laip, idon, Alaiñ ocup Arup ocup Arapačad,
 Lufo ip Aram. Ealam, ip uab atait Elamida, idon Đepa, idon,
 in plačur. Arup, ar uab atait Arapđa, idon, in cet plaičur in
 domain. Arapačad, ar uab atait Callađa ocup Eaberđa, idon,
 Eber, mac Saile, mic Aipepačad. Iačtan, mac Eber, ceitre
 meic dež occa. Ar uaidib popilrad Iranufoia. Sem, mac do riđe
 Arup; mac do riđe bel; mac do riđe Nin. Ip epide ceit ri in
 domain. Ipin aenmađ bliadain dež iar n-žen Nin, mic beil,
 bar Caim ocup lafeč. Ocup in bliadain đ'a n-đeiri, Nín, mac
 beil, dožabail riže, idon, ipin [iri MS.] aen [bliadain] pičet
 do riže Nin, žein Abpačam. Očt [m-bliadna] cežopčat ar
 noi četaib o Adam žo žein Abpačaim.— Samirañmir, ben Nín,
 da [bliadain] cežopčat. Ar le doponađ mur đaibiloia. Ocup
 tučcarčair a mac pein cuice đ'pir, idon, Níniaip, ocup abbač
 iar pin.

d Niniaip, idon, a mac ģ a peap, dožab riže očt [m-bliadna]
 tričad. Ocup ipin cuižeđ (no, ipin iii.mad) bliadain a riže,
 bar Nae. Coica ar noi četaib aer Naei copin pečtmađ
 [uii.peađ, MS.] bliadain Níniaip tainiž Pappčalon a n-Ŗpinn.
 Ocup ipin pepeamađ bliadain aera Abpačam. Arin očtmađ
 bliadain iar tečet do Pappčalon, abbač in cet peap đ'a
 muinnter, idon, Pea, mac Topn, đi a da Maž Peaa. Ocup in
 bliadain đ'a epe, bar Slanga, mic Pappčoloin, đia ta pl . .
 Slanga. Aen bliadain iar pin, [bar] laižlinni, đi a ta loč

Farsad, son of Baath, son of Magog, son of Japhet, son of Noah, from [b] whom are the Gaidil. Magai, it is from him are the Medes, namely, the kingdom. Isicon, son of Aloinius, son of Ibath, son of Magog, son of Japhet. At him unite the Franks and Romans, namely, the kingdom and Albania in Asia and the Britons. Saxas, son of Neva, [it is] from him are called the Saxons.

c Cham, son of Noah, four sons had he: namely, Cus and Mesram and Futh and Candan. It is from these [are] the Africans. Shem, son of Noah, five sons had he: namely, Elam and Assur and Arphaxad and Lud and Aram. Elam, it is from him are the Elamites, that is, Persians; namely, the kingdom. Asur, it is from him are the Assyrians, that is, the first kingdom of the world. Arphaxad, it is from him are the Chaldeans and Eberians, namely, [from] Heber, son of Sale, son of Arphaxad. Jactan, son of Heber, four sons [and] ten had he. It is from them sprang Isanudia. Sem, a son to him [was] Asur; son to this one, Belus; son to this one, Ninus. It is this one [was] first king of the world. In the eleventh year after the birth of Ninus, son of Belus, [took place] the death of Cham and Japhet. And in the year after them Ninus, son of Belus, took kingship; namely, in the one [two and-]twentieth [year] of the reign of Ninus [took place] the birth of Abraham. Eight [*read* two] years [and] forty above nine hundred from Adam [*read* Deluge] to the birth of Abraham.—Semiramis¹, wife of Ninus, [reigned] two [years¹ [1965*] and] forty. It is by her was built the wall of Babylon. And she took her own son to her for husband, namely, Ninias and she died after that.

d Ninias¹, namely, her son and her husband, he took kingship [for]¹ [1927] eight [years and] thirty. And in the fifth (or, in the third) year of his reign, [took place] the death of Noah. Fifty above nine hundred [was] the age of Noah, up to the seventh year of Ninias, [when] came Parthalon to Eriu. And in the sixtieth² year of the age of Abraham² [1957] [came he]. In the eighth year after the coming of Parthalon, died the first man of his people, namely, Fea, son of Torn, from whom is [named] Magh Fea. And in the year after that, [took place] the death of Slainge, son of Parthalon, from whom is [named Inber-] Slainge. One year after that, [took place the death] of Laiglinn,

* The regnal b.c. dates are those of the final years.

[**d**] Λαιζλιννι. Aen bliadain iar rin, domaidm loè[a] Eèτρα. Ipin deaðmad bliadain, bar Rugραιδε, mic Þarrþoloin, a quo loè Rudραιγε. Ipin aenmad bliadain deζ, bar Þarrþoloin þop Sen Mað Eιτα Eðαιp.—Apuuip¹, τριέα bliadan; zen Ipaic, mic Aβραζam, ι n-a pe.—Apuuip, ceζopéa [bliadan]; bar Tapα ocup Eβep, mic Saile, 'n-a pe.—Sepxep, τριέα [bliadan]; ocup bar Aβραζaim, ocup ipin tpep bliadain deζ a paige.—Apuimentep², oèt [m-bliadna] τριέατ; bar Saile, mic Aipepaζað ocup Ipmail, mic Aβραζaim, pe [a] línd.

d.—¹ Arius.

² Armamithres.

P. 11 b **e** beloccup, τριέα [bliadan]¹.—balleup, coic [bliadna] coicac². Tomaidm loca Mepea 'n-a pe.—Altaðup³, coic [bliadna] τριέατ⁴.—Maimuicup⁵, τριέα [bliadan]. Taimleéta muinnuicpe Þarrþoloin 'n-a pe.—Mapuuiup⁶, τριέα [bliadan], ipin piéetmad bliadain a piže ταινιζ Nemeð a n-Epinn. Ipin deaðmad bliadain iar teét do Nemeð, domaidm loèa Cal ocup loèa Munðpemaip. Ipin oètmad bliadain iar rin, caè Ruiþ Raecan þop Ðann ocup þop SeanÐann, ða piζ Þomopaé. Ipin ð-arna bliadain deζ iar rin caè rin, poclapa piζpaié la Nemeað, idon, Raié Cindeé ι n-Ðail-Iðnu ocup Raié Cimaieit apSeminiu.—Sepæapup⁷, pié bliadan; ocup ap e ba pi in domain aζ denam na n-ζnuimaréað rin.—Mamuiup⁸, τριέα bliadan. Zen Maípe ipin tpep bliadain a piže. Ipin piéetmad bliadain iar rin, poclapa ða maζ deζ la Nemeð ι n-Epinn.—Mapparuicup⁹, ceζopéa [bliadan].—Apeaiciap¹⁰, ceζopéa, γ ipin peétmad bliadain a piže, caè ðaζna la Nemeað, ocup ipin ð-apa bliadain iar rin, caè Muþbuilζ ocup Cnampoir pe [a] linn. Spu, mac Eppu, þop loingep a hEappain eo Sceiétia a cinn ða bliadan ocup a mac, idon, Eβep Scot.

e.—¹ 35. ² 52. ³ Altadas. ⁴ 32. ⁵ Mamylus. ⁶ Manchaleus.
⁷ Spherus. ⁸ Mamylus. ⁹ Sparethus. ¹⁰ Ascatades.

f Nemeð, mac Aζnomain γ ða mile ð'a muinnuicp, aþbaéaðap ipin tpep bliadain deζ piže Apeaiciap. Ipin bliadain iar rin, bar Aindinn, mic Nemið, a quo loè n-Aindinn ocup aiðioð

from whom is [named] Lake Laiglinni. One year after that, the [d] eruption of Lake Echtra. In the tenth year, [took place] the death of Rugraide, son of Parthalon, from whom [is named] Lake Rudraige. In the eleventh year, [took place] the death of Parthalon on Old ^[B.C.] Magh-Elta of Edar.—Arius³, thirty years [reigned he]; the birth of³ [1897] Isaae, son of Abraham, [took place] in his time⁴.—Aralius⁵, forty⁴ [1917] [years]; the death of Tara and of Heber, son of Sale, [took place]⁵ [1857] in his time.—Xerxes⁶, thirty [years]. And the death of Abraham⁶ [1827] [took place]⁷. And [it is] in the thirteenth [fifteenth] year of his⁷ [1842] reign [it happened]. Armamithres⁸, eight [years and] thirty. The⁸ [1789] death of Sale, son of Arphaxad and of Ishmael, son of Abraham, [happened] in [his] time.

e Belocus¹, thirty [and five years].—Balleus², five [*read*, two years¹ [1754] and] fifty. The eruption of Lake Mesca [took place] in his time.—² [1702] Altadas³, five [*read*, two years and] thirty.—Mamithus⁴, thirty [years].³ [1669] The plague-destruction of the people of Parthalon [happened] in his⁴ [1639] time.—Manchaleus⁵, thirty [years]; in the thirtieth year of his reign⁵ [1609] came Nemed into Eriu. In the tenth year after the coming of Nemed, [took place] the eruption of Lake Cal and of Lake Mund-remair. In the eighth year after that, [was gained] the battle of Ros-Raecain over Gann and Seangann, two kings of the Fomorians. In the twelfth year after that battle, were erected [*lit.*, dug] royal forts by Nemed, namely, the Fort of Cendeck, in Dal-Idnu and the Fort of Cimaeth, in Semine.—Spherus⁶, a score of years; and⁶ [1589] it is he was king of the world at the doing of those deeds.—Mamylus⁷, thirty years⁸. The birth of Moses [took place] in the third⁷ [1559] year of his reign [*read* 17th year of Sphaerus]. In the twentieth⁸ [1592] year after that, there were cleared twelve plains by Nemed in Eriu.—Sparethus⁹, forty [*read* 39 years].—Ascatades¹⁰, forty. And in the⁹ [1520] seventh year of his reign [was fought] the battle of Bagain by¹⁰ [1480] Nemed in Eriu. And in the second year after that, [took place] the battle of Murbolg and the battle of Cnamros in [his] time. Sru, son of Esru, [went] upon an expedition from Spain to Seythia to the end of two years and his son, namely, Eber Scot.

f Nemed, son of Agnoman and two thousand of his people, they died in the thirteenth¹ year of the reign of Ascatades. In the year¹ [1509] after² that, [occurred] the death of Aindenn, son of Nemed, from² [1506] whom [is named] Lake Aindinn. And the death of Starn [took

[f] Sdairn i Copand. Ipin ceatramad bliadain iar m-bar Nemid, tozail Túir Conainz la ril Nemid, eo na terna aét triéa tpen-
per. Eber Scot a riže Sceítia. Ipin d-apa bliadain iar tozail
Túir Conainz, bar deotaiž.—Amenter¹, coic [bliadna] ceéoréat.
Ipin d-apa bliadain a riže, bar Ebir Scuit. Ipin coiceó bliadain
iar rin, bar Agnamain ipin Sceítia. Pír-bolž eo n-a coic rižaib
docum Epenn, ipin peétmad bliadain piéet riže Amenter. Ipin
d-apa bliadain iar rin, bar Slainze, mic Dela, cet ri Epenn.
Da bliadain iar rin, bar Ruóraiže, mic Deala, ipin bpuíž.
Ceitri bliadna, in tan adbaé Žann ocur Ženann ocur Žaidel
arna Žaedlaižib. Ocur ipin oétmad [bliadain] iar rin, bar
Seanžainó.

f.—¹ Amyntes.

g belocur, coic [bliadna] piéed, ocur a inžen, idon, Ahora¹
ocur Araimiraimir² a da hainm. Ocur in bliadain aper riže
do gabail do, bar Píaca Ceinnpindain. Ocur ipin peétmad
bliadain a riže, bar Rinnail. Ocur ip 'n-a aimpir bar Sean-
žainó. Eoéaib, mac Epe, deopláctur Pear-mbolž. Ipin t-peé-
tmad bliadain dež riže belocur adbaé Eoéaib. Ocur Tuata
de Danand do teét a n-Epinn ocur cet caé Muize Tuíped ocur
bper do gabail riže n-Epenn. Ocur ipin peétmad bliadain
iar rin, Nuada Airžeadlam do gabail riže ocur bper do dicur.
—Poilipoirip³, triéa [bliadan], ocur ip i n-a oétmad bliadain
piéed, caé Muize Tuíped eter Tuataib de Danand ocur Pomo-
raib, a doréair Nuada. Ocur Luž dozabail riže ocur bar
bpere, mic Elađan, a Capn Ua-Neib.

g.—¹ Atossa.

² Semiramis.

³ Balepares.

h Lampriber, da [bliadain] triéat, ocur ipin oétmad bliadain
a riže, bar Cearmada, mic in Dažda. Ocur ipin coiceó
bliadain dež iar rin, bar Cairbri, pileb, do žae Žrene ocur
bar Eadáine ocur bar Céin, ačar loža. Ceitri bliadna iar
rin, bar Alloitó ocur Đanoinne.—Sorrarper¹, óen [bliadain]
piéet², ocur ipin tper bliadain a riže, bar loža Lampada la Mac
Cuill. Ocur Eoéaib Ollačar, idon, in Dažda, do gabail riže.

place] in Corann. In the fourth³ year after the death of Nemed, [**f**] [took place] the destruction of the Tower of Conang by the posterity³ [^{B.C.} 1502] of Nemed, so that there escaped not but thirty brave men. Eber Scot [was then] in the kingship of Scythia. In the second⁴ year after⁴ [1500] the destruction of the Tower of Conang, [happened] the death of Beothach.—Amyntes⁵, five [years and] forty. In the second⁶ year of⁵ [1435] his reign [took place] the death of Eber Scot. In the fifth⁷ year after⁶ [1479] that, [took place] the death of Agnaman in Scythia. Fir-Bolg with their five kings [came] unto Eriu, in the seventh [and] twentieth⁸ [1454] year of the reign of Amyntes. In the second year after that, [took place] the death of Slainge, son of Dela, first king of Eriu. Two years after that, [occurred] the death of Rudraige, son of Dela, in the Brugh. Four years [of his reign were spent], the time died Gann and Genann and Gaidil of the Gaidil. And in the eighth year after that, [took place] the death of Seangann.

g Belocus¹, five [years and] twenty and his daughter, namely,¹ [1410] Atossa and Asaimiramis her two names. And the year after kingship being taken by him, [took place] the death of Fiacha White-head. And in the seventh year of his reign, [took place] the death of Rinnal. And it is in his time [happened] the death of Seangann. Eochaid, son of Ere, [was] the last prince of the Fir-Bolg. In the seventh [and] tenth year of the reign of Belocus died Eochaid. And the Tuatha de Danann came into Eriu and the first battle of Magh Tuired [was fought] and Bres took the kingship of Eriu. And in the seventh year after that, Nuada Silver-Hand took the kingship and Bres was expelled.—Balepares², thirty [years]. And it is in² [1380] his eighth year [and] twentieth [was fought] the [second] battle of Magh Tuired, between the Tuatha de Danann and the Fomorians, wherein fell Nuada. And Lug took the kingship and the death of Bres, son of Eladu, [took place] in the Carn of the Ui-Neid.

h Lamprides¹ two [years] and thirty. And in the eighth year¹ [1348] of his reign [took place] the death of Cearmad, son of the Dagda. And in the fifth year [and] tenth after that, [took place] the death of Cairbre, the poet, by the spear of [Mac] Grene and the death of Edain and the death of Cian, father of Lug. Four years after that, [took place] the death of Allod and of Danoinn.—Sosares², one [year² 1328] and] twenty [*read*, twenty]. And in the third year of his reign [took place] the death of Lug Long-Hand by Mac Cuill. And Eocho

[**h**] Deic m-bliadna iar rin, in tan abbatadar in τ-aeφ dana, idon, Cpeone, cepð ocur ʒoibnenð, ʒoba ocur ʒiancect liað. Ocur do tam abbatadar. Sé bliadna iar rin, bar Aeda, mic in ʒagða ocur Cpiçín bel-caince ocur loφcað Neio a n-Oilec.— Lampairep³, oçt [m-bliadna] triçat⁴ do arriʒe, in tan abbat Manandan a caç Cuillinn. Seçt m-bliadna iar rin, in tan abbat Míður ʒpíleic.—Píamineap⁵, coic [bliadna] ceçopçat, ocur coic bliadna do arriʒe, in tan abbat Aengur, mac in ʒagða. ʒa bliadain deʒ iar rin, in tan tanʒadar ʒaidil ʒo hEppain a ceicri longairb: idon, ʒraç, mac ʒeoça, ʒiar'bo mac ʒpeoʒan. Tri bliadna deʒ iar rin, in tan abbat in ʒagða ocur ʒelbaeç do piʒað. ʒeç m-bliadna iar rin, bar ʒelbaeç ocur Píaco do piʒað.—Supparður⁶, nói [m-bliadna] piçet⁷, ocur coic bliadna P. 12a do a piʒe, in tan abbat Píaca, | mac ʒealbaeic. In bliadain iar rin poʒabrat clainne Cepmada piʒe n-Epenn.

h.—¹ Sosares.

² 20.

³ Lampares.

⁴ 30.

⁵ Panyas.

⁶ Sosarmus.

⁷ 19.

i Metapalnuip¹, oçt [m-bliadna] piçet². Tri bliadna do a piʒe, in tan tamie Iç, mac ʒpeoʒain, a n-Epinn ocur abbat. Ocur coic bliadna do a piʒe, in tan tanʒadar mic Mileo a n-Epinn, ʒia-ðarðain, ocur caç Taillten eçer macairb Milio ocur Tuata de ʒanand. Epeamon ocur Eber, idon, bliadain. Epeamon iar rin ocur Muimne ocur Luigne ocur Laigne.—Tutanep³, ʒa bliadain triçat⁴; ocur ip pe [a] linn doʒab Iápuai, paic, piʒe n-Epenn ocur Eicriai, mac Ipeil ocur Conmael, mac Ebir.—Píaiçiuip⁵, triça [bliadan]⁶; ocur Tizepinnur, mac Póllaiç, pe [a] linn.—ðarpellur⁷, ceçopçá [bliadan]. Ocur 'pe pe lin ʒauio, ocur pe [a] lind topaç na ceatpáime aepe. Ocur Tizepinnur, ba pi Epenn annrin.—Lapaler⁸, noi [m-bliadna] triçat⁹. Ocur ip pe [a] lind bar Tizepinnair ocur tri ceatpáime peap n-Epenn. Ocur Eoço Eðoçatç du ʒabail piʒe.—Lauip-tençer¹⁰, coic [bliadna] ceçopçat. Ocur pannça Epenn eçer Cepmna ocur Sobairce ocur abbat Cepmna iar rin.—Pepi-

Ollathar, namely, the Dagda, took the kingship. Ten years after that, [h] [was] the time died the folk of handicraft, to wit, Credne, the wright and Goibnenn, the smith and Diancecht, the leech. And of plague died they. Six years after that, [took place] the death of Aed, son of the Dagda and [the death] of Crithin of the satirical mouth and the [B.C.] burning of Niad in Ailech.—Lampares³, eight [years and] thirty³ [1298] [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Manannan, in the battle of Cuillenn [*read*, Lampares reigned thirty years]. Seven years after that, the time died Midir of Bri-liath.—Panyas⁴, five [years and]⁴ [1253] forty. And five years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Aengus, son of the Dagda. Two years [and] ten after that, the time came the Gaidil to Spain in four ships: namely, Brath, son of Deoth, whose son was [*lit.*, for whom was son] Breogan. Three years [and] ten after that, the time died the Dagda and Delbaeth was made king. Ten years after that, [took place] the death of Delbaeth and Fiacha was made king.—Sosarmus⁵, nine [years and] twenty⁵ [1234] [*read*, ten]. And five years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Fiacha, son of Delbaeth. The year after that, assumed the children of Cermad the kingship of Eriu.

i Mithreus¹, eight [*read*, seven years and] twenty. Three years¹ [1207] [were spent] by him in kingship, the time came Ith, son of Breogan, into Eriu and died. And five years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time came the sons of Miled into Eriu, on Thursday and [was fought] the battle of Tailltiu, between the sons of Miled and the Tuatha de Danann. Eremon and Eber, namely, [reigned] a year [jointly]. Eremon [reigned] after that and Muimne and Luigne and Laigne.—Tautamus², two [years and] thirty [*read*, thirty-one]. And² [1176] it is in [his] time took Irual, the prophet, kingship of Eriu and Eithrial, son of Irial and Conmael, son of Eber.—Teuteus³, thirty³ [1136] [*read*, forty years]. And Tigernmus, son of Follach, [was] in [his] time [—Thinaeus⁴, thirty years.].—Dercylus⁵, forty [years]. And it⁴ [1106] is he [was] in the time of David and in [his] time [was] the beginning⁵ [1066] of the Fourth Age. And Tigernmus, he was king of Eriu then.—⁶ [1028] Eupales⁶, nine [*read*, eight years and] thirty. And it is in [his] time [took place] the death of Tigernmas and of three fourths of the men of Eriu. And Eocho the Vestured took the kingship.—Laosthenes⁷, five ⁷ [983] [years and] forty. And the Divisions of Eriu [took place] between Cearmna and Sobairce [in his time]. And Cearmna died after that.—

[i] διοιδιρ¹¹, τριόα [βλιαδαν] οcur a ep̄ aen βλιαδνα δυγαβ ριζε οcur δυγαβ Εοόαιθ̄ Ραεβυρδερζ, mac Conmail, οcur ιριν coiceθ βλιαδαιν a ριζε, tomaiom̄ loóa Ep̄ne. Da βλιαδαιν δεζ ιαρ ριν, tomaiom̄ loóa Ce οcur loóa Ḥabair. Τρι βλιαδνα ιαρ ριν, βαρ Εόδεέ, mic Conmail. In βλιαδαιν ιαρ ριν, ποζαβ Ριαόα La-brainne ριζε n-Epenn.

i.—¹ Mithreus. ² 27. ³ Tautamus. ⁴ 31. ⁵ Teutaeus.
⁶ 40. Here follows Thinaeus, with 30 regnal years. ⁷ Dercylus.
⁸ Eupales. ⁹ 38. ¹⁰ Laosthenes. ¹¹ Peritiades.

j Oφρατολυρ¹, ριόε [βλιαδαν]. Οcur ιριν ρειρεθ βλιαδαιν δεζ a ριζε, in tan αδβαθ̄ Ριαόα Labrainne οcur in βλιαδαν δ'α ep̄ δυγαβ Εοόαιθ̄ Μυμο ριζε.—Οφρατενερ², ρεέτ [m-βλιαδνα] ρεράτ³ do a ριζε, in tan αδβαθ̄ Εοόαιθ̄ Μυμο. Οcur in βλιαδαιν ιαρ ριν ποζαβ Αενζυρ Οlmuccaio ριζε n-Epenn οcur αδβαθ̄ Αενζυρ ιαρ ριν, ιριν τ-ρειρεαθ βλιαδαιν δεζ ap̄ ριόθ̄ a ριζε Οφρατενερ. Ιριν βλιαδαιν ιαρ ριν ποζαβ Ενδα Αιργνεαέ ριζε n-Epenn.—Αέραρταβερ⁴, ceθopóa [βλιαδαν]⁵. Οcur ρέ βλιαδνα δεζ do a ραιζε, in tan αδβαθ̄ Ενδα Αιργνεαέ. Οcur in βλιαδαιν ιαρ ριν, ποζαβ Ροθεαέταιζ ριζε n-Epenn οcur αδβαθ̄ Ροθεέταιθ̄ ḡ ποζαβ Σεθνα αιρδριζε n-Epenn.—Tomur Concoλερ⁶, do'n Ḥρειζ, ιδον, Sapδaρapallυρ⁶, ριόε [βλιαδαν]: θεοθ̄πλαιέ Αραρδα. Οcur ιριν ρεέτμαθ̄ βλιαδαιν a ριζε, ποζαβ Ριαόα Ριηρcoιτεέ ριζε n-Epenn. Αδβαθ̄ Ριαόα ιαρ ριν.

j.—¹ Ophrataeus. ² Ophratanes [ph = f]. ³ 50. ⁴ Acrazapes. ⁵ 42.
⁶⁻⁶ Tuonos Concolerus, qui vocatur Graece Sardanapallus. [36 Assyrian kings in Eusebius = B-Text, plus Thinaeus.]

k Ααρβατυρ¹, ιδον, ceτ ρι Meαθ, ceιέρι [βλιαδνα] ριόετ². Οcur τρι βλιαδνα do a ριζε, in tan αδβαθ̄ Μυíneaθion οcur Oilleδερζοιθ̄, mac Μυíneamoin, do ḡabair [lege ḡabair] ριζε. Οcur ceιέρι βλιαδνα δεζ do Αρβατυρ a ριζε, in tan ποζαβ Ollam Póbla ριζε n-Epenn.—Soζapanερ³, τριόα [βλιαδαν]. Οcur coic βλιαδνα δεζ do a ριζε, in tan αδβαθ̄ Ollam Póbla. Οcur in βλιαδαιν ιαρ ριν, ποζαβ Ριναέτα, mac Ollaim Póbla, ριζε n-Epenn.—Μαιδιυρ⁴, ceθopóa [βλιαδαν]. Οcur ρέ βλιαδνα do a ριζε, in tan ποζαβ Slanoll, mac Ollaim Póbla, ριζε n-Epenn. Σεέτ βλιαδνα δεζ ιαρ ριν, in tan ποζαβ Ḥεθε Ollζοθαέ ριζε n-Epenn.—Cairδιυρ⁵, τρι [βλιαδνα] δεζ. Οcur βλιαδαιν do a ριζε, in tan ποζαβ Ριαόα, mac Ριναέτα, ριζε n-Epenn.—Oíoneρ⁶, da [βλιαδαιν] coicaτ⁷. Οcur coic βλιαδνα

Peritiades⁸, thirty [years]. And at the age of one year took he the [i] kingship. And Eochaid Ruddy-Weapon, son of Conmael [took the ^s [B. C.] [953] kingship in his time]. And in the fifth year of his reign [occurred] the eruption of Loch Erne. Two years [and] ten after that, [occurred] the eruption of Loch Ce and of Loch Gabair. Three years after that, [took place] the death of Echaid, son of Cumael. The year after that, took Fiacha Labrainne the kingship of Eriu.

j Ophrataeus¹, a score [of years]. And in the sixth year [and]¹ [933] tenth of his reign [was he] the time died Fiacha Labrainne and the year after it took Eochaidh Mumo kingship.—Ophratenes², seven² [883] [years and] sixty [were spent] by him in kingship [*Read: Ophratancs reigned fifty years.*], the time died Eochaidh Mumo. And the year after that, took Aengus Olmuccaid kingship of Eriu. And died Aengus after that, in the sixth year [and] tenth above twenty in the reign of Ophratenes. In the year after that, took Enda the Silvery the kingship of Eriu.—Acrazapes,³ forty [*read: 42 years*]. And six³ [841] years [and] ten [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Enda the Silvery. And the year after that, took Rotectech the kingship of Eriu. And Rotectaid died and Sedna took the arch-kingship of Eriu.—Thonos Concolerus⁴, namely, in [*lit. from*] the Greek, Sardana-⁴ [821] pallus, a score [of years]: the last Assyrian prince. And in the seventh year of his reign, took Fiacha Finscoitech the kingship of Eriu. Died Fiacha after that.

k Arbaces, namely, the first king of the Medes, four [years and] twenty. And three years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Munemon and Oilledergoid, son of Munemon, took the kingship. And four years [and] ten [were spent] by Arbaces in kingship, the time took Ollam Fodla kingship of Eriu.—Sosarmus, thirty [years]. And five years [and] ten [were spent] by him in kingship, the time died Ollam Fodla. And the year after that, took Finachta, son of Ollam Fodla, the kingship of Eriu.—Mamycus, forty [years]. And six years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time took Slanoll, son of Ollam Fodla, the kingship of Eriu. Seven years [and] ten after that, the time took Gede the Great-voiced the kingship of Eriu.—Cardaces, three [years and] ten. And a year [was spent] by him in kingship, the time took Fiacha, son of Finachta, the kingship of Eriu.—Dejoces¹, two [*read: four years and*] fifty. And five years¹ [655]

[**k**] do a riġe, in tan roġab bearnġal, mac Ħebe, riġe, ocur fiċe bliadan do a riġe, in tan roġab Oilill, mac Slanoill, riġe n-Epenn, ocur coic [bliadna] triċat do a riġe, in tan roġab Surna Saeġlaċ riġe n-Epenn. Coic bliadna deġ iar rin, caċ Mona-Ħroġaide, a dorċair fir Epenn ocur Fomoraic.

k.—¹ Arbaces. ² 28. ³ Sosarmus. ⁴ Mamycus: he precedes Sosarmus.
⁵ Cardaces. ⁶ Dejojces. ⁷ 54.

I Pphaortep¹, ceiċri bliadna fiċet. Ocur ceiċri bliadna do a riġe, in tan roġab Roteċtaid riġe n-Epenn. Ocur irin peċtmaċ bliadain iar rin roġab Eilim, mac Roteċtaid, riġe ocur roġab iar rin Ħialleċad, mac Oilella, ocur roġab iar rin Art Imleaċ, mac Eilim.—Ciparperper², da [bliadain] triċat. Ocur irin deċmaċ bliadain a riġe, roġab Nuada Findpail riġe n-Epenn. Ir 'n-a aimpir doċuaid Nabodon[opor] a m-baibiloin ocur ir 'n-a pe poloirced teamġall Solman.—Arbiaizer³, peċt [m-bliadna] fiċet⁴. Ocur complatur do ocur do Nabodon[opor].—Cip⁵, mac Dair, ced riġ Pepp. Ocur ir leir adroċair Palladar, idon, riġ do Ħenncallagdu ocur rugarċar m-broid a baibiloin. Ocur Nuada Findpail, ba ri Epenn andrin.—Camparper⁶, mac Cip, pe raitea Nabodonarpor⁶, oċt [m-bliadna]. Ocur bpearriġ, mac Art Imlic, riġ i n-a pe.—Dairur, mac⁷ Iorparper⁷, pé [bliadna] triċat⁸. Ocur Eoċaiċ Orċaċ, do ril Luigċeċ, P. 12b mic Iċa, mic bpeogain, i n-a pe. | Ocur Find, mac braċa, ocur Sedna inċ Appaid, deiċ m-bliadna a complatur do.—Serper⁹, mac Dair⁹, fiċe [bliadan]. Ocur bar Sedna inċ Appaid i n-a pe. Ocur Simon breaċ pe [a] lind. Ocur Duac, mac Sedna, du ġabail riġe.

I.—¹ Phraortes [ph = f]. ² Cyaxares. ³ Astyages. ⁴ 38. ⁵ 30 years are assigned to him. ⁶⁻⁶ Cambysen aiunt ab Hebræis secundum Nabuchodonosor vocari: sub quo historia Judith, quæ Holophernem interfecit, scribitur. ⁷⁻⁷ filius Hystaspis. ⁸ 36. ⁹⁻⁹ Xerxes [filius] Darii.

m Artapanep¹, peċt mí.—Artarperper² Longemanur², idon, lamġada, ceċorċa. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir adbaċ Duac, mac Sedna, ocur pemir coic riġ do riġaib Epenn roċaiċ Artarperper: idon, Muireadaċ bolġraċ ocur Enda Derġ, mac Duac Find, ocur luġaib Iarċonan, mac Sedna ocur Siplam, mac Find, ocur Eoċaiċ Uairċear. Ocur ir 'n-a pe roġab Eoċaiċ Fiaċmuine ocur Conainġ beaġeġlaċ riġe n-Epenn.—

[were spent] by him in kingship, the time took Berngal, son of Gede, [k] kingship. And twenty years by him in kingship, the time took Oilill, son of Slanoll, the kingship of Eriu. And five [years and] thirty by him in kingship, the time took Sirna Long-lived [*read*, the Reacher] the kingship of Eriu. Five years [and] ten after that, [was fought] the battle of Moin Trogaide, wherein fell the men of Eriu and the Fomorians.

l Phraortes¹, four years [and] twenty. And four years [were¹ [B. C.] 631 spent] by him in kingship, the time took Rotechtaid the kingship of Eriu. And in the seventh year after that, took Eilim, son of Rotechtaid, the kingship. And there took [it] after that Giallachad, son of Oilill. And there took [it] after that Art Imlech, son of Eilim.—Cyaxares³, two [years and] thirty. And in the tenth year³ [599] of his kingship, took Nuada Findfail the kingship of Eriu. It is in his time went Nebuchodonosor into Babylon and it is in his period was burned the Temple of Solomon.—Astyages⁴, seven [*read*: 8 years and]⁴ [561] twenty [*read*: 30.] And synchronous reigning [was] by him and by Nebuchodonosor.—Cyrus⁵, son of Darius [reigned 30 years], [he was]⁵ [531] the first king of the Persians. And it was by him fell Balthasar⁶,⁶ [560] namely, king of the Chaldeans and he took spoil from Babylon. And Nuada Findfail, he was king of Eriu then.—Cambyses⁷, son of Cyrus,⁷ [523] who was called Nebuchodonosor [the Second], eight [years]. And Breasrig, son of Art Imlech, [was] king in his time.—Darius⁸, son of⁸ [486] Hystaspes, six [years and] thirty. And Eochaidh Ophach, of the seed of Lugaid, son of Ith, son of Breogan, [was] in his time. And Finn, son of Brath and Sedna of the Recompense, ten years were [they] in synchronous reigning with him.—Xerxes⁹, son of Darius, a⁹ [465] score [of years: *read* 21 years]. And the death of Sedna of the Recompense [took place] in his time. And Simon the Speckled [was] in [his] time. And Duach, son of Sedna, took the kingship.

m Artabanus¹, seven months.—Artaxerxes Longimanus², that is,¹ [465] Long-Hand, forty [years]. And it is in his time died Duach, son² [425] of Sedna. And the time of five kings of the kings of Eriu spent Artaxerxes: to wit, Muredach Bolgrach and Enna the Red, son of Duach the Fair and Lugaid Iardonan, son of Sedna and Sirlam, son of Finn and Eochaidh Uairches. And it is in his time took Eochaidh Fair[?]-Neck and Conaing Little-Fearing the kingship of Eriu.—

[**m**] Serper³, da mí. Ocur Eocaiò ocur Conainȝ ı n-a pe.—Seg-
denur⁴, peçt mí. Ocur Eocaiò ocur Conainȝ [ı n-a pe].—
Țairiur Notur, noi [m-bliadna] deȝ. Ocur pemír tri riȝ do
riȝaib Erenn rocaiȝ: idon, Luȝaiò, mac Eòdeè Uaircer ocur
Conainȝ deȝeȝlaè ocur Art Imleaè, mac Luíȝdeè. Ocur ır
'n-a pe roȝab riȝe Fiaèa, mac Muireðaiȝ.—Artarperxer⁵,
idon, Memnon⁵, ceȝorèa [bliadan]. Ocur Oilill Fınd, mac Art,
ı n-a pe, ocur Eocaiò, mac Oililla Fınd ocur Artȝeðmaiř do
ȝabail riȝe ı n-a pe řor.—Artarperxer Ocur⁶, peçt [m-bli-
adna] trièaȝ⁷. Ocur ır 'n-a aimřir adbaȝ Artȝeðmaiř ocur
Țuaè Laȝraè ocur Luȝaiò Laiȝeè. Ocur Aeò Ruad, mac
Baðuırnn, du ȝabail riȝe.

m.—¹ Artabanus.

²⁻² Artaxerxes Longimanus.

³ Xerxes.

⁴ Sogdianus.

⁵⁻⁵ Artaxerxes . . . Mnemon.

⁶ Artaxerxes, qui et Ochus.

⁷ 26.

n Perper Oèe¹, ceȝri [bliadna]. Ocur ır 'n-a aimřir adbaȝ
Aeò Ruad.—Țairiur² mor, mac Arřamín², idon, riȝ deȝinaè
Perp, oèȝ³ m-bliadna ocur adpocair la hAlaxantair, mac Piliř,
idon, ceȝ ri Ĥreȝ. Ocur Țiȝorba, mac Țímaín, ı n-a pe.—
Alexantair, idon, ceȝ riȝ Ĥreȝ, coic⁴ bliadna. Ocur Cimbaeȝ,
mac Finnȝain, ı n-a pe.—Țolamenř⁵, mac Laiřȝe⁵, ceȝorèa
[bliadan]. Ocur Maèa Mon[ȝ]řuað ı n-[a] pe.—Ocur
Reèȝaiò Riȝdeřȝ ocur Uȝaine mor ı n-a pe řor.—Țolamenř
Ploðealbup⁶, oèȝ [m-bliadna] trièaȝ. Ocur ır 'n-a aimřir
adbaȝ Uȝaine mor. Ocur Laȝairpe Ĥorç pe [a] linn. Ocur
Cobèaè Caelbreȝ ocur Labřaiò Ĥoinȝreè du ȝabail riȝe ı n-a
pe.—Țolamenř Eberȝiȝer⁷, peçt [m-bliadna] řièeȝ⁸. Ocur ır
'n-a aimřir adbaȝ Labřaiò Ĥoinȝreè. Ocur Moȝcorb pe [a] linn.
Ocur Aenȝur Oilill ı n-a pe. Ocur Ĥarainȝȝleo du ȝabail riȝe.—
Țolamenř Piliřoȝur⁹, oèȝ [m-bliadna] deȝ¹⁰. Ocur řearcorb ı
n-a pe. Ocur Conlla Cupaið-celurȝ pe [a] lin. Ocur Con-
òobar Rod, mac Caȝair, a riȝe n-Ulað pe [a] linn řor.

n.—¹ Arses Ochi [filius].

²⁻² Darius Arsami [filius].

³ 6.

⁴ 6.

⁵⁻⁵ Ptolemæus, Lagi filius.

⁶ Philadelphus.

⁷ Evergetes.

⁸ 26.

⁹ Philopater.

¹⁰ 17.

o Potołomeur¹ Eřiřaner², řiliur Ebiliřoȝur, tri [bliadna]
řièeȝ³. Ocur Oilill, mac Conlla, pe [a] linn. Ocur Adamar
řolȝcain ocur Eocaiò řolȝleabup du ȝabail riȝe [ı n-a pe].—

Xerxes³, two months. And Eochaid and Conaing were in his time.—**[m]** Sogdianus⁴, seven months. And Eochaid and Conaing [were in his ³_[B. C.] time].—Darius Nothus⁵, nine [years and] ten. And the time of ⁴_[425] three kings of the kings of Eriu spent he: to wit, Lugaid, son of ⁵_[406] Eochaid Uairches and Conaing Little-Fearing and Art Imlech, son of Lugaid. And it is in his time took Fiacha, son of Muredach, the kingship.—Artaxerxes⁶, that is, Mnemon, forty [years]. And Oilill⁶ ^[366] the Fair, son of Art, [was] in his time. And Eochaid, son of Oilill the Fair and Airgedmair took the kingship in his time also.—Artaxerxes Ochus⁷, seven [*read*: six years and] thirty [*read*: twenty].⁷ ^[340] And it is in his time died Airgedmair and Duach Lagrach and Lugaid Laigech. And Aed the Red, son of Badornn, took the kingship.

n Arses Ochi¹, four [*read*: three years]. And it is in his time died¹ ^[337] Aed the Red.—Darius the Great², son of Arsames, namely, the last king² ^[331] of the Persians, eight [*read*: six] years and fell he by Alexander, son of Philip, that is, the first king of the Greeks. And Dithorba, son of Diman, [was] in his time.—Alexander³ [son of Philip], first king of the ³ ^[325] Greeks, five years. And Cimbaeth, son of Finntan, [was] in his time.—Ptolemey⁴, son of Lagus, forty [years]. And Macha Red-Hair, in ⁴ ^[285] [his] time [was she]. And Rechtaid Red-arm and Ugaine the Great [were] in his time also.—Ptolemey Philadelphus⁵, eight years ⁵ ^[247] [and] thirty. And it is in his time died Ugaine the Great. And Laegaire Lore [was] in [his] time. And Cobthach Caelbreg and Labraid Loingsech took the kingship in his time.—Ptolemey Evergetes⁶, seven [*read*: six years and] twenty. And it is in his time died⁶ ^[221] Labraid Loingsech. And Mog-Corb [was] in [his] time. And Aengus Oilill [was] in his time. And Iarainngleo took the kingship.—Ptolemey Philopater⁷, eight [*read*: seven years and] ten. And Fer-⁷ ^[204] corb [was] in his time. And Connla Curaid-celurg [was] in [his] time. And Concoibar Rod, son of Cathair, [was] in the kingship of Ulster in [his] time also.

● Ptolemey Epiphanes¹, son of Philopater, three [*read*: four years ¹ ^[180] and] twenty. And Oilill, son of Conla, [was] in [his] time. And Adamar Fair-hair and Eochaidh Flowing-hair took the kingship [in

[●] Tolamenr⁴ Pilametur⁵, coic [bliadna] triāat. Ocur Ferzup Poltleabur 1 n-a pe. Ocur Aengur Turbeac̄ du gabail riže. Ocur Fiaāa, mac Feiōliž, arriže n-Ulaō.—Tolamenr⁴ Eberziter⁶, noi [m-bliadna] ričet. Aengur Turmeac̄ 1 n-a pe. Ocur Conall Collampac̄ ocur Nia Segamain ocur Enda Airgneč du gabail riže.—Tolamenr⁷ Pipo⁷, peēt [m-bliadna] dež. Cprimčann Corcarac̄ 1 n-a pe, ocur Rugraide do gabail riže.—Tolamenr⁸ Alaxa[n]ber⁸, deič [m-bliadna]. Ocur Rugraide 1 n-a pe. Ocur Etinō Admar ocur bperal bobibaō ocur Lužarō Luaigne du gabail riže. Ocur Fiac, mac Fiaōcon, arriže n-Ulaō.—Tolomenr Fircon, oēt [m-bliadna]. Ocur Congal Clairingneac̄ 1 n-a pe.—Tolomenr Dioniriur⁹, triāa [bliadan]. Ocur Congal Clairingneac̄ 1 n-a pe. Ocur Duac̄, balta Dežarō, ocur Fincac̄, mac baic, a riže n-Ulaō. Ocur Cončobar Mael, mac Fuīte ocur Cormac, mac Laičiž, 1 n-a pe for. Ocur ip 'n-a aimrip tužarō i[n] cač Cačarōa, ocur Cormac, mac Laičiž, a riže n-Ulaō až tabairt in cača Cačarōa. Ocur Močta, mac Murcorac̄, pe [a] linō.—Cleopatpa, idon, in rižan, ocur ip 1 deožplaič žrež, da bliadain di. Pačtna Pačac̄ 1 n-a pe.

o.—¹ Ptolemæus.

² Epiphanes.

³ 24.

⁴ Ptolemæus.

⁵ Philometor.

⁶ Evergetes [Secundus].

⁷⁻⁷ Ptolemæus Phuscon, idemque Soter.

⁸⁻⁸ Ptolemæus, qui et Alexander.

⁹ Dionysus.

p Iuil Sepair, idon, cet ri Roman, coic [bliadna]. Ocur Eočarō Feiōleac̄ 1 n-a pe, ocur 'n-a aimrip adbač. Ocur Eočarō, mac Ōairpe, a riže n-Ulaō a complačur ppi hlul. Ocur Eočarō Airpem du gabail riže, ocur Eočarō Sulbuīde, mac loc, tri bliadna a complačur ppi Eočarō Oipeam.—Octarín lužurō, ré [bliadna] coicac̄. Ocur da bliadain do a riže, P. 13a in tan rožab Ferzup, mac leče, riže n-Ulaō. | Ocur ip 'n-a pe adbač Eočarō Oipeam. Ocur Eterpcel, coic bliadna 'n-a pe. Ocur Nuada Nečt, da paiče. Ocur ipin coiced bliadain dež do riže Očtarín dožab Conairpe mor riže n-Epenn ocur dožabarpar Cončobar riže n-Ulaō. A n-aen bliadain, mar rin, do rižarō Cončobar ocur Conairpe. Ocur ipin bliadain cetna

his time].—Ptolemey Philometor², five [years and] thirty. And [●] Fergus Flowing-hair [was] in his time. And Aengus Turbech took² ^[B. C.] _[145] the kingship. And Fiacha, son of Feidlech [was] in the kingship of Ulster [in his time].—Ptolemey Evergetes³ [the Second], nine³ [116] [years and] twenty. Aengus Turmech [was] in his time. And Conall Collamrach and Nia Segamain and Enda the Raider took the kingship [in his time].—Ptolemey Phuscon⁴, seven [years and] ten. ⁴ [99] Crimthann the Conqueror [was] in his time. And Rudraige took the kingship [in his time].—Ptolemey Alexander⁵, ten [years]. And ⁵ [89] Rudraige [was] in his time. And Etind [son] of Admar and Bresal of the Cow-Plague and Lugaid of the Spear took the kingship. And Fiac, son of Fiadcu, [was] in the kingship of Ulster [in his time].—Ptolemey Phuscon⁶ [reigned again] eight [years]. And ⁶ [81] Congal Clairingnech [was] in his time.—Ptolemey Dionysus⁷, thirty ⁷ [51] [years]. And Congal Clairingnech [was] in his time. And Duach, foster-son of Degad and Findcad, son of Bac, [were] in the kingship of Ulster [in his time]. And Concobar the Bald, son of Fuith and Cormac, son of Laitech, [were] in his time also. And it is in his time was fought [*lit. given*] the Civil battle [of Pharsalia]⁸ and Cormac, son ⁸ [49] of Laitech, was in the kingship of Ulster at the fighting [*lit. giving*] of the Civil battle. And Mochta, son of Murcoru, [was] in his time.—Cleopatra, namely, the queen and it is she [was] last ruler of the Greeks, two years [were reigned] by her [when Julius Cæsar became Dictator]⁸. Fachtna the Prophetic [was] in her time. ⁸ [49]

p Julius Cesar¹, namely, the first king of the Romans, five years. ¹ [44] And Eochaid the Hospitable [was] in his time and in his time died he. And Eochaidh Airem, son of Daire, [was] in the kingship of Ulster in synchronous rule with Julius. And Eochaid Airem took the kingship and Eochaid Yellow-eye [*recte, -heel*], son of Loc, [was] three ^[A. D.] years in synchronous rule with Eochaid Airem.—Octavius Augustus², ² [ob. 14] six [years and] fifty. And two years [were spent] by him in kingship, the time took Fergus, son of Leith, the kingship of Ulster. And it is in his time died Eochaid Airem. And Eterscel [was] five years in his time and Nuada Necht, two quarters [of a year]. And in the fifth year [and] tenth of the reign of Octavius took Conaire the Great the kingship of Eriu and took Concobar the kingship of Ulster. In one year, according to that, were Concobar and Conaire made kings. And in the same year was Eriu divided between the

[**p**] do randað Eriu efer na coizeaðaáib, idon, Concobar, mac Neapa, ocur Cairppri Níapear ḡ Tigeapnadað Teobandað ḡ Deðað, mac Sin ocur Oilill, mac Madac. Ocur in bliadain afeir na randa pin ruḡað Cuculainð. Ocur ipin feireð bliadain deḡ do ruḡe Oétarín Uḡurð, ceátra bliadna deḡ iarran roind pin na coizeðmáð, ruḡað Muire: idon, ipin ceátramað bliadain deḡ do ruḡe Conaife ocur Concobair rogenair Muire; idon, tri [bliadna] deḡ ba plan do Choínculainð andpin. Ocur ipin ceátramað bliadain iar n-ḡein Muire, pluaiḡeð Tana do Cualḡne. Ar pollur ar pin ḡurub' taepca Tain na [Toḡail na] bpuifóní; opðoiz ip andran oétmað bliadain deḡ do ruḡe Conaife pluaiḡeð Tana do Cualḡne.

q Seét m-bliadna deḡ ba plan do Coinculainð andpin: idon, ipa[n] d-ara bliadain deḡ ar fiéit do ruḡe Oétarín Iuḡurð, in pluaiḡeð cetna. Oét m-bliadna iar pluaiḡeð Tana do Cualḡne rogenair Cpirt ocur ba plan da bliadain deḡ do Muire annpin. Ocur ceéopca bliadan ba plan d'Oétarín i n-a ruḡe annpin. Ocur ipin feireð bliadain fiéit do ruḡe Conaife ocur Concobair ocur da bliadain iar n-ḡein Cpirt teapðo Cuculainð. Ocur feét bliadna fiéit paegul Chonculainð co pin. Oétarín Uḡurð, coic [bliadna] deḡ do a ruḡe iar n-ḡein.—Tiber Sexair, feét [m-bliadna] fiéit¹. Ocur feét bliadna deḡ do a ruḡe in tan docepað Cpirt. Tri [bliadna] triáat do Cpirt a colainð, o ḡein co cepað. Ocur ipin [ip i in, MS.] bliadain afeir ceḡda Cpirt bar Concobair: idon, ipin oétmað bliadain deḡ Tiber ocur ipin fepeaðmað bliadain do a ruḡe Conaife adbaé Concobar. Ocur aderaid araile ar ipin m-bliadain [ip i in bliadain, MS.] iar ceḡað Cpirt bar Muire. Coic bliadna do Tiber a ruḡe iar m-bar Concobair. ḡlairní, mac Concobair, noi [m-bliadna] a ruḡe n-Ulad. Ocur ipin coiceð bliadain a ruḡe bar Tiber.

q.—¹ 23.

r ḡairp Caillicula, feét [m-bliadna]¹. Ocur ip 'n-a annpin ceð fepebeann in τ-[í]oircela la Maéta. Ocur Conaife a

five [Provincials]: namely, Concobar, son of Ness and Cairpre the [p] Champion and Tigernnach Tedbannach and Dedad, son of Sin and Oilill, son of Madu. And in the year after that division, was born Cuculainn. And in the sixth year [and] tenth of the reign of Octavius Augustus, four years [and] ten after that division of the five [Provincials], was born Mary: namely, in the fourth year [and] tenth of the reign of Conaire and of Concobar was born Mary; that is, three [years and] ten were complete for Cuculainn then. And in the fourth year after the birth of Mary, [took place] the Hosting of the Cattle-foray of Cuailgne. It is manifest therefrom that earlier was the Cattle-foray than [the Destruction] of the Palace [of Da Derga]; for it is in the eighth year [and] tenth of the reign of Conaire [took place] the Hosting of the Cattle-foray of Cuailgne.

q Seven years [and] ten were complete for Cuculainn then: namely, in the second year [and] tenth above the twentieth of the reign of Octavius Augustus [took place] the same Hosting. Eight years after the Hosting of the Cattle-foray of Cuailgne, was born Christ and there were complete two years [and] ten for Mary then. And forty years were complete for Octavius in his reign then. And in the sixth year [and] twentieth of the reign of Conaire and Concobar and two years after the birth of Christ, failed Cuculainn. And seven years [and] twenty the age of Cuculainn to that. Octavius Augustus, five [years and] ten [were spent] by him in kingship after [A. D.] the Nativity.—Tiberius Cesar¹, seven [years and] twenty. And seven¹ [14*] years [and] ten [were spent] by him in kingship, the time suffered Christ. Three [years and] thirty [were spent] by Christ in the body, from Birth to Passion. And in the year after the Passion of Christ [took place] the death of Concobar: that is, in the eighth year [and] tenth of Tiberius and in the sixtieth year of the kingship of Conaire died Concobar. And others say it is in the year after the Passion of Christ [took place] the death of Mary. Five years [were spent] by Tiberius in kingship after the death of Concobar. Glaisni, son of Concobar, nine years [was he] in the kingship of Ulster. And in the fifth year of his reign [took place] the death of Tiberius.

r Caius Caligula¹, seven [years]. And it is in his time [took¹ [37] place] the first writing of the Gospel by Matthew. And Conaire

* A.D. regnal dates are those of the initial years.

[r] compriȝe ƿƿir.—Claudiur, ƿri [bliadna] deȝ. Ocur irin ƿƿer bliadain a riȝe ƿogail ƿƿuiðni Ðaberȝ ƿor Conaire mor, mac Eteƿƿceoil [Eteƿƿceoil, MS.]. Ocur Iriai Ğlunmar, mac Conaill Cernaiz, a riȝe n-Ulad aȝ ƿogail ƿƿuiðni. Ocur coic bliadna ðu Tempaiz ĝan riȝ iar ƿogail ƿƿuiðni. Luȝaiz Sƿiabnderȝ ðu ĝabail riȝe n-Eƿenn ocur Iriai Ğlunmar a riȝe n-Ulad annƿin.—Nearo Sexar, ƿeēt [m-bliadna]² deȝ. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir ƿar Muire Maȝðalen. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir ƿomaðm Lind-múine ƿar Liač-muine, idon, loē n-Eačac, ocur ƿomaðm loēa Rib, mic Muireða, ƿar Maȝ n-Airpen. Ocur Iriai Ğlunmar, mac Conaill, a riȝe n-Ulad andƿin ocur Luȝaiz Sƿiabnderȝ a riȝe n-Eƿenn. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir ƿo ƿoçacð ƿedar ocur ƿo ðiceannac ƿol ocur ƿoiloirced Roim.—Ğallua³ ocur ƿiƿon, idon, a ðalta, loēa ocur ƿetillur³, ƿri leičbliadna ðoib.—Ueƿƿerianur, noi [m-bliadna]. Ocur irin coiced bliadain a riȝe [éc] Luĩȝeč Sƿiabndeiȝ. Ocur Concobar Abƿadƿuac ðo ĝabail riȝe i n-a ƿe; ocur Cƿimčann Nianar ðo ĝabail riȝe. Ocur in bliadain aƿeir riȝe ðo ĝabail ðo, ðo ƿoçacð Andƿiar aƿðal.—Tiƿur, ða bliadain ðo. Ocur Cƿimčann Nianar i n-a ƿe.

r.—¹ 3 years and 10 months.
Otho, 3 months; Vitellius, 8 months.

² 13.

³⁻³ Galba, 7 months;

s Ðomitianur, coic [bliadna] deȝ. Ocur ƿar Iƿeil Ğlunmar in bliadain ðuȝab riȝe. Ocur ƿiača ƿindamnar ðu ĝabail riȝe, idon, mac Iriai. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir ađbač Cƿimčann Nianar. Ocur Cairbri Cindacð i n-a ƿe. Ocur ƿeapacac ƿindƿeētnač, ƿeēt bliadna a complačur ƿƿir. Ocur Moran, mac Maín, i n-a ƿe. Ocur ða bliadain aƿeir riȝe ðu ĝabail ðo ƿeapacac, ðomarbacð ƿomar aƿðal.—Near[u]u, idon, bliadain. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir ƿoƿerib Eoín in Sorcela, idon, irin ƿeētmač bliadain a riȝe ƿeapacac ƿindƿeētnaiz.—ƿroianur, noi [m-bliadna] deȝ. Ocur irin ƿƿer bliadain a riȝe ađbač Eoín, ocur irin ƿƿer bliadain deȝ ðo riȝe ƿeapacac [ƿind]ƿeētnaiz. Clemenƿ ƿapa ðo ƿacud i n-a ƿe. Ocur ƿiačac ƿinn a-riȝe n-Ulad ƿor. Ocur ir 'n-a aimpir ađbač ƿeapacac ƿinn[ƿeētnač]. Ocur ƿiačac ƿinn, mac Ðaizge, ðu ĝabail riȝe n-Eƿenn i n-a

[was] in synchronous rule with him.—Claudius,² three years [and] [r] ten. And in the third year of his reign, [took place] the Destruction ^[A. D.]₂ [41] of the Palace of Da Derga against Conaire the Great, son of Etersceol. And Irial the Knead, son of Conall Cernach, [he was] in the kingship of Ulster at the Destruction of the Palace [of Da Derga]. And five years for Tara without a king, after the Destruction of the Palace [of Da Derga]. Lugaid Red-Stripe took the kingship of Eriu and Irial the Knead [was] in the kingship of Ulster then.—Nero Cesar,³ seven ³ [54] [years and] ten. And it is in his time [took place] the death of Mary Magdalen. And it is in his time [happened] the eruption of the Pool of the Hedge over the Grey [Plain] of the Hedge, namely, Loch Neagh and the eruption of the Lake of Rib, son of Muired, over Magh-Airfen. And Irial the Knead, son of Conall [Cernach, was] in the kingship of Ulster then and Lugaid Red-Stripe in the kingship of Eriu. And it is in his time was Peter crucified and Paul beheaded and Rome burned.—Galba and Piso,³ namely, his fosterling, Otho⁵ and ⁵ [68] Vitellius⁵, three half-years [were reigned] by them.—Vespasian⁵, nine ⁵ [69] [years]. And in the fifth year of his reign, [took place the death] of Lugaid Red-Stripe. And Concobar Red-Eyebrow took the kingship in his time and Crimthann Nianair took the kingship. And the year after kingship was assumed by him, was crucified Andrew, the Apostle.—Titus⁶, two years [were reigned] by him. And Crimthann ⁶ [79] Nianar [was] in his time.

s Domitian¹, five [years and] ten. And the death of Irial the ¹ [81] Knead [took place in] the year he took the kingship. And Fiacha Findamnas took the kingship, namely, the son of Irial. And it is in his time died Crimthann Nianar. And Cairbre Cat-Head [was] in his time. And Feradach Finnfechnach [was] seven years in synchronous rule with him. And Moran, son of Man, [was] in his time. And two years after the taking of kingship by Feradach was slain Thomas, the Apostle.—Nerva², one year. And it is in his time ² [96] wrote John the Gospel, namely, in the seventh year of the reign of Feradach Finnfechnach. Trajan³, nine years [and] ten. And in ³ [98] the third year of his reign, died John and in the third year [and] tenth of the reign of Feradach [Finn]fechnach. Pope Clement was drowned⁴ in his time. And Fiatach the Fair [was] in the kingship ⁴ [100] of Ulster also. And it is in his time died Feradach Finn[fechnach]. And Fiatach the Fair, son of Daig, took the kingship of Eriu in his

[s]pe. Ocur Pīatac Pīnd|alac do gabail riȝe n-Ēpenn ƿop.—
 P. 13^b Aðrianur, iðon, bliaðain ar ƿiçet. Ocur ip 'n-a aimpip
 aēnugud Iapupalem, ocur bar Pīacaiȝ Pīnnalaiȝ la hĒlīm,
 mac Connraç, ocur Ēlīm do gabail riȝe. Ocur ip 'n-a ƿe
 doȝab Tuacal Teacōtmar riȝe n-Ēpenn.—Antonur, da [bli-
 aðain] ƿiçet a compriȝe do Tuacal. Ocur ip 'n-a ƿe tuȝað
 ƿiaȝail na Cape ĝurna Ēpirtaiȝib ocur ƿoçaiȝðeð in ðopoma.
 Ocur Mal, mac Rocƿaiðe, i n-a ƿe.

† Marcup Anntoni[n]ur noi [m-bliaðna] ðeȝ. Ocur Pēiðlīmīð
 Reçtmar i n-a ƿe. Ocur Caçair Mor i n-a ƿe. Ocur Conn
 Cēdcaçac ðu gabail riȝe.—Anton[n]ur Commadur, tƿi [bli-
 aðna] ðeȝ. Ocur ipin coiceð bliaðain a riȝe tuȝað caç Muȝe
 Lena, ait aðƿoçair Moȝ Nuaðað. Ða bliaðain iarpin caç ƿin
 Muȝe Lena, atopçair Conn Cēdcaçac a Tuaiç Amƿoir la
 Tīƿraide Tīƿeac, la riȝ Ulað. Conaipe, mac Moȝa Lama,
 i n-a ƿe. Ocur Art Aenƿer ðu gabail riȝe.—Pērtinax¹
 Se[ne]x, ƿeçt mī¹.—Seuerur Pōrtinax², oçt [m-bliaðna] ðeȝ
 a complaçur ƿƿi hArt Agaman, mac Pīatac Pīnn, a riȝe
 n-Ulað.—Auirīhanur, ƿeçt [m-bliaðna]. Ocur caç Cīnð-
 Aƿrað ƿia macçair Conaipe, mic Moȝa, iðon, na tƿi Cai-
 ƿƿi. Ocur ƿop Luȝaið, mac Con, ait aðƿoçair Nemīð, mac
 Sƿaibeinn, la Caiƿƿi Riȝƿoða, ocur, do ƿear aðƿai[le], la
 hĒoȝan, mac Oilella. Caç Muȝe Mueƿuma Ðia-ðarðain ƿia
 Luȝaið, mac Con, [ait] aðƿoçair Art, mac Cuīnð ocur ƿeçt
 mic Oilella Olum. Luȝaið laȝa, ƿoçit Art a Tuƿlaç Art.
 ðenne ðƿit, ƿoçit Ēoȝan, mac Oilella. Luȝaið, mac Con,
 ðu gabail riȝi.

†.—¹⁻¹ Ælius Pertinax, 6 months.

² Severus, 19 years.

* Sub hujus [Pii I] episcopatu frater ipsius, Hermes, librum scripsit, in quo
 mandatum continetur, quod ei praecepit angelus Domini, cum veniret ad eum in
 habitu Pastoris, ut sanctum Pascha die dominico celebraretur (*Liber Damasi pon-
 tificalis [spurius]*).

Licet nos idem Pascha praedicta [Dominica] die celebremus, quia tamen quidam

time. And Fiatach Findalach took the kingship of Eriu also.—[s] Adrian⁵, a year above twenty. And it is in his time [was] the ⁵ [A.D.]_[117] renewal of Jerusalem and the death of Fiachach Findalach by Elim, son of Connra and Elim took the kingship. And it is in his time assumed Tuathal the Acceptable kingship of Eriu.—Antoninus⁶, ⁶ [138] two [years and] twenty in cotemporary sovereignty with Tuathal. And it is in his time was brought the Rule of the Easter to the Christians* and was exacted the Boromean Tribute. And Mal, son of Rocraide, [was] in his time.

† Marcus Antoninus¹, nine [years and] ten. And Fedlimid the¹ [161] Law-giver [was] in his time. And Cathair the Great [was] in his time. And Conn the Hundred-Battled took the kingship.—Antoninus [*read* Aelius Aurelius] Commodus², three [years and] ten.² [180] And in the fifth year of his reign was fought [*lit.* given] the battle of Magh Lena, a place where fell Mog Nuadad. Two years after that battle of Magh Lena, fell Conn the Hundred-Battled in Tuaith-Amrois by Tibraide Tirech, [namely] by the king of Ulster. Conaire, son of Mogh Lama, [was] in his time. And Art the Solitary [*lit.* Sole Man] took the kingship.—Pertinax Senex³, seven months.—Severus³ [193] Pertinax³, eight [years and] ten, in cotemporary sovereignty with Art Agaman, son of Fiatach the Fair, in the kingship of Ulster.—Aurelian⁴, seven years. And the battle of Cenn-Abrað [was gained]⁴ [211] by the sons of Conaire, son of Mog, namely, the three Cairpris. And [it was gained] over Lugaid, son of Cu,—a place where fell Nemid, son of Stripe-Head, by Cairpre Long-Arm, or [*and*, MS.], according to others, by Eogan, son of Oilill. The battle of Magh Mucruma [was gained] on Thursday, by Lugaid, son of Cu, [a place] where fell Art, son of Conn and seven sons of Oilill Olum. Lugaid Laga, slew he Art on the Hill of Art. Benne Brit, slew he Eogan, son of Oilill. Lugaid, son of Cu, took the kingship.

inde dubitarunt, ad corroborandas animas eorum eidem Hermae angelus Domini in habitu Pastoris apparuit et praecepit ei, ut Pascha die Dominica ab omnibus celebraretur (*Epistola [spuria] Pii I ad Justum episcopum*).

Hermes scripsit librum qui dicitur *Pastor*, in quo praeceptum angeli continet, ut Pascha die dominico celebraretur (Beda, *Chronicon*, sub Antonino Pio, A.D. 139–61).

1.

u Nin, mac ðel, poza na rið,
 Oirðere a blað, 'r a buain bpið,
 A ðegli ba blodaið ber,
 Cet ri in ðomain co ðiler.

2.

Fiði ocup bliaðain blaðaið
 Ðo Nin a ðein Abraðaim :
 Linn ar mebar ðan merblað,
 'N a lebar 'ð a lanðerbað.

3.

Tri piðit bliaðan breðða
 Ðhair Abraðaim oireðða
 Nerðib aðbroðloig ða bloið
 Að teét Þarðaloin porðgloin.

4.

En bliaðain cept pe comol
 Suil ðugab porð Þarðalon :
 Ðoðuar ðnai ip beçðail ðo m-blað,
 Að terðail noi ba nerðmar.

5.

Níníar, mac Nin, nía ðo nerð,
 'N-a peapeð bliaðain biçcept,
 Þuar arðarð ðeapa ip baðba
 Mac Seapa co þean ðanba.

1.

v Þarðalon, Níníar nerð nia,
 Ðiar bpiðmar ðo m-buain pecað ;
 Ni ba þaeibriðail u a þlað,
 Re haen bliaðain aðbaçrað.

1.

- u Ninus, son of Belus, choice of the kings,
 Illustrious his fame and his firm strength,
 His branching splendour with different good customs,
 The first king of the world legitimately.

2.

Twenty famous [years] and a year
 [Were ruled] by Ninus at the birth of Abraham :
 A complement that is certain, without deceptive fame,
 In its length being full-certified.

3.

Three score of years diversified
 [Were passed] of the age of Abraham eminent

At the coming of Parthalon

4.

One year exact was in completion
 Before a port received Parthalon
 Found he
 In managing a ship was he powerful.

5.

Ninias, son of Ninus, a champion with power,
 In his sixth year ever—just
 Received he
 The son of Ser with old Banba.

1.

- v Parthalon, Ninias powerful hero—
 A vigorous pair with abiding guilt ;
 It was not a deceptive rule [that arose] from their destruc-
 In one year died they. [tion,—

2.

[v]

O bar Παρταλοιν πριμδα,
O baiρ Αβραίμ οιλμιλλα,
Α λυζ ζαν λυιβι μαρ εαρυίθ
Coic coic up ap οέτμοδαίθ.

3.

O bar Αβραίμ πυαιρ ονοιρ
ζο ρ' ελαιθεδ ελανν Παρταλοιν,
Νι δοέτ βλαθ, ιρ βλαθ nac βρεζ,
Α ρεέτ, οέτμοδα, ιρ aen.

4.

Μαμίνίτυρ φα μορ αζ,
'N-a ριζ Αραρδα ιμρλαν;
ζαé οιρεέτ ροβαι ιρ βεέτα
Ραι αζ τοιτεετ ιν ταίμλεέτα.

5.

Θα βλιαδαιν, τρι θειé θεμιν,
Ο'η tam ζο τεέτ εριαé Νεμιθ;
Ιρ λαβρα nac lomαρ cop,
banba ρολαμ αζ Ρινηταν.

1.

w

Μαραιλυρ, ρο βο μορ βλαθ,
Αζ τεέτ θε Νεμιθ νερτμαρ:
Αρμυμ ζλαν, ζαé τιρ ο ταρβα,
'N-a ρι αθβαλ Αραρδα.

2.

Ναι m-βλιαθνα ocup cet ζαν coll,
Ο τεαéτ Νεμιθ na νιαμζλονθ—
βα πλαζ 'ρ βα διé θαéé θαμθαλ—
Co étam epié λαééθα Ο-λιαέταν.

2.

[v] From the death of Parthalon the leader,
 [And] from the death of Abraham very distinguished,
 [Eriu] lay without herbage ? like
 Five [by] five full years above eighty.

3.

From the death of Abraham who got honour,
 Until were smitten the posterity of Parthalon,
 Not narrow the fame, it is fame that is not falsehood ;
 Seven, eighty [years] and one.

4.

Mamithus with [*lit.* under] great felicity,
 He was the absolute Assyrian king ;
 Every preeminence and goodly deed was
 With him at the coming of the plague-destruction.

5.

Two years, thrice ten certain,
 From the Plague to the coming of the hero Nemed ;
 It is a saying that endures not disturbance,—
 Banba [was] deserted at [the coming of] Fintann.

1.

w Manchaleus, whose fame was great,
 At the coming of Nemed the powerful,
 Clear the narration, each land profited,
 He was the mighty Assyrian king [*lit.* in his king].

2.

Nine years and a hundred without deceit,
 From the coming of Nemed of the heroic actions—
 It was a plague and it was a destruction—
 To the plague of the heroic districts of Ui-Liathian.

3.

[w] Arzatriar, flait̃ peidil,
 Aḡ toibeēt taim triait̃ Nemid̃;
 Docuir ḡac̃ conair̃ fo cloind̃,
 Ir aḡ toḡail̃ T̃uir̃ Conáing̃.

4.

Coica ir̃ da bliadaiñ co m-blaid̃,
 O taimleēt̃ Nemid̃ nerptair̃:
 Ní cor̃ airmĩ pẽ foḡra
 ḡu p'ḡab̃ Slainẽ peñ Fhoda.

5.

Amentep̃, ba mair̃ a mor̃,
 Aḡ toibeēt̃ Fep̃ m-bolḡ m-blaðmor̃:
 Dabaĩ ḡañ airbriḡ̃ ad̃bair̃,
 'N-a airðriḡ̃ or̃ Ararðair̃.

1.

x Triáa 'r̃ a ceat̃air̃ 'nar'elod̃,
 Flait̃ur̃ [na] Fep̃ m-bolḡ m-blaðmor̃:
 Luēt̃ na cupair̃de, ir̃ beēt̃ iñ banñ,
 Aḡ teēt̃ Tuatã dẽ Dananñ.

2.

Aḡ teēt̃ Tuatã dẽ Dananñ
 ḡo banbã d'a buantadall̃,
 belocur̃, bã trom̃ tarbã,
 Or̃ panñ foḡlar̃ Ararða.

3.

Noáa, oēt̃ bliadnã, ḡañ bpoñ
 Remeap̃ Tuatã Dananñ, d̃reac̃ mor̃;
 Ní bpeḡ, ac̃t̃ ir̃ beēt̃ ã p̃ad̃,
 Ir̃ cet̃ cõ cept̃ ir̃ coicad̃.

3.

[w] Ascataides, persevering prince,
 [Reigned] at the coming of the plague of the chief Nemed;
 Who placed every path under [the sway of his] posterity,
 And [reigned he] at the destruction of the Tower of Conang.

4.

Fifty and two years with fame,
 From the Plague-destruction of Nemed powerful—
 It is not obliquity of computing to proclaim [it]—
 Until Slaine occupied ancient Fodla.

5.

Amyntes, good was his greatness,
 At the coming of the Fir-Bolg of great fame,
 Was he without vast power
 The arch-king [*lit.* in his arch-king] over the Assyrians.

1.

x Thirty and four [years], in which was heard
 The rule of [the] Fir-Bolg of great fame:
 The folk of the coracles, eventful is the destruction,
 At the coming of the Tuatha de Danann.

2.

At the coming of the Tuatha de Danann
 To Banba to permanently occupy it [*lit.* for its permanent
 Belocus, it was a weighty advantage, occupation],
 [Reigned] over the green-swarded Assyrian slope.

3.

Ninety, eight years without sorrow,
 [Was] the space of the Tuatha de Danann, great the prospect:
 Not false, but eventful is its duration,
 It is a hundred exactly and fifty.

4.

[x] Μεταραιλιὺρ βα λιρ ἀρὸ ἀδ,
 Ἀζ τεέτ mac Miled m-biēngarb:
 P. 14 a | Οἶλα ρυιλ βα βρεῖδα,
 Ὅο ριλ Ἀρυιρ οἰρεῖδα.

5.

Seēt cet τρι βλιαβνα βλαβαιῖ,
 Ρίεε ο ρριμτεέτ Παρῆταλιν,
 Ῥαν ῖαβαίλ ρε ρλοζαρτ ρλεαῖ,
 Ῥυ ῖαβαίλ μορ mac Miled.

6.

Cuiῖ ριῖα, ρίεε, ριρ ῖαρ,
 Ο Μεταραιλιὺρ ἀῖαμαρ—
 Ὅρεαμ ναρ' caineaδ ρε ερϋαρ λιβ—
 Re n-aiream ρϋαρ co ραερ Nin.
 Nin, mac.

4.

[x] Metarailius, distinguished the felicity,
 [Reigned he] at the coming of the sons ever-fierce of Miled :

Of the distinguished Assyrian seed.

5.

Seven hundred, [and] three years famous
 [And] twenty from the first coming of Parthalon,
 Without occupation by a speared host [was Eriu]
 Until the great occupation of the sons of Miled.

6.

Five kings [and] twenty, knowledge brief,
 From Metarailius of great felicity—
 Folk that for fierceness are not lamented by ye—
 [Are] to be counted up to noble Ninus.

Ninus, son, etc.

INDEX VERBORUM. (III.)

[Roman capitals (A, B) respectively denote the A and B Texts, pp. 278 to 316; Roman letters and Arabic figures (thus, d, u 4) refer to the sections and verses.]

- a (an, art.), A a, e; B v 3, x 1.
 a (pr. infix. 3 s. fem.), (cond)a(ḡab),
 A b.
 a (poss. 3 s. masc.), A b, c, d, e, f;
 B a, b, d, e, f, g, h, j, l, m, n, o,
 p, q, r, s, t, u 1, 2, 5, v 1, 4, w 5,
 x 3.
 a (poss. 3 s. fem.), A a; B c, d, g, v 2,
 x 2.
 a (poss. 3 pl.), A a c; B a.
 a (prep.), B e, l, u 2.
 a (rel.), B d.
 a (1 and rel.), B k.
 a (1), A e, f, h; B b, e, f, g, h, i, j, k,
 l, n, o, p, q, r, s, t.
 a m- (1 m-), B l.
 a n- (1 n-), A b, e, f, h; B d, e, g, h,
 i, p.
 a nb- (poss. 3 p.), B c.
 Aap̄baṣur, B k.
 ab̄dame, A h.
 Ab̄el, B a.
 Ab̄raḡruab, B v.
 Ab̄ram, A b; -aim (g.), B v 2, 3;
 -aham, A b.
 Ab̄raṣam, B c, d; -aim (g.), B c, d,
 u 2, 3.
 Aḡrap̄ṣaḡer, B j.
 aḡṣ, A a; B f, x 3.
 aḡ, B x 4.
 Ab̄a, B a.
 Ab̄am, A b; B c; -aim (g.), B a.
- Ab̄amar, B o.
 ab̄baīl, B w 5; -al, B w 1.
 ab̄baṣ, A e; B c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k,
 m, n, p, q, s; aṣb-, A e, f.
 ab̄baṣab̄ar, B f, h; -ṣraṣ, B v 1.
 ab̄eraḡb, B a.
 ab̄br̄oḡloīḡ, B u 3.
 Ab̄mar, B d.
 ab̄raīl, B t.
 Ab̄rianur, B s.
 Aeḡ, B m, n; -ḡa (g.), B h.
 aen (num.), A e; B c, d, i, p, v 1, 3;
 -mab, A h; B c, d.
 aenaḡ, A c.
 Aengur, B h, j, n, o.
 aer, B d; -ra (g.), B d; -re (g.), B i.
 aer-ḡana, B h.
 Aḡraice, B b; -aīḡ, B c.
 aḡ (sb.), B v 4.
 aḡ (prep.), A a; B b, e, o, r, u 3, 4,
 v 4, w 1, 3, 5, x 1, 4.
 aḡa(mar), B a, b.
 Aḡnaman (g.), B f; Aḡno-, A b;
 B f.
 Aḡora, B g.
 aiḡoḡ, B f.
 aiḡe (aḡ, ac and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.),
 B b.
 Aiḡīll, A h.
 aimriḡ, A d, h; B g, l, m, n, o, p,
 r, s.
 ain, A e.

- Aindinn, **B f.**
 hainm, **B g.**
 airdbrí, **B w 5.**
 airdbrí, **B w 5; -ge, B j.**
 aipeam, **B x 6.**
 Aipeaxadh, **B d.**
 Aipeam, **B p.**
 n-Airpen, **B r,**
 Airgeadlam, **B g.**
 Airgeadmair, **B m.**
 Airgneac, **B j; -ec, B o.**
 airni (g.), **B w 4.**
 Airt (g.), **B l, m, t.**
 air, **A a; B u 3; -ri (g.), A e; -raib,**
A a.
 Airria, **B b.**
 airt, **B t.**
 Alaín, **B c.**
 Alaxandair, **A d; -der, B o; -tair,**
B, n.
 Albania, **B b.**
 Alla, **B a.**
 Alloib, **B h.**
 Aloíníur, **B b.**
 Altúur, **B e.**
 Ambrois (g), **A g.**
 Amenter, **B f, w 5.**
 an (art. ac.), **A a, c.**
 Anóir, **B r.**
 anóran (1 and art.), **B p.**
 anórin, **A f, h; B l, p, q, r.**
 ann (1 and pr. suf. 3 s. neut.), **B i.**
 annrin, **B i, q, r.**
 Antoníur, **B s.**
 Antonínur Commaður, **B t.**
 arðal, **B r, s.**
 ar (sb.), **B a.**
 ar (prep.), **A a, c, e, f, g, h; B a, c,**
d, j, q, s, v 2.
 ar- (1 n-), **B h, o.**
 ar(eir), **B p; ar(rin) A a, h.**
 ara (ala), **A a, e, h; B e, f, q.**
 Araxadh, **B c.**
 araid, **B l.**
 arail (-li), **B q.**
 Arailíur, **B d.**
 Aram, **B c.**
 Arbatúr, **B k.**
 arð, **B x 4.**
 arer, **B g.**
 arðart, **B u 5.**
 Armenter, **B d.**
 arna (ala), **B e.**
 Arniur, **B d.**
 arnad, **B l.**
 Arnamín, **B n.**
 Art, **B l, m, t.**
 Artapaner, **B m.**
 Artarrexer, **B m; -erxer, B m.**
 arum, **B w 1.**
 ar (vb.), **A a, e; B a, b, c, e, p, q,**
u 2.
 ar (prep.), **A c; B p.**
 Araimíraimíur, **B g.**
 Ararða, **A b, c; B c, j, v 4, w 1,**
x 2; -ðair, A c; B w 5.
 Arcaitíur, **B e, f.**
 Arðiaiger, **B l.**
 Arðatíur, **B w 3.**
 Aría, **B b.**
 arin (irin), **B d.**
 arna (arnair: a and art. d. p.), **B f.**
 Arur, **B c; Ariur, B x 4.**
 ata, **A a, b; atait, B b, c; -at,**
B b, c.
 atar (g.), **A f; B h.**
 atnugud **B s; (h)atnuiðeabuð, A c;**
-guð, A c.
 b' (ba), **B a, p.**
 ba, **B e, i, l, p, q, u 1, 4, v 1, w 2, 5,**
x 2, 4.
 baata, **B b.**
 babilon, **B l; baibilomía, B c.**

- babba, B u 5.
 baduirnn (g.), B m.
 bagna, B e.
 (do)bai, B a; (da)bai, B w 5; (no)bai,
 A b, c, d, e; B v 4; (no)badar,
 A a, c.
 baic (g.), A d; B o.
 balleur, B e.
 banba, B v 5, x 2.
 bann, B x 1.
 bar, A b, g; B c, d, f, g, h, i, l, q,
 r, s, v 2, 3; bair (?), B y 2.
 batub, B s.
 beagezlaç, B m; beç-, B m.
 bean, B a, b; ben, B c.
 beapa, B u 5.
 beapngal, B k.
 beata, A e; B a.
 beçt, B x 1, 3; -ta, B v 4; beçt-
 dail, B u 4.
 beil, B c; bel, B u 1.
 bel-cante, B h.
 belocur, B g, x 2; -ccur, B e.
 benne, B t.
 beoçaiç, B f.
 ber, B u 1.
 beç, A a.
 betillur, B r.
 (do)bi, B b.
 bibla, A a.
 (no)biç, B t.
 biç(cepc), B u 5; biçngarb, B x 4.
 blað, B u 1, 4, v 3, w 1, 5, x 1;
 blað (d.), B w 4.
 blaðaiç, B u 2, x 5; merblað, B u 2.
 blaðam (n.), A a, b, c, d, e, f, h;
 B g, h, i, k, p, s, u 2, 4; (d.), A d,
 e, f, g; B c, d, e, f, g, h, j, l, p,
 q, r, s, t, u 5; (ac.), B v 1; (dual),
 B f, h, i, o, p, q, v 5, w 4.
 blaðan (g. p.), A a, b, c, d, e, h;
 B d, e, q, u 3.
- bliaðna (g. s.), B i; (n. p.), A a, b, c,
 d, e, f, g, h; B f, h, i, j, k, l, n,
 p, r, s, w 2, x 3, 5.
 bloið, B u 3; -aið, B u 1.
 bo (vb.), B h, w 1.
 boðiбаð, B o.
 bolçraç, B m.
 boroma, B s.
 braç, B h; -ça, (g.), B l.
 breaç, B l.
 breapriç, B l.
 breç, B v 3, x 3; -çða, B u 3, x 4.
 breoçan, B h; -an, (g.), B i, l.
 brer, B g; -re, (g.), B g.
 brepal, B o.
 bretan, B b.
 briç, B u 1; -çmar, B v 1.
 brileiç, B h.
 briç, B t.
 broið, B l.
 bron, B x 3.
 bruiðni (g.), B p, r.
 brúiç, B f.
 buam, B a, v 1, u 1; -an(τaðall),
 B x 2.
- Caelbreç, B n
 Caillicula, B r.
 Caim (g.), B c.
 Cam, B a.
 (nar')caineað, B x 6.
 aþroçair, B l, n, t; ðorçair, B g, k.
 Cairbri, B h, s.
 Cairður, B k.
 Cairpri, B p, t.
 roçaiç, A b; B m.
 Cal, B e.
 Callaða, B c.
 Cam, B b, c.
 Campairep, B l.
 Canðan, B c.

- Capn Ua-Neib, B g.
 capuib, B v 2.
 capc, B s.
 cač, B e, g, h, i, k, o, t; -ča (g.),
 B o.
 cačair, A d.
 Cačarba, B o.
 cačair, B a, t.
 Cačair (g.), B n.
 Ce, B i.
 ceapb, B a.
 Cearmaba (g.), B h.
 Cearmna, B i.
 ceáčair, B x 1.
 ceáčra (num.), B p.
 ceáčraime (g. s.; n. p.), B i.
 ceáčramab, A a, c, f, h; B f, p.
 ceb (ord.), B a, l, r.
 Ceбcačac, B t.
 Céin, B h.
 Ceinnpindam, B g.
 ceit (ord.), B c.
 ceitre, B c; -ri, B c, f, h, k, l.
 cenel, B b.
 Cernaba (g.), B h.
 cepb, B h.
 cept, B u 4, x 3; bičc-, B u 5.
 cepaб, B a; ceрba (g.), B a; do-
 cepaб, B a.
 Cerrair, A e.
 cet (card.), A b, c, d; B b, w 2, x 3, 5;
 (ord.) A a, b, c, e, f, h; B a, c, d,
 f, g, k, n, p, u 1; -aib, A a, c,
 e, f, g, h; B d.
 cetna (ord.), A c, d, e; (same) A a;
 B a, p, q.
 cečopáca, A b; B, d, e, i, j, k, m, n,
 q; -čac, A c, d, e; B c, f, h, i.
 cečpi, B l, n.
 Cimaieč, B e.
 Cimbaeč, A d; B n.
 Cindeč, B e.
 Cindčair, B s.
 cinn, B e.
 Cip, B l.
 Ciparreppep, B l.
 Cipine, A h.
 claided, B v 3.
 Clairingneac, B o.
 clann, B v 3; clainne (p.), B h.
 noclara, B e.
 Claudiuр, B r.
 poclečt, B a.
 Clemenр, B s.
 (nar')clod, B x 1.
 cloidem, A f.
 Cleopatra, B o.
 cloind, B w 3.
 Cnamroip, B e.
 co (conj.), A b; B f; co n-, A b;
 B b.
 co (prep.), A b, c, d, e, f, h; B a,
 u 1, 5, w 2, x 6; co m-, B w 4;
 co n-, B f.
 co(ceрt), B x 3.
 Cobčac, B n.
 coic, A a, b, c, d, e, g, h; B c, e, f,
 g, h, i, k, m, n, o, p, q, r, s; v 2;
 -ca, A c, e; B d, w 4; -caб, B x 3;
 -cait, A a; -cač, A b, c; B e, k, p;
 -ceb, A e, f; B f, h, i, p, q,
 r, t.
 coigeačacáib, B p.
 coigeđmáб (g. p.), B p.
 Coimbi, A e.
 Choinculainb (d.), B p, q.
 Coipppi, A h.
 colainb, B a.
 coll, B w 2.
 Collampac, B o.
 complačur. B l, p, s.
 comol, B u 4.
 comraigib, B b.
 comrige (d.), B r, s.

- Con (g.), B t; Conn, B t.
 Conainḡ (g.), B f, m, w 3.
 conair, B w 3.
 Conaire, B p, q, r.
 Conall, B o; -aill (g.), B r,
 Concobar, A d, f, h; B n, o, p, q, r;
 -air (g.), A e; B a.
 Chonculainḃ (g.), B q.
 Congal, B o.
 conub, A b.
 conuḡi, A d; conn-, A h.
 Conmael, B i; -mail (g.), B i.
 Connla, B o; Connla Cupaid-
 celurḡ, B n.
 Connraḃ (g.), B s.
 cor, B v 5, w 4.
 Coranḃ, B f; -ainḃ (g.), A d.
 Cormac, A d; B o; -aic (g.), A g, h.
 Corcraḃ, B o.
 corin (co and art.), A f, g; B d.
 Cpeḃne, B h.
 epiaḃ, B v 5.
 epic, B w 2.
 Cpmτann, B o, r, s.
 Cpirt, A e, f, h; B q; -tauḡib, B s.
 Cpirtin, B h.
 cpoḃad, A f, h; (ḃo)c-, B r; (po)c-,
 A f; B r.
 cpuit, B a.
 (ḃo)cuaib, A f; B l,
 Cuculaib, B p, q.
 cuice (co and pr. suf. 3 s. fem.), B c.
 cuiḡ, A h; B x 6; -ḡeb, B d.
 Cuillinn, B h.
 Cuidḃ (g.), A g; B t.
 docuir, B w 3.
 Cuir, A h.
 euma, B a.
 cumḃac, A b, c; (po)cumḃaḡeb,
 B a.
 cupaib, B x 1.
 Cup, B c.
 d' (de, di), B b, c, d, f, j, u 3, x 2.
 d' (do), B a, c, q.
 da (ta), B d.
 da (num.), A a, b, c, d, e, f, h; B a,
 b, c, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, o, p, q,
 r, s, t, v 5, w 4, 5.
 (ni)ḃad (tat), A d.
 daec, B w 2.
 Daḡda, B h.
 Daiḡe (g.) B s.
 dail, A g.
 Dail-lonu, B e.
 Dair, B l.
 Daire, A c, d, h; B p; -rre, A a.
 Dairiur, B m, n.
 dalta, B o, r.
 damḃal, B w 2.
 Danoinne, B h.
 Dairiur, B l.
 Dappellur, B i.
 David, B i.
 de (de and pr. suf. 3 s. masc. or neut.),
 A b.
 (ḃo)ḃeaḃaib, A f, h.
 deaḃaib, A f; -aiḡ, A e, h.
 dec (num.), A c, d, e, f, g, h.
 dec m-, B h.
 Ndece, A g.
 deḃmad, B e, l; -maib, A d, f; deaḃ-,
 B d.
 Deḃad, B p.
 deḃplaḃtur, B g.
 deḡ (card.), B c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k,
 m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t.
 Deḡaib, B o.
 deiḃ, A b, h; B o, v 5; -iḡ, A c.
 deiḃ m-, B h, l.
 deiḡinaḃ, B n.
 deiḡeab, A c, e.
 Delbaeḃ, B h; -eiḃ (g.), B h.
 demin, B v 5.
 denam, B e.

- δεοδπλαῖα, **A b**; δεοδπλαῖε, **B o**.
 Δεοῖα, **B h**.
 δερβα, **A d**; (lan)δερβαδ, **B u 2**.
 Δερδ, **B m**.
 δι (prep.), **B d**.
 δι (do and pr. suf. 3 s. fem.) **B o**.
 δια (do and rel.), **B h**.
 Δια-δαρδαῖν, **B i, t**.
 Διανσεῖτ, **B h**.
 διαρ, **B v 1**.
 διβ (card.), **A c**.
 διβ (δι and pr. suf. 3 pl.), **A d**.
 (ρο)δισεανναδ, **B r**.
 διεур, **B g**.
 διер, **B u 1**.
 дилнδ, **B b**; -nn, **A b**.
 Διμάιν (g.), **B n**.
 Διονер, **B k**.
 Διονириур, **B o**.
 дино, **B a**.
 ди́т, **B u 2**.
 Ди́торба, **B n**.
 до (prep.), **A a, h**; **B a, b, d, e, k, q, s, u 2, w 1, x 4**.
 до (do and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), **B c, g, h, i, j, k, l, p, q, r**.
 до (de, ди), **A a, b, h**; **B a, c, h, l, m, p, q, s**.
 дабай (vbl. pele.), **B w 5**; дабай, **B a**;
 до да́уб, **B s**; доби, **B b**;
 доцерад, **B a**; доцеро́ад, **B r**;
 до́уаид, **A f**; **B l**; доуиур, **B w 3**;
 до́еа́аид, **A f, h**; до диуиур, **B g**;
 доpollамнартайр, **A e**;
 до́пуаир, **B u 4**; дагаб, **A b**;
 догаб, **B d, i, j, s**;
 догабайл, **B c, g, h, m, o, p, r, s**;
 догабартайр, **B p**; домарбад,
B s; до рандад, **B p**;
 до ригад, **B h, p**; доरणад, **B c**;
 до рерибад, **A a**; до те́εт, **B g**;
 до тиндрцаин, **A e**.
- до́εт, **B v 3**.
 до́εum, **A f, h**; **B f**.
 дои́б, (do and pr. suf. 3 p.), **B r**.
 домайдm, **B d, e**.
 доman, **A a**; **B b**; -аин (g.), **A h**; **B c, e, u 1**; -un, **A a**.
 Домитианур, **B s**.
 до'н (de in), **B j**.
 дреад, **B x 3**.
 дреам, **B x 6**.
 ду (do, prep.), **B r**.
 ду (do, vbl. pele.), дугаб, **B i, s**;
 ду габайл, **B i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u 4**.
 Дуад, **B l, m, o**.
 дуиебад, **A b**.
- е (pr. pers. 3 s. masc.), **A a, d, h**; **B a, b, c, e, i**.
 Еаберда, **B c**; -брад, **A a**; Ебраиде,
A a.
 н-Еа́а́ад, **B r**.
 Еадáme, **B h**.
 Еalam, **B c**; -мида, **B c**.
 еаркоиб, **A g**; -cobайде (g.), **A h**.
 Ебер, **B c, d, e, f, i**; -ир (g.), **B f, i**.
 Ебергитер, **B n, o**.
 Ебилроцур, **B o**.
 Еcде́ε (g.), **B i, m**.
 Е́εтра, **B d**.
 Едайр, **B d**.
 Едгогад, **B i**.
 ег, **A a, g, h**.
 Еилm, **B l**.
 ар(еир), **B p, r, s**.
 еириде, **A h**; **B a**; -ден, **A e**; еиррен,
B a; еирден, **A e**.
 Еи́εриал, **B i**.
 Елаðан, **B g**.
 ele, **B a**.
 hElim, **B s**.

- Εἶτα, **β δ**.
 εν, **β υ 4**.
 Εμαιν, **α ε**; Εαμνα (g.), **α δ**.
 Ενθα, **β j, m, ο, υ 4**; Εнна, **α δ**.
 Εnoch, **β α**; -ογ, **β β**.
 Ενοτ, **β α**.
 Εοθαυ, **α δ, ε, h**; **β g, h, i, j, l, m,**
 ο, p; Εοθο, **β i**; -ου, **α δ**.
 Εοζαν, **β τ**.
 Εοίν, **α ε**; **β s**.
 Εοπαρ, **β β**.
 Εριпанер, **β ο**.
 Εreamon, **β i**.
 Εpc, **β g**.
 Ερι, **α β**; Εριυ, **β p**; -penn (g.),
 α δ, h; **β f, h, i, k, l, m, r**;
 (d.), **α β**; (ac.), **α h**; -pinn (d.),
 β δ, ε, g, i.
 Εрпе, **β i**.
 ep, **β j**; (ap)ep, **β α**; ere, **β δ**.
 Εppain, **β e, h**; Erbaine (g.), **α β**.
 Εppu, **β e**.
 epp (air), **β i**.
 eтep (prep.), **β β, g, i, p**; eтapno,
 α h.
 Eтepпcel, **β p**; -ceoil (g.), **β r**.
 Eтind, **β ο**.

 pa (prep.), **β υ 3**; **ν 4**.
 Παόтна, **β ο**.
 παδ, **β x 3**.
 Paeburdenz, **β i**.
 παι (pa and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), **β ν 4**.
 παιτ, **β i**.
 Παλλάρα, **β l**.
 (no)palnarδair, **α c**.
 παnn, **β x 2**.
 Παππαυδ (g.), **β β**.
 πάp, **α β**.
 Παταό, **β ο**.
 Ρea, **β δ**; Ρeaα, **β δ**.
 Ρear, **β α, δ, i**; Ρearcorb, **β n**.

 Ρear-mbolz (g. p.), **β g**; Ρep-,
 β w 5, x 1.
 Ρearαδαό, **β s**; -αιz (g.), **β s**.
 Ρειδil, **β w 3**.
 Ρειbleac, **β p**; -λιz (g.), **β ο**.
 Ρειδlímíδ, **β t**; -δlímče (g.), **α δ**.
 Ρeim, **β c**.
 Ρeimupa (g.), **β β**.
 Ρep (g. p.), **α δ**.
 Ρepαδαό, **β s**; -δαιz (g.), **β s**.
 Ρepzο (g.), **α δ**.
 Ρepzup, **β ο, p**.
 Ρerra, **α δ**.
 Ριαό, **α δ**; **β ο**; -θα, **α δ**; **β g, h, i,**
 j, k, m, ο, s; -θαiz (g.), **β s**;
 -co, **β h**.
 Ριαόcon (g.), **α δ**; **β δ**.
 Ριαδmume, **β m**.
 Ριαθαό, **β s**.
 Ρiόe, **α δ**; **β e, j, k, l, x 5, 6**; -όeδ,
 α δ, ε, g, h; **β g**; -όeт, **α β, f**;
 β c, f, h, i, k, l, n, ο, α, s;
 -ctair, **α e**; -όeтmαδ, **β e**.
 Ρiόi, **β υ l**; -όiδ, **β j**; -όiт, **β α, s,**
 υ 3.
 Ρiled (g.), **β h**.
 Ρinaόта, **β k**.
 Ρind, **β l m**; -damnar, **β s**; -δcaδ,
 α δ; **β ο**; -δpail, **β l**.
 Ρindpeόctnaό, **β s**; -αιz (g.), **β s**.
 Ρindalaό, **β s**; -nalairz (g.), **β s**.
 Ρinn, **β s**; Ρindтаin (g.), **α δ**;
 -нтan, **β ν 5**; -нтain (g.), **β n**.
 Ρinpcoiteό, **β j**.
 Ρip (d.), **β c**; (p.) **β k**; -bolz, **β f**.
 Ρipen, **β α**.
 Ρipο, **β ο**.
 Ρip, **β x 6**.
 Ρipcon, **β ο**.
 Ρlaiт, **β w 3**; Ρlaта (g.), **α β, c, d**;
 -τιup, **α c, d, e, f**; -τιupa (g.),
 α δ, e, f; -τιup, **β c, i**.

- deoðplaiç, **v j**.
 ðlaçur, **b b, c, x 1**.
 ðo, **a f**; **b w 3**.
 ðoð(ðlar), **b x 2**.
 ðoðla, **b w 4**.
 ðoðra, **b w 4**.
 ðoillriðter, **a e**.
 ðoipçenn, **a a**; ðop-, **a c**; -nð, **a c**.
 ðolam, **b v 5**.
 ðollaiç, **b i**.
 ðollamnaçt, **a e**; -apðair, **a c**;
 -aptair, **a e**; -tap, **a h**.
 ðollur, **b p**.
 ðolccam **b o**; -tleabur, **b o**.
 ðomopaç, **b e**; -aic, **b k**; -aib, **b g**.
 ðop, **b d, e, r**; ðopçi (ðop and pr.
 suf. 3 s. f.), **a a**.
 ðopba, **a c**.
 ðop, **b m, n, o, s**.
 ðpançcaib, **b b**.
 ðpaopçer, **b l**.
 ðpi, **b p**.
 ðpup (ðpi and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), **b r, s**.
 ðuar, **b u 5, v 3**; (ðo)ð-, **b u 4**.
 ðuil (vb.), **a a**.
 ðuç, **b c**; ðuicte, **b o**; -çi, **a d**.
- 'ð (að), **b u 2**.
 ðab, **a b, d, e, h**; **b b, d, i, j, l, m,**
 p, s, u 4, w 4; -bail, **a b, d, g,**
 h; **b c, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, r,**
 s, t, x 5; -bair, **a e**; -bartar,
 b p; -brac, **b h**.
 ðabaip, **b i**.
 ðaç, **b v 4, w 3**.
 ðae, **b h**.
 ðaedláiçib, **b f**.
 ðaidel, **b b, f**; -il, **b b, h**.
 ðair, **b r**.
 ðallabaçðai, **b b**; -llaçneçe, **b b**.
 ðallua, **b r**.
- ðan (cen), **b r, u 2, w 2, 5, x 3, 5**.
 ðann, **b e, f**.
 ðar, **b x 6**.
 (biçen)ðarb, **b x 4**.
 ðegli, **b u 1**.
 ðede, **b k**.
 ðen (sb.), **b c, d, e**; ðem, **b c, p, a,**
 u 2.
 (no)ðeimar, **a e**; (no)ðen-, **b p**;
 -arp, **b b**.
 ðenann, **b f**.
 ðenncallaçðu, **b l**.
 ðiallçað, **b l**.
 ðlairni, **b a**.
 ðlan, **b w 1**.
 ðlar, **b h**; (ðoð)ðlar, **b x 2**.
 (ðopç)ðloin, **b u 3**.
 ðlunmar, **b r**; -mar (g.), **b s**.
 ðnai, **b u 4**.
 ðopriçned, **b a**; ðopriði, **b a**.
 ðnimarçað, **b e**.
 ðo (co, prep.), **a c**; **b c, h, u 5, v 3,**
 x 2.
 ðo m- (co m-, prep.), **b u 4, v 1**.
 ðoba, **b a, h**.
 ðoibnenð, **b h**.
 ðomer, **b b**.
 ðreç, **b n, o**; -eiç, **b j**; -çu, **a c**;
 -çuib, **a b**.
 ðrene, **b h**.
 çu (co, prep.), **a b, c, g, h**; **b x 5**;
 (conj.), **a b**; **b p, w 4**.
 çurin (ço(co) and art. s.), **a c**.
 çurna (ço(co) and art. p.), **b s**.
- hAbraham, **a b**.
 haen, **b v 1**.
 hainm, **b g**.
 hair, **a a**; -ib, **a a**.
 hAlaxantair, **b n**.
 haçnuicçeaðuç, **a a**.

hEβpaide, A a.

heγ, A g, h.

hElim, B s.

hIη, A f.

hIuīl, B p.

hEoγan, B t.

hEppam, B h, e.

ι (prep.), A h; B f; ι n-, B b, d, e, g,
l, n, o, p, q, s, t.

ι (pr. pers. 3 s. fem.), A h; B a, o.

Iačtan, B c.

iaθ (pr. pers. 3 p.), A e.

Iapeθ, B b, c.

iaη, A f, g; B c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k,
l, q, r; iaη m-, B f, q; iaη n-,
A c; B c, p, q.

iaηpan (iaη and fem. art.), B p; -pim
(iaη and art.), A b, h; B e, t.

iaηum, A d, f, g, h; B b.

Iapaμβγleo, B n.

Iapθonan, B m.

Iapeč, B b.

Iapuaī, B i.

Iapupalem, B s.

Ibaic, B b.

idon, A a, b, c, d, h; B a, b, c, d, e,
g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s.

Imlač, B l, m; -lic (g.), B l.

imoppo, A b, h; B a.

implan, B v 4.

in (art. n. s. m. and f.), A a, c, e, f, g, h;
B a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, o,
p, q, s, x 1; (g. s.), A a, b, c, d,
e; B a, c, e, h, o, u 1, v 4; (d. s.),
A a, c, g; (ac. s.) A a, b, c, f, g;
B b; (g. dual f.) A a.

inθ (art. g. s.), B l; in θ-, A a, e, h;
B e, f; in τ-, A h; B h, r.

inθci (ι and pr. suf. 3 s. f.), A a.

inžen, B g.

inženim, A g, h.

Inuīl, B b.

Iono (Eoin), A f.

Iorep, A b.

Ioča, B r.

Iortarper, B l.

hIη, A f.

Iηial, B r; -iaīl (g.), B s; Iηeīl (g.),
B i, s.

ιη (vb.), A a, d, e, f, h; B a, b, c, g, i,
l, m, n, o, p, r, s, v 3, δ, x 1, 3.

ιη (ocurp), B c, u 4, δ, v 3, 4, w 3, 4,
x 3.

Iηaic (g.), B d.

ιηan (ι and art.), A a; -[n]θ, B a.

Iηanuθia, B c.

Iηicon, B b.

ιηon (ι and art.), B c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j,
l, p, q, r, s, t.

ιηonθ (ι and art.), B e, f.

ιηon τ-, B g, j.

Ič, B i; Iča (g.), B l.

Iuban, B a, b.

Iuθicη, A a.

Iuženp, B p, q.

Iuīl, A e; B p.

la (prep.), A a, h; B e, f, h, n, r, s, t.

labpa, B v 5.

Labpaīθ, B n.

Labpaimne, B i, j.

laečda, B w 2.

Laegaire, A h; B n.

Lağa, B t.

Lağpac, B m.

Laigeč, B m.

Laigne, B i.

Laipge, A d; B n.

laip, B b, c.

Laicig, B o.

Laimiač, B a.

- Լամբաձ, **B h, m.**
 Լամբարեր, **B h.**
 Լամբրիծեր, **B h.**
 Լան(ծերծած), **B u 2.**
 Լաբալեր, **B i.**
 Լաւրտետեր, **B i.**
 Լե (prep.), **A f; B c.**
 Լեծար, **B u 2.**
 Լեր, **B a, l.**
 Լեւծեկաձոն, **B r.**
 Լեռ, **B t.**
 Լեւե, **B p.**
 Լիսծ, **B h.**
 Լիւծմուռ, **B r.**
 Լիւ, **B x 6.**
 Լին, **A a, h; Լիւծ, B d, i, l, n, o.**
 Լիւծմուռ, **B r.**
 Լիւն, **B e, i, n, u 2.**
 Լիւծոն, **B b.**
 Լոձ, **B d, f, p, r; -ձա, B e, i, r.**
 Լոջա (g.), **B h.**
 Լուծ (g.), **A d.**
 Լուիճե, **A d.**
 Լուրջեր, **B e.**
 Լուրջեձ, **B n.**
 (րո)լուրջեծ, **B l; (րո)լ-, B r.**
 Լոմար, **B y 5.**
 Լոնգաւ, **B h.**
 Լոնգեմար, **B m.**
 Լոր, **B n.**
 Լորած, **A c; B h; -ւծ, A c.**
 Լուսիճե, **B d.**
 Լուճ, **B x 1.**
 Լուճա (g.), **A h.**
 Լուճ, **B v 2.**
 Լուճ, **B g; -ճաւ, B m, o, t; -ճաւճ, B r.**
 Լուծի (a.), **B v 2.**
 Լուծ, **B c.**
 Լուիճեձ, **B l, m; -ճեձ (g.), B r.**
 Լուիճե, **B i.**
 Լուր (? Լար), **B x 4.**
- mac (nom.), **A b, d, e, f; B a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u 1, 5; (ac.), A d; B r; (g. p.), x 4, 5.**
 Մաձա, **A d; B n.**
 մաձաւ (d. p.), **A b; B i; maccu (ac. p.), B b.**
 Մաձ Ըւիւ, **B h.**
 մած (մաճ), **B d.**
 մած (conj.), **A a, d, h; մաճ, A a.**
 Մաձաե, **B p.**
 Մաւ, **A d; B o.**
 մաճ, **B d, r.**
 Մաճաւ, **B b.**
 Մաճոճ, **B b.**
 Մաւիւր, **B k.**
 մաւրջեձեձ (g.p.), **A a; -րեձ, A a.**
 Մաւմուր, **B e.**
 Մաւն (g.) **B s.**
 մաւրժի, **B a.**
 Մաւր, **B e.**
 մաւճ, **B w 5.**
 Մաւ, **B s.**
 Մաւրեաճ, **B b.**
 Մաւիւր, **B e.**
 Մաւմուր, **B v 4.**
 Մանան, **B h.**
 Մանաթաւ, **B a.**
 (աճ)մար, **B x 6.**
 մար (conj.), **A a; B p, v 2.**
 մարա (g.), **A b.**
 (ծ)մարած, **B s.**
 Մարբար Անտոնուր, **B t.**
 Մարթաւն (g.), **A h.**
 Մարաւիւր, **B e, w 1.**
 Մարոճ, **B b.**
 Մարբարժիւր, **B e.**
 Մաձա, **A h; B r.**
 մաձար, **B a.**
 Մաւրթաւ, **B a.**
 Մեած, **A c; B k; -ծա, B b; Մեծաւ, A c.**

- Μεαρραμ, **в с.**
 mebar, **в u 2.**
 meic (n. p.), **в b, c, t.**
 Memnon, **в m.**
 merblad, **в u 2.**
 Мерса, **в e.**
 Μεταραιιυρ, **в x 4, 6; -alιυρ, в i.**
 mī, **в m.**
 mic (g.), **а e, h; в a, b, c, d, f, g,**
 h, i, l, r; mīc (p.), в i.
 Μιδιρ, **в h.**
 mile, **а b, c, d, h; в f; -li, а a, b.**
 Μιλεδ, **в i, x 4, 5; -ιδ, а b; в i.**
 mnai (dual), **в a.**
 Μοότα, **в o; -αι, а d.**
 Μογορb, **в n; -γ Nuαδaδ, в t.**
 Μονα-τροζαιde, **в k.**
 Μονζруαδ, **в n.**
 мор, **в n, p, r, t, v 4, w 1, 5, x 3, 5.**
 Moran, **в s.**
 Mucpuma, **в t.**
 Μυιγε (g.), **в g, t.**
 Muimne, **в i.**
 Mumeamoin (g.), **в k.**
 μυινδτιр (d.), **б f; -nnτεр, в d;**
 -nnτιре (g.), в e.
 Μυιρε, **в p; Μυιρε Μαγδαlen,**
 в r.
 Μυιρεδα (g.), **в r.**
 Μυιρεαδεαc, **в m; -εδαιγ (g.), в m.**
 Mumo, **в j.**
 Μυνδρεταιр, **в e.**
 mur, **в c.**
 Μυрbulγ, **в e.**
 Μυрcораδ, (g.), **а d; в o.**
- 'n (in, art.), **а a, c, g.**
 'n- (i n-), **а e; в d, e, g, l, m, n, o, p,**
 r, s, u 2, 5, v 4, 5, w 1, 5.
 na (art. g. s. fem.), **а a; в i, p, s;**
 (n. p.), в b; (g. p.) а a; в a, e,
 p, u 1, w 2, x 1; на n- (g. p.),
 в e; na[ib], в p, s.
 na (conj. compar.), **в p; (neg.), в f,**
 x 1, 6.
 Nabcoδonoρop, **в l; Nabζabonap-**
 ρop, в l; -noρop, в l.
 naс (neg.), **в v 3, 5.**
 Nae, **в d; Naei, в c, d.**
 naem, **а h.**
 nai m- (num.), **в w 2.**
 Nearo, **в r.**
 Near[u]u, **в s.**
 Neara (g.), **а e; в p; -ppa, а e, f.**
 Nēce, **а g.**
 Nect, **в p.**
 Neid (g.), **в h.**
 Neill (g.), **а h.**
 Neimeδ, **а b.**
 Nema, **в a.**
 Nemeaδ, **в e; -eδ, в e, f; -ιδ (n.), в t;**
 (g.), в f, v 5, w 2, 3, 4; (d.), w 1.
 nepт, **в u 5, v 1; -тиb, u 3; -тmap,**
 в u 4, w 1; -тmap (g.), в w 4.
 Neua, **в b.**
 ni (neg.), **а a d; в v 1, 3, w 4, x 3.**
 nia, **bu 5, v 1; Nianap, в o; -apep,**
 а h; -apeap, в p; -anap, в r, s.
 niamγlonδ, **в u 2.**
 Nin, **в c, u 1, 2, 5, x 6.**
 Nmap, **в c, d, u 5, v 1.**
 no (conj.), **в d.**
 noca, (num.), **в x 3.**
 noe (num.), **а a, c, d; -emaδ, а g.**
 noi (sb.), **в u 4; (pr. n.), в b; (num.),**
 в c, d, h, i, m, o, q, r, s, t.
 Nuαda, **в g, l, p.**
- o (prep.), **а b, c, d, f, g, h; в c, q,**
 v 2, 3, 5, w 2, 4, x 5, 6; (o?)
 в w 1; (o and rel.), в b.
 O-λιαcтан, **в w 2.**
 oc (prep.), **а c**

- occa (oc and pr. suf. 3 s. masc.), **в с.**
 оѣт, **а д, г;** **в б, с, д, h, i, l, o, x 3,**
 -тмаѡ, **а д, е, г;** **в д, е, f, g, h,**
р, q; -тмоѡа, **в v 3;** -ѡаѡ, **в**
v 2; оѣтм-, **в n, q.**
 Оцтарѡ, **а е;** **в р, q.**
 ocup, *passim.*
 oen, **в h.**
 Орпатенер, **в j;** -толур, **в j.**
 oɣ, **в a.**
 oɣla (?), **в x 4.**
 Oilec, **в h.**
 Oillederɣoib, **в k.**
 Oillil, **в k, m, n, o, p;** -lella (g.),
в l, m, t.
 oilmilla, **в v 2.**
 oirɣerɣ, **в u 1;** oirp-, **а h.**
 Oiream, **в p.**
 oirɣcɣ, **в v 4.**
 oirɣɣa, **в u 3, x 4.**
 Olmp, **а с.**
 Oliua, **в b.**
 Ollačair, **а d.**
 Ollam ꝑodla, **в k;** Olaim ꝑodla,
в k.
 (no[ꝑ])olla[m]narɣair, **а с.**
 Ollačair, **в h.**
 Ollɣočac, **в k.**
 Olmuccaib, **в j.**
 Oluim (g.), **в t.**
 onoir, **в v 3.**
 Oꝑtač, **в l.**
 opɣoiz (arɣaiz), **в p.**
 opɣain, **в a.**
 op, **в w 5, x 2.**
 Oꝑpɣ, **а f.**
 ꝑaɣraic, **а h.**
 ꝑarɣalon, **в u 4, v 1;** ꝑarɣ-, **в d;**
 ꝑarɣɣalon, **а b;** -loim (g.),
в u 3; ꝑarɣčo-, **в d, e;** ꝑar-
 ɣal-, **в v, 2, 3, x 5.**
 ꝑecað, **в v 1.**
 ꝑeaðar, **а f;** ꝑeaðar, **в r.**
 ꝑeribioioir, **в i.**
 ꝑerɣ, **а с;** **в l, n;** -ꝑra, **в с;** -ꝑaib,
а с; -ꝑer Oče, **в n.**
 ꝑiaminear, **в h.**
 ꝑilameɣur, **в o.**
 ꝑilɣ, **а d;** **в n;** -ꝑoɣur, **в n.**
 ꝑiron, **в r.**
 ꝑlaɣ, **в w 2.**
 ꝑlobealbur, **в n.**
 ꝑoilihɣoɣur, **в g.**
 ꝑol, **а f;** **в r.**
 ꝑopɣ, **в u 4;** ꝑopɣ(ɣloim), **в u 3.**
 ꝑoɣolameur, **а d;** -omeur, **в o.**
 ꝑꝑimɣa, **в v 2;** -mɣcɣcɣ, **в x 5.**
 ꝑꝑobi, **а g.**
 ꝑꝑoɣcɣ, **а f, h.**
 ꝑ' (ꝑo, vbl. ꝑele.), **в v 3.**
 Raeca[ɣ]n, **в e.**
 ꝑaizɣe (ꝑizɣe, g.), **в d, j.**
 ꝑainɣ (g. dual), **а a;** (ꝑo)ꝑainɣ, **в b.**
 ꝑaɣ, **в e;** -če, **в p.**
 ꝑaɣtea, **в l;** -teɣ, **в b.**
 (ɣo)ꝑanɣaɣ, **в p;** -nɣta, **в i.**
 ꝑe (sb.), **а a;** **в d, e, l, m, n, o, p, r,**
с, t.
 ꝑe (prep.), **в d, e, i, l, n, o, u 4, v 1,**
w 4, x 5, 6; ꝑe (le), **а a;** ꝑe n-
 (le n-), **в x 6.**
 ꝑe (le and rel.), **в l.**
 (ɣo) ꝑear, **в t;** (ɣo) ꝑeir, **а a.**
 ꝑemear, **в x 3;** -mɣ, **в m.**
 Rečtaib, **в n;** -ɣmar, **в t.**
 ꝑennaib (ꝑann-), **а h.**
 ꝑn (sb.), **а с;** **в с, e, f, i, k, l, n, p,**
u 1, w 1.
 ꝑna (la), **в t;** ꝑna n-, **в b.**
 ꝑnaɣail, **в s;** (raeib)ꝑnaɣail, **в v 1.**
 ꝑnam, **в b.**
 Rib, **в r.**

- ριῖ (n. s.), A d, h; B 1, n; (d.), B v 4;
 (ac.), B r; (dual), B e; (n. p.),
 A c, e; (g. p.), B m, u 1; -αιβ,
 B f, m.
- ριῖαδ, B h, p; -ῖαν, B o.
- ριῖα (n. p.), B x 6; -ῖε (g.), B c, d, e,
 f, g, h, i, j, k, l, n, o, p, r, s, t;
 (d.), A h; B c, f, h, i, k, l, n, o,
 p, q, r, s; (ac.), A e, f; B d, g,
 h, j, k, l, m, p, r, s; ριῖραιε,
 B e; -ῖι (g.), A g; (ac.), A d.
- ριῖαν, A e; -ῖρα (g. p.), A h.
- Ριῖοερῖ, B n; -ῖροδα, B t.
- Ριῖναι, B g.
- ρο (vbl. pele.), ροβ', B a;
 ροβαι, A b, c, d, e; B v 4;
 ροβαδαν, A a, c; ροβιε, B t;
 διαρ'βο, B h; ροβο, B w 1;
 ναρ'caineαδ, B x 6; ροδαιε, B m;
 ῖορ'claiδεβ, B v 3;
 ροclapa, B e; ροcleετ, B a;
 ναρ'clod, B x 1;
 ροcρoαδ, A f; B r;
 ροcumbαιγεβ, B a;
 ροdiceannαδ, B r;
 ροφαλναρδαν, A c;
 ρο[ῖ]olla[m]ναρδαν, A c;
 ροῖαβ, A b, d, e, h; B i, j, k, l,
 m, p; ῖορ'ῖαβ, B w 4;
 ροῖαβρατ, B h; ροῖεμαιρ, A e;
 ροῖεμαιρ, B p; -αρ, B b;
 ρολορceβ, B 1; ροιλ-, B r;
 ροραιμδ, B b; ροροι[n]ορε-
 ταν, A h; ρορερυβ, B s;
 ροριλραδ, B c; ροταιβδεβ, B s;
 ροc, B a; ροῖ, B a; ροῖαδ, B p;
 -αρδαν, B 1; ροcυρμ, B b.
- ρο (vbl. pele. infixed), αδρoαρ, B 1,
 n, t; δορcαρ, B g, k; δορῖγεβ,
 B a; δορμδ, B a; δορ[οε]μδ-
 ρεαιμ, A f; δοραδ, A h;
 δοροναδ, B c.
- Ροcραδε, B s.
- Ροδ, A d; B n.
- ροῖα, B u 1.
- Ροῖμ, B r; Ροῖμα, A h; Roman,
 A e, B p; -ναιῖ, B b.
- ροιμδ, B p; ροιμδα (ρανδα), B p;
 (ρο)ροι[n]ορεταν, A h.
- Ρορρα (g.), A h.
- Ροτεεταιδ (g.), B 1; -εαεταιδ, B j;
 -αιῖ, B j.
- ρυ (ρο, vbl. pele.), ῖορυβ', B p.
- ρυαδ, B m, n; ρυαιδ (g.), A h.
- Ρυδραγε, B f.
- Ρυῖραδε, B d, o.
- Ρυρ (g.), B e.
- 'ρ (ρ, vb.), B i.
- 'ρ (ρ = ocup), B u 1, w 2, x 1.
- ραεῖγυ, B a; -ῖλαε, B k.
- ραειβ(ρῖαῖα), B v 1.
- ραεμ (ren, demons.), A d, e.
- ραερ, B a, x 6.
- ραῖαρτ, B a.
- ραδε, A g, h; -δεμ, A g.
- Saile, B c, d.
- ραλβυιδ, A d, e.
- Samipaίμip, B c.
- Saρδανapallur, B j.
- Saχam, B b; -χαρ, B b.
- Sceiα, A b; B e, f; -εῖῖδα, B b.
- ρελα, A d.
- Scot, B e, f; Scuit (g.), B f;
 Scotα, A h.
- (ρο)ρερυβ, B s; (δο)ρερυβαδ, A a;
 ρερυβεαιμ, B r.
- Sδαιρμ, B f.
- ρε (num.), A a, c, d, e, h; B h, i, j, k,
 l, p.
- Sealla, B a.
- ρεαν, B u 5.
- Seanῖann, B e; -ῖαιμδ (g.), B f, g.

- Seapa, B u 5.
 seapeð, B u 5.
 Seapaip, A f; Seḡp-, A f.
 peçt, A f, g; B j, k, l, m, n, o, q, r,
 s, t, v 3, x 5; peçt m-, B h, q.
 peçtmað, A g; B d, e, f, g, j, l, s;
 -moðað, B q; -moḡað, A a, d, e.
 Seðna, B j, l, m.
 Sepeapup, B e.
 Sezamam, B o.
 Sezdenup, B m.
 Séim, B b; Sem, B b, c.
 peipeað, B j; -peð, B j, p, q.
 Semmu, B e.
 pen, B d, w 4.
 -pen, B a.
 penað, A g.
 pencurpa, A d.
 penopaóða, A a.
 -peo, A a.
 Sepper, B m; -pcep, B d, l.
 Sepaip, B p; Sexaip, B r; -xap, B r.
 percað, A b, e; -ðmað, B q; -camað,
 B d; -çat, B j.
 peipeað, A g; pepeð, A a.
 pçoile (g.), A a.
 -pide, A f; B a, b, c; -ðeim, A b, d,
 e, f; -ðen, A e; B a; -ḡen, B b.
 pil, A b; B a, b, f, l, x 4; (po)pirpað,
 B c.
 Simon, B l.
 pin, A a, e, g, h; B c, d, e, f, g, h, i,
 j, k, l, p, q; (pr. n.) B p.
 Sipaç, B a.
 Siplam, B m.
 Sipa, B k.
 Slaine, B w 4.
 Slainḡe, B f; Slanḡa, B d.
 plan, B p, q.
 Stanoll, B k; -oill (g.), B k.
 plaç, B v 1.
 pleaḡ, B x 5.
 ploḡapç, B x 5.
 pluaigeð, B p, q.
 Sobairce, B i.
 Soḡapanep, B k.
 [r]oircela, B r; rop-, A h; B s.
 Solman, A b; B l.
 Sopraiprep, B h.
 Spaircinn (g.), B t; -bnðepḡ, B r.
 Spu, B e.
 puap, B x 6.
 Suppaðup, B h.
 puil, B u 4; x 4(?).
 Sulbuíðe, B p.
 ta, B d.
 tabaipç, B o.
 taçup, A f.
 (buan)taðall, B x 2.
 taepca, B p.
 notaiððeð, B s.
 Taillçen, B i.
 tam, A b; -mlaçt, A b.
 taım (g.), B w 3; -mleçt, B w 4;
 -mleçta, B e, v 4.
 Tam, B p.
 taımḡ, B d, e,
 tam, B h, v 5, w 2.
 tan, A b; B f, h, i, j, k, l, p, q.
 tanairðe, B a.
 Tana-bo-Cuaılḡne, B p, q.
 tanc, A b; B i; tanḡaðap, B h, i.
 tap, B r.
 Tapa, B d.
 tapba, B w 1, x 2.
 taç, B b.
 teaçt, B w 2; teçt, B d, e, u 3, v 5,
 w 1, x 1, 2, 4.
 Teaçtmap, B s.
 tearðo, B a.
 teampall, B l.
 Tedbandaç, B p.
 tempoill (g.), A b, c.

- Τεμπραῖς, **A h**; **B r**.
 τεορα, **B b**.
 τερcomραῖς, **A g**.
 τερνα, **B f**.
 τεppδαιλ, **B u 4**.
 Τiber, **B a**; -ip, **A f**; **B a**.
 τιότaи, **A f**.
 Τιgeарηδαό, **B p**.
 Τιgeрηмай, **B i**; -mur, **B i**.
 τινδpena, **A e**; (до)тиндpcaи, **A e, f**;
 доp[оѣ]тиндpcaи, **A f**.
 τip, **B w 1**.
 Τipap, **B b**.
 Τιτυр, **B r**.
 тоѣур, **A c**; тоcуйpeѣ, **A h**.
 тогаи, **A b**; **B f, r, w 3**.
 тоидеѣт, **B w 3, 5**; -итѣѣт, **B v 4**.
 тоipиmтѣѣт, **A b**.
 тоipѣѣ, **B a**.
 Tolamenp, **B n, o**.
 томaиdиm, **B e, i, r**.
 Tomap, **B s**.
 томур, **A a**.
 Tomур Concoлер, **B j**.
 Topи, **B d**.
 topaѣ, **A h**; **B i**; toppaѣ, **A d**.
 Tpaе, **A b**.
 тpebe, **A c**.
 тpeпep (g. p.), **B f**.
 тpep (ord.), **A a, f, g, h**; **B d, e, f, h,**
 r, s; -pмаѣ (ии.маѣ, MS.), **B d**.
 тpi (card.), **A a, b, c, d, g**; **B b, h, i,**
 k, m, o, p, q, r, t, u 3, v 5.
 тpiѣa, **A c, d, g**; **B d, e, f, g, i, k, o,**
 x 1; -ѣaѣ, **B d**; -ѣaт, **A c**; **B e,**
 h, i, k, l, m, n, o, q; -ѣeт, **A b**.
 тpiaѣт (g.), **B w 3**.
 тpiур, **B b**.
 Tpoianур, **B s**.
 тpom, **B x 2**.
 Tubal, **B b**; -лcaи, **B a**.
 Tyaѣa-de-Ѣanand, **B g, i, x 1, 2, 3**;
 Tyaѣaиb-, **B g**.
 Tyaѣal, **B s**.
 yuc (no ѣuc), **B a**; тuccapтaиp, **B c**.
 тyг, **B a**; тyг (п[оѣ]тyг), **B a**; тy-
 гaѣ, **B o, s**; тyгapдap, **B l**.
 Tyрbeaѣ, **B o**.
 Tыip, **B f, w 3**.
 Tыipѣѣ, **B g**.
 Typlac, **B t**.
 Tyрmeaѣ, **B o**.
 тур, **B a**; (no)тyиpиm, **B b**.
 Tyтанep, **B i**.
 u (o, prep.), **B v 1**.
 uaѣ, **B b, c**; uaиdиb, **A e**; **B b c**.
 uaиm (sb.), **B a**.
 Уaиpѣeap, **B m**; -cep, **B m**.
 Уeppepianур, **B r**.
 Угaиe, **B n**.
 Угаиpт, **A e**: Угyиpѣ, **B p, q**; -уиpт,
 A e.
 uиe, **B a**.
 Улaѣ, **A e**; **B n, o**; -ѣ, **B, p, q, r, s**.
 up, **B v 2**.

LECTURE IV.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.

THE CODEX PALATINO-VATICANUS,

No. 830.



No. IV.—(SUCCESSIONS FROM THE *BOOK OF BALLYMOTE*.)

III.

IN the post-Patrician portion of the regnal list given by Marianus, the following errors occur:—

(1) Muridach Munderg was king of Ulster, not king of Ireland. Moreover, he was contemporary of St. Patrick, so that he is here placed one hundred years too late.

(2) The Baitan who succeeded Baitan and Eochaid was not the son of Murchad, but of Nainnid. He was first cousin of St. Columba; Nainnid and Fedlimid, St. Columba's father, having been sons of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban (eponymous head of the Cenel-Conaill), son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

(3) Baitan was succeeded (not by Ainmire, who was his predecessor, but) by Aed, the son of Ainmire.

(4) "Colman the Little, son of Diarmait and Aed, son of Anmire, 13 years." This is an unaccountable double error. Colman was king (not of Ireland, but) of the Southern Ui-Neill, and was slain by the Aed in question at the battle of Ballaghanea, Co. Cavan, in the second year of the reign of the latter. The joint-kings were Colman's eldest brother, Aed Slane and Colman Rimid, son of Baitan, son of Muircertach, king of Ireland.

(5) "Suibni, son of Colman the Great, six years.

Aed Slane, son of Diarmait, four years."

Here again we find the slayer and the slain made joint monarchs.

These two items seem to prove that Marianus was unacquainted with Adamnan's Life of St. Columba. Therein we have a prophecy "concerning the son of King Dermait, who was named Aid Slane in

the Scotie tongue." Notwithstanding the prophetic warning of the saint, Aed assassinated his nephew, Suibne, with the result that, in the words of the biographer, thereafter he enjoyed the sovereignty but four years and three months.* He began to reign A.D. 598 and was slain by the son of his victim, A.D. 604.

(6) Aed Allan was succeeded (A.D. 612) by Mailcoba, not by Oengus, son of Colman the Great.

(7) Maelcoba, on the assassination of his brother, Suibne, became king of Uisnech, that is, of the western branch of the Southern Ui-Neill. He was killed A.D. 615 by Suibne Menn, king of Ireland.

(8) This Suibne was son of Fiachna, not of Fachtna.

(9) Finally, Fogartach was grandson, not son, of Cernach Sotal (the Proud).

In illustration of the post-Patrician list, I subjoin two pieces from the *Book of Ballymote*. The first is in prose. It gives the name, descent, regnal years and manner of death of each king from Loeghaire (*sl.* A.D. 462) to Turlough O'Conor (*ob.* A.D. 1156). It was composed during the reign of Roderic, son of Turlough, namely, between 1156 and 1198. Its chief linguistic interest consists in eight quatrains. Of these, six are found in Tigernach. They are also given in the *Chronicon Scotorum* and the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

The present text, though far from faultless, is one of many similar evidences of the unfitness of Mac Firbis and the O'Clerys to deal with documents written in the ancient language.

The first quatrain (**a**) is composed in the metre called *Rannaidacht mor*, that is, in heptasyllabic lines, each line ending with a monosyllabic word (Lecture II., p. 108).

Line 2 Mac Firbis† gives as $\text{P}\text{op}\ \tau\text{aob}\ \text{C}\text{a}\text{r}\text{i}\ \text{g}\text{l}\text{a}\text{i}\text{r}\text{i}\ \text{i}\ \text{t}\text{i}\text{r}$, which is hypermetrical and meaningless.

In line 3, he reads $\text{a}\text{b}\text{p}\text{e}\text{g}\text{a}\text{i}\text{b}$, which is equally void of sense. The true form is $\text{a}\text{b}\text{p}\text{a}\text{g}\text{a}\text{i}\text{b}$ = $\text{a}\text{b}\text{-p}\text{o}\text{-a}\text{-g}\text{a}\text{i}\text{b}$, *which he invoked*, a = infixed pron., pl. 3.

The second quatrain (**b**) is in the *Debide* metre, which has been already dealt with.

In the first line, the *Four Masters* (according to O'Donovan's

* Note A.

† *Chronicon Scotorum*,—Rolls' edition, p. 26.

text),* read $\rho\epsilon\alpha\rho\rho\alpha\tau\iota\rho$ ("was fought," according to the editor). Here we have a word of three syllables, though the metre requires a monosyllable.

The third verse (**b**) is metrically identical with the first.

In the second line (judging from Hennessy and O'Donovan) the *Chronicon*† and the *Annals*‡ read $\imath\mu\alpha\ \imath\upsilon\alpha\imath\upsilon\beta\epsilon\alpha$ instead of $\imath\mu\alpha\imath\upsilon\alpha\imath\upsilon\beta\epsilon\alpha$. Both editors accordingly translate, *Around whom (many storms) shall move*. But the verb is $\imath\mu\imath\upsilon\alpha\imath\upsilon\beta\imath\mu$, with the infixed pronoun α , having bean (woman) as antecedent. Hence the expression means: *who shall excite (many storms)*.

The next line runs in Mac Firbis $\alpha\rho\alpha\eta\ \rho\epsilon\rho\ \imath\omicron\imath\epsilon\rho\imath\upsilon\beta\epsilon\rho$. Passing over the neuter article with the masc. $\rho\epsilon\rho$, the line is one syllable short and does not end in a monosyllable.

The fourth stanza (**c**) is in the same metre as the second. I have not found it elsewhere. The locative $\imath\upsilon\beta\upsilon\rho$ has to be read $\imath\ \beta\upsilon\rho$ to produce the requisite monosyllable.

The fifth (**d**) belongs to *Rannaidacht mor gairit* or short *Rannaidacht mor*, so called because the initial line is (four syllables) shorter than the others. In the first line, in accordance with what has been laid down in Lecture II. (Rule 2, pp. 103-4), we have to read $\imath\rho\ \alpha\ m\text{-}\beta\upsilon\alpha\acute{\epsilon}$. The O'Clerys, according to the printed text,§ read the quatrain as two lines. Moreover, they give $\rho\rho\imath\ \beta\rho\upsilon\alpha\acute{\epsilon}$, a reading which makes the line a syllable short.

The third line Mac Firbis reads|| $\alpha\tau\epsilon\delta\ \epsilon\epsilon\rho\upsilon\rho\ \epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\imath\epsilon$ ("[Accounts] report, though abhorrent," according to the translator), which, besides being unmetrical, means nothing. The *Four Masters* (*loc. cit.*) are somewhat better: $\alpha\tau\epsilon\tau\ \rho\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\alpha, \epsilon\imath\alpha\ \rho\alpha\ \rho\epsilon\imath\epsilon$. $\epsilon\imath\alpha\ \rho\alpha\ \rho\epsilon\imath\epsilon$ (*although depressing*) O'Donovan renders by "who, in weariness"! The original is preserved intact in the Ballymote text given below.

The sixth quatrain (**d**) is in *Rannaidacht beg* (*small*), which, it has been shewn (Lecture II., p. 108), differs from *Rannaidacht mor* in that each line terminates in a dissyllable.

The first line Mac Firbis¶ reads $\text{N}\acute{\imath}\omicron\rho\ \beta\upsilon\ \alpha\imath\rho\mu\imath\upsilon\tau\ \imath\eta\ \alpha\imath\rho\imath\epsilon$. The *Four Masters*** give $\text{N}\imath\ \beta\alpha\ \hbar\alpha\imath\rho\mu\imath\upsilon\tau\ \imath\eta\delta\ \alpha\imath\rho\imath\epsilon$ ("It was not a

* *Four Masters*, vol. i., pp. 150-1.

§ *Four Masters*, vol. i., p. 220.

¶ *Ubi sup.*, p. 68.

† P. 42.

‡ P. 172.

|| *Chronicon Scotorum*, p. 64.

** P. 226.

wise counsel," O'Donovan; followed in substance by Hennessy). But the reading of the *Book of Ballymote*, ενερε α τapple, is manifestly the original: *Not weak* (was) *what befell*: τapple = δο-αιρ-πο-λε (λαι), with the relative α (*what*).

The seventh (e) quatrain is the *Debide* (a) explained above (p. 107-8). The variants in the *Chronicon* and *Four Masters* are not of importance.

The eighth (i) is likewise in *Debide*. In the first quarter, the *Termination* is formed by ბრჳ; ρο and ου (οο) (the latter of which was inserted to make up the requisite number of syllables) not being taken into account.

It has to be added, that, in seven of the foregoing instances, the editors have given text and translation as if neither the one nor the other presented any difficulty.

The second piece is a poem appended to the prose tract, to certify the subjects already dealt with. It is composed in Irregular *Debide*. The original portion closes (s 5) with the death of Maelsechlainn (A.D. 1122). Of the additional verses, one (w 6) professes to have been composed in 1143. (As the preceding quatrain apparently refers to the same year, 6242 of the text is to be amended into 6342 = Mundane Period of 5199.) The date of another (s 6) is denoted by mention of the invasion of (King) Henry. The eulogy of Tigernan O'Rourke (x 2) is noteworthy, in contrast with the dark colours in which the prince of Breifny is depicted in the Irish Annals.

Of the author, Gilla-Modubda (*Devotee of my* [*St.*] *Dubad*), nothing seems to be known beyond what is told at the close of the prose tract. From one of the quatrains (r 1) it may be inferred that he belonged to Meath. (The verses in praise of Devenish and Ardbraccan (x 5, 6) are amongst the additions.)

Concerning the saint whose name he bore, native authorities, as far as I know, mention neither the family nor the church. In the *List of Priests* of the early Irish Church (*Book of Leinster*, p. 366 e), *Dubad* is found. From the Martyrology of Tallaght (*ib.* p. 358 g) we learn that his feast fell on April 15: xvii. Kal. [*Maii*], *Dubta*.* From

* Syncopated genitive (= *Dubata*) of *Dubat*, a variant of *Dubad*. O'Clery (*Mart. of Donegal*, Ap. 15) gives *Dubhda* as the nominative; not knowing that in calendars the names of the saints commemorated were in the genitive.

the present text it may perhaps be concluded that St. Dubad was venerated in Meath.

The chief chronological value of the Ballymote Successions is the undesigned corroboration supplied thereby to A.D. 432, as the date of St. Patrick's coming to Ireland as missionary. Laeghaire, we are informed (a), reigned thirty years after that event. These regnal years belong to a portion of the *Annals of Ulster* that is accurately dated. The following afford confirmation of the Ballymote number:—

A.D. 454. The Assembly of Tara was held by Laeghaire.

A.D. 461. Laeghaire lived seven years and seven months and seven days after the Assembly of Tara.

A.D. 462. Death of Laeghaire, etc.

Against A.D. 432 as the initial year of the Patrician mission, two arguments brought forward by Dr. Todd have been adopted by Mr. Stokes in his edition of the *Tripartite*.

The first is from a tract in the *Book of Lecan*, as follows:—
 III. bliadna ar xl. o éanic p̄at̄raic i n-Érinn co caé Ocha—three years above forty since Patrick came into Ireland to the battle of Ocha. 'The battle of Ocha, according to the *Annals of Ulster*, was fought A.D. 483, and therefore, counting forty-three years back, A.D. 439 or 440 would be the date of Patrick's coming' (p. cxxv.).

Here Dr. Todd and Mr. Stokes, who copied him, failed to discover that the chronology of the *Ulster Annals* is correct in this place. The year, accordingly, is A.D. 482. But an error far more serious has to be laid to their charge. Both accepted the passage from which the calculation is taken as reliable. Mr. Stokes, who worked at second-hand, goes farther. He declares (p. cxxiv.) the whole tract to be "more historical in character" than another in the same MS., which makes Lugaid, who became king of Ireland A.D. 482, the reigning monarch when St. Patrick arrived. Now, the "more historical" passage says that *during that time* (the forty-three years in question) there was but *one king over Leinster, namely, Bressal Belach* (aen ríḡ for l̄aiḡm̄b̄, ion, b̄peppal belac̄).

But, unfortunately for the compiler and those who put their trust in him, King Bressal was some time dead before "A.D. 439 or 440."

The authority of the *Annals of Ulster* will not be impugned in the present instance.

A.D. 435. *Mors Bressail, regis Laighen.* Death of Bressal, King of Leinster.

A.D. 436. *Vel, hic mors Bresail.* Or, here [is to be placed] the death of Bresal.

(*Vel, hoc anno Bressal mortuus est, secundum alios.*) (Or, this year Bresal died, according to others.)

Amongst "the others" are the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which give the obit at A.D. 436* (not A.D. 437, which is O'Conor's marginal date).

The next is from the poem of Gilla Coemain. He "counts 162 years from the advent of St. Patrick to the death of Gregory the Great, which took place on March 12, A.D. 604. Therefore, the advent of St. Patrick, according to Gilla Coemain, must be dated A.D. 442".† But, in the first place, Gilla Coemain, as has been shewn in Lecture I. (p. 23), does not place Gregory's death "on March 12, A.D. 604." Secondly, Gilla Coemain, according to the figures adopted in the Rolls' translation, counts 522 years from the Nativity "till Patrick came." That is, he places the saint's arrival fifty-nine years later than A.D. 463, the year "probably in or about which," according to Mr. Stokes' Patrician Chronology, his death took place!

Examination of the original, if I mistake not, will lead to a different result. The figures for the period from the Nativity to the coming of St. Patrick as given by Mr. Stokes are the following:‡—

(a)	47	(g)	45
(b)	32	(h)	5
(c)	157	(i)	34
(d)	32	(j)	49
(e)	37	(k)	27
(f)	57		
	[362	+	160 = 522.]

* P. 352, *infra*.

† *Tripartite Life*, p. cxxv.

‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 535-7.

in the Trinity College Fragment of Tigernach (dealt with farther on, p. 354 *sq.*) is :—

[A.M.] $\mu\mu\epsilon\chi\chi\mu\mu$. Kl. En. vi.
 p., l. $\chi\mu\mu$. Conn Cēdcaṡaṡ occip-
 rur ep̄ tēp̄tia pēp̄ia hī Tuaiṡ
 Ambroip, no ī n-Ippur Domnann,
 ut alii aiunt.

[A.M.] 4137 [A.D. 185]. Kalends
 of Jan. on 6th feria, moon 18[13].
 Conn of the Hundred Battles was slain
 on Tuesday in Tuath-Ambrois, or in
 Irros-Domnann, as others say.

This date agrees very closely with the B-Tract of Lecture III., which equates (t) the year with the seventh of Commodus (A.D. 186). The ferial is accurate. The error in the lunar notation will be pointed out hereafter. *Tuesday* probably signifies the first Tuesday of January.

With reference to O'Connor, his competence to discuss domestic chronology can be estimated from the statement he makes, that Tigernach was acquainted with the Dominical Letters. For, if so, it remains unaccountable why that annalist never once employed them, but gave the ferial numbers. The truth is, in the known range of native Annals, Dominical Letters, whether of verbal or alphabetical sequence, are nowhere to be found.

Now, to test the vaunted value of consecutive A.D. dating, here is the recently issued volume I. of the *Annals of Ulster*. It has every year marked with the A.D. numeration as found in the two MSS. And what is the result? Why, through more than five hundred years, every date is wrong! Nor is this all. The origin of the error has baffled every inquirer from O'Flaherty to Hennessy.

Seeing then that notation, whether A.M. or A.D., was employed only at wide intervals, how, the question consequently arises, was the sequence of the intervening years determined? Certainly, looking through the pages of O'Connor's *Tigernach* and *Annals of Innisfallen* and contemplating the barren results of his "supreme labour and incredible diligence" (p. xxi.), one would be led to conclude that to co-ordinate and date the blank *Kl.* and undated entries were to essay the impossible. Such was the judgment of Mr. Hennessy, and his decision seems to have been accepted as final.

"The loose method," he writes, "followed by the older annalists of simply indicating the succession of years by the repetition of the sign *Kl.*, or *K.*, for *Kalends*, to which they sometimes added the ferial, or day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred,

together with their habitual practice of omitting to paginate their MSS., has led to innumerable errors in the chronology of Irish history. These errors might in some measure be corrected by the help of the ferial, if we possessed the original MSS. But these criteria have been so corrupted in the course of successive transcriptions of the earlier chroniclers by ignorant scribes, who did not understand their value, that they are comparatively useless in determining the correct chronology, unless when combined with other criteria. Even in the copies of *Tighernach* at present available, the order of the feriae is so confused and irregular that any attempt to bring it into harmony with the succession of *Kals.*, or years, would prove a fruitless undertaking.”*

Naturally, therefore, he adopts the facile system introduced by O’Conor. “The marginal dates represent the actual (*sic*) enumeration of the *Kals.*, or years, contained in the chronicle.”† Nay, such value does he attach thereto, that in one place (p. 337) he puts 1131 on the margin, because “the actual (*sic*) reckoning of the *Kals.* gives” that year, despite the fact of the ferial number and the epact and the A.D. reckoning being, all three, supplied in the text! No doubt, the moon’s age is wrong; but the error (xvi. for xiii.), which is easily rectified, does not affect the date (A.D. 1135).

Now, one would fain believe that our countrymen, whom St. Columbanus, in his Letter to Pope Gregory, extols as *most sage cyclic computists*, were not without method in their chronology likewise. Such, it is a relief to find, was the case.

The Irish A.D. Annals in the present recension were dated in detail by the ferial and Decemnovennial lunar incidence of Jan. 1. Hence the formula (for instance): *Kal. Jan. vi. feriâ, ix. lunâ* (or with variations of collocation or regimen to the same effect). The native equivalent was: *Kal. Enar þor ane 7 nomad uačab* (ερεαι) *þuirri*—the Kalend [1st] of January [fell] upon Friday and the ninth day [of the moon fell] thereon. *Uačab* is a neuter *a*-stem (gen. *uačab*), *singularity* (of number) and was used idiomatically, with or without *ερεαι* (of the moon), to signify the lunar day. When the year was blank, the signature, as a rule, became indifferently *Kal. Jan.*, *Kal.*, *Kl.*, or simply *K.*

* *Chronicon Scotorum*, Rolls’ Ed., p. xlvi.–vii.

† *Ib.*, p. xlvi.

The ferial numbers were *feria i.* [Dominical Letter A] = Sunday; *feria ii.* [Dominical Letter G] = Monday; and so on, to *feria vii.* [Dominical Letter B] = Saturday.

Ferial Number,	. . .	i.,	ii.,	iii.,	iv.,	v.,	vi.,	vii.
Dominical Letter,	. . .	A,	G,	F,	E,	D,	C,	B.
Week-day,	. . .	S.,	M.,	T.,	W.,	Th.,	F.,	Sat.

In 365-day years, each year would commence on the week-day next after that on which the preceding year began. The ferial incidence of Jan. 1 would accordingly be identical every eighth year: forming a hebdomadal cycle. The seven-day sequence is, however, interrupted every fourth year by the addition of the Bissextille. The cycle thus becomes one of 28 (7×4). Commencing, for convenience sake, with A.D. 1, this cycle is as follows. (The Dominical Letters are annexed.)

I.

FERIAL SOLAR CYCLE.

No.	F.N.	D.L.		No.	F.N.	D.L.	
1	vii.	B		15	iii.	F	
2	i.	A		16	iiii.	ED	Bis.
3	ii.	G		17	vi.	C	
4	iii.	FE	Bis.	18	vii.	B	
5	v.	D		19	i.	A	
6	vi.	C		20	ii.	GF	Bis.
7	vii.	B		21	iiii.	E	
8	i.	AG	Bis.	22	v.	D	
9	iii.	F		23	vi.	C	
10	iiii.	E		24	vii.	BA	Bis.
11	v.	D		25	ii.	G	
12	vi.	CB	Bis.	26	iii.	F	
13	i.	A		27	iiii.	E	
14	ii.	G		28	v.	DC	Bis.

(1) Accordingly, to find the ferial number of an A.D. year, divide the given year by 28: the Roman numeral opposite the remainder is

the ferial required. If nothing remains, the Roman numeral corresponding to 28 is the ferial.

(2) The chief use of this Cycle is in connexion with determining the ferial of a given day of the month. For this purpose, to the annual number of the day add the ferial, as in Table I. (plus 1, when the day falls after Feb. 24 in a leap-year). Divide by 7. The remainder will be the requisite ferial. The computation of the day is easily made by the following Table.

II.

DIURNAL ANNUAL NUMERATION.

	<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>		<i>c</i>
1 Jan. in Kal.	1,	in Non.	5,	in Id.	13 ;
2 Feb. ,, ,,	32,	,, ,,	36,	,, ,,	44 ;
3 Mar. ,, ,,	60,	,, ,,	66,	,, ,,	74 ;
4 Apr. ,, ,,	91,	,, ,,	95,	,, ,,	103 ;
5 Mai. ,, ,,	121,	,, ,,	127,	,, ,,	135 ;
6 Jun. ,, ,,	152,	,, ,,	156,	,, ,,	164 ;
7 Jul. ,, ,,	182,	,, ,,	188,	,, ,,	196 ;
8 Aug. ,, ,,	213,	,, ,,	217,	,, ,,	225 ;
9 Sep. ,, ,,	244,	,, ,,	248,	,, ,,	256 ;
10 Oct. ,, ,,	274,	,, ,,	280,	,, ,,	288 ;
11 Nov. ,, ,,	305,	,, ,,	309,	,, ,,	317 ;
12 Dec. ,, ,,	335,	,, ,,	339,	,, ,,	347 ;
Jan. ,, ,,	366.*				

* Thus arranged (without *a, b, c* ; 1, 2, etc.) in the Tract *De argumentis lunae*, amongst the *Dubia et spuria* appended to the works of Bede. It is contained in Chap. xxii., *De temporum ratione*, which is devoted to the illustration of Rules 1 I., 2 II. The basis of the pseudo-Anatolian Cycle is a computation according to these Rules (*Jan. in Kl. una dies, luna 1., etc.*), including the last day of each month (*In prid. Kl. Febr. xxxi. dies, luna prima, etc.*). As the "holy man Anatolius" (*De temp. rat. xxxv.*) imposed upon Bede, calling the method (*c. xxii.*) a *vetus argumentum majorum auctoritate contraditum*, it may be inferred, was in reference to the forgery.

In the *Lebar Brece* Calendar of Oengus, the following items are given at the respective places on the margin :

a 2, 4 (MS. [lxx]xxi.), 5, 6, 8 (MS. cexui.), 9 (MS. cexluii.).

b 1, 2 (MS. xxiii.), 5, 6, 7, 8, 12.

c 1, 2, 5, 6, 12.

The omission of the rest was owing to the scribe.

When the given day falls on the Kalends, Nones, or Ides, subtract 1; when it falls before them, subtract the number whereby it is designated (e.g. III. Kal., III. Non., III. Id.).

An example relative to each column will illustrate the application of this Table. According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Armagh was burned A.D. 1020, on the 3rd of the Kalends of June, the 2nd feria. *Jun. in Kal. 152*. Deduct 3 and add 7* (6 by Table I. and 1 for the bissextile). Divide by 7. The remainder is 2 = Monday.

Artri, Archbishop of Armagh, died A.D. 1020, on the 3rd of the Nones of June, the 6th feria (*ib.*). *Jun. in Non. 156*. Deduct 3 and add 7 (as in the previous date). Divide by 7. The remainder is 6 = Friday.

A.D. 878, the moon was eclipsed on the Ides of October, the 4th feria (*ib.*). *Oct. in Id. 288*. Deduct 1 and add 4 (as in Table I.). Divide by 7. The remainder is 4 = Wednesday.

The quadruple recurrence of each ferial, combined with the liability of alphabetical numeration to mistranscription,† detracts from the chronographic value of Table I.

Not so, however, with the Epacts. Forming a cycle of nineteen and differing considerably one from the other, they constitute a criterion sufficiently comprehensive and not very liable to be rendered worthless by scribal corruption.

The following table exhibits the Alexandrine (A.) and Roman (R.) Epacts, together with the Golden Numbers and such technical terms as occur in the (greatly over-rated) *Paschal Epistle* of Cumman,‡ the work *De mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturae*§ (both of the seventh century) and the native Annals.

With reference to the Epact, the common lunar year of 354 days is eleven days shorter than the common solar year of 365. Hence, if both years commence concurrently, the twelfth day of the second lunar year will coincide with the first of the second solar year. The eleven *added* days are called Epacts (*ἐπάκται ἡμέραι*). The Alexandrines, according to the computists, began the Lunar (Paschal) year on March 23. The Epacts they reckoned by anticipation from March

* Or nothing, as the divisor is 7.

† Cf.: Facilis certe librarii in tanto earundem feriarum recursu lapsus fuerit. Bucherius, *De Doct. Temp.*, p. 119.

‡ Note B a.

§ Note E.

22, which day was in consequence designated *Sedes Epactarum* in the Calendar. Their first Epact was 30,* the long lunar month, (= 0).

In the Julian Calendar, the initial Epact was counted from Jan. 1 next preceding. This is 9.† With 30 (= 0) and 9 as the respective bases, the Epacts are found by adding 11 for each year and subtracting 30 (the full lunar month), when the sum exceeds that number. The exception occurs in the nineteenth year. There, on account of the *Saltus Lunae* or *Moon's Leap*,‡ 12 (instead of 11) is added; thus giving 30 (= 0) [(18 + 12) - 30] or 9 [(27 + 12) - 30], as the Epact of the twentieth year, that is, the first of the second Cycle. Common years (C.) contain twelve lunar months; Embolismal (E.), in addition, have a full month of Epactal days *thrown in* (μῆν ἐμβόλιμος). In Table III., the R. Embolisms are marked in accordance with the Julian Calendar. The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th are mentioned on the margin of the *Lebar Brec* Calendar of Oengus.

The division into Ogdoad and Hendecad is explained in the *Epistle to Bonifacius and Bonus*, the second prefixed to the Dionysian Cycles. This exposition of Dionysius forms the basis of the Chapter (xlvii.) *De Ogdoad et Hendecade* in Bede's work *De temporum ratione*. It has to be added that, seventy years before Dionysius wrote, the terms were employed (in total disregard of the meaning) to divide the years of a Cycle of 84 into alternate eights and elevens.§ A document containing them may accordingly date from before A.D. 526.

* I. e., moon 18 of Mar. 22 of a supposed previous (nineteenth) year (new m. Mar. 5, Table IV. XIX.) + 11 + the *Saltus*. This Bede (*ubi sup.*) calls *de octava decima in nullam facere saltum*.

† That is, the year began, ex hypothesi, on Dec. 24 of the previous (nineteenth) year, according to the Calendar.

The Egyptian Decemnovennial Cycle commenced on the preceding August 28. Whence Jan. 1 next following = m. 9 (R. E.); Mar. 22 = m. 30, i. e. 0 (A. E.).

‡ See Bede, *De temp. rat.* xlii. (*De Saltu Lunae*).

§ In the Carthaginian Paschal Table of A.D. 455 (Krusch, *ubi sup.* p. 184). For instance, 449 is marked as the first of the Ogdoad. It is the fifth of the Hendecad (G. N. XIII.). 457 is given as the first of the Hendecad. It is the second of the Ogdoad (G. N. II.). The compiler of the Table apparently copied the arrangement of the Cycles of Theophilus or St. Cyril. This was likewise erroneous. According to the original, or Metonic, Cycle, 449 would be the seventh of the Ogdoad; 457, the seventh of the Hendecad.

III.

DECEMNOVENNAL CYCLE.

		EPACTS.		GOLDEN NUMBER.*
		A.	R.	
Ogdoad (Ὀγδοάς)	1	xxx(o). c.	ix. c.	I.
	2	xi. c.	xx. e.	II. 1st Embolism.
	3	xxii. e.	i. c.	III.
	4	iii. c.	xii. c.	IV.
	5	xiv. c.	xxiii. e.	V. 2nd Embolism.
	6	xxv. e.	iv. c.	VI.
	7	vi. c.	xv. c.	VII.
	8	xvii. e.	xxvi. e.	VIII. 3rd Embolism.
Hendecad (Ἐνδεκάς)	1	xxviii. c.	vii. c.	IX.
	2	ix. c.	xviii. c.	X.
	3	xx. e.	xxix. e.	XI. 4th Embolism.
	4	i. c.	x. c.	XII.
	5	xii. c.	xxi. e.	XIII. 5th Embolism.
	6	xxiii. e.	ii. c.	XIV.
	7	iv. c.	xiii. c.	XV.
	8	xv. c.	xxiv. e.	XVI. 6th Embolism.
	9	xxvi. e.	v. c.	XVII.
	10	vii. c.	xvi. c.	XVIII.
	11	xviii. e.	xxvii. e.	XIX. 7th Embolism.

(1) As the Golden Number II. corresponded to A.D. 1, to find the G. N., divide the A.D. year + 1 by 19. The remainder is the G. N. If nothing remains, the G. N. is 19.

(2) To find the age of the moon on a given day of the month, to the diurnal annual number of the day (found by Table II.) add the R. Epact (as in Table III.) and divide by 59 (i.e. a *full month*—mensis

* Thus named from being rubricated in the Calendar. A fine example is the (so called) Missal of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Royal Irish Academy, in which the illumination is executed in gold.

plenus—of 30 + a *hollow month*—mensis cavus—of 29 days).* The remainder, if under 30, is the requisite lunation; if over 30, subtract that number and the remainder is the lunation.

For instance, in the year of St. Patrick's death (A.D. 493), according to *Lebar Brecc*, the Epact was 27 and the 16th of the Kalends of April fell on Wednesday, moon 13.† *Apr. in Kal. 91* (Table II.). Subtract 16, add the Epact 27 and divide by 59. 43 remain. Subtracting 30, we obtain the lunation 13.

This Rule, however, suffers exceptions, owing to the Embolisms. Thus, the *Annals of Ulster* state the moon was eclipsed, A.D. 878, on the Ides of October, Wednesday, moon 14; the sun, on the 4th of the Kalends of Nov., Wednesday, moon 28.‡ The ferial criteria, Tables I. and II. shew, are accurate. Applying the Lunar Rule, we have: *Oct. in Id. 288*. Deduct 1, add 23 (found by Table III., Rule 1) and divide by 59. The remainder is 15. Similarly: *Nov. in Kal. 305*. Deduct 4, add 23 and divide by 59. The remainder is 29. The computational error arises from the embolismal day of the Golden Number v. This is inserted at Oct. 1, making the new moon fall on Oct. 2.

I have accordingly compiled the following Table, which sets forth the novi-lunar incidence of the Decemnovennial Cycle. The solar day of the new moon being ascertained thereby, the lunation of the given day can be readily computed. For instance, A.D. 878 has the Golden Number v. (Table III., Rule 1). Reference to Table IV. will shew that a new moon of v. fell on Oct. 2. The 14th of that moon consequently fell on Oct. 15; the 28th, on Oct. 29. This proves the accuracy of the *Ulster* computations.

* As a rule, the odd months (Jan., March, &c.) were *full*; the even (Feb., April, &c.), *hollow*.

† See the text, p. 388, *infra*.

‡ The text is given, p. 379, *infra*.

IV.

DECEMNOVENNAL NOVI-LUNAR INCIDENCE.

G.N.	R.E.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mai.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I.	ix.	23	21	23	21	21	19	19	17	16	15	14	13
II.	xx.	12	10	12	10	10	8	8	6	5	4	3	2
III.	i.	1, 31	—	1, 31	29	29	27	27	25	24	23	22	21
IV.	xii.	20	18	20	18	18	16	16	14	13	12	11	10
V.	xxiii.	9	7	9	7	7	5	5	3	2	2, 31	30	29
VI.	iv.	28	26	28	26	26	24	24	22	21	20	19	18
VII.	xv.	17	15	17	15	15	13	13	11	10	9	8	7
VIII.	xxvi.	6	4	6	5	4	3	2	1, 30	29	28	27	26
IX.	vii.	25	23	25	23	23	21	21	19	18	17	16	15
X.	xviii.	14	12	14	12	12	10	10	8	7	6	5	4
XI.	xxix.	3	2	3	2	1, 31	29	29	27	26	25	24	23
XII.	x.	22	20	22	20	20	18	18	16	15	14	13	12
XIII.	xxi.	11	9	11	9	9	7	7	5	4	3	2	1, 31
XIV.	ii.	30	28	30	28	28	26	26	24	23	22	21	20
XV.	xiii.	19	17	19	17	17	15	15	13	12	11	10	9
XVI.	xxiv.	8	6	8	6	6	4	4	2	1	1, 30	29	28
XVII.	v.	27	25	27	25	25	23	23	21	20	19	18	17
XVIII.	xvi.	16	14	16	14	14	12	12	10	9	8	7	6
XIX.	xxvii.	5	3	5	4	3	2	1, 31	29	28	27	25	24

Being cyclic, the ferial and epact, it is obvious, could be of no utility, except in connexion with a fixed date, whether initial or other.* A typical example will prove this.

* In cyclo nullus annus natura, sed positione, primus est. Bucherius, *De Doct. Temp.* p. 146.

In a MS. of Priscian preserved at Leyden, the following, written perhaps by the scribe of the work, appears (folio 7*b*):—

Dubthach hos versus scripsit tempore parvo ;
 Indulge, lector, quae male scripta vides.
 Tertio Idus Apriles— tribus digitis ;
 Tertio anno decennovenalis cicli—tribus instrumentis ;
 Tertio die ante Pascha— penna, membrano ;
 Tertia decima luna incipiente — atramento ;
 Tertia hora post meridiem— Trinitate auxiliatrice.

In Table IV., the Golden Number III., denoting the third year of the Cycle of Nineteen, is placed opposite March 31. The Paschal new moon was accordingly on that day (the 14th of the Mar. 1 moon occurring before the Paschal Term, Mar. 21), and the 14th lunation fell on April 13. Hence the earliest Easter of III. was F, that is, April 14. "The third day" (Ap. 11) is thus reckoned exclusive of Sunday. It was, in fact, Holy Thursday.

But, how futile was all the precision! Within the probable period of the transcription of the MS., the Easter of III. F occurred three times at intervals of 95 years,—A.D. 743, 838, 933.

We have next to shew the value of the ferial and epact when employed with a definite year. In the Carlsruhe Codex of Bede, well known as one of the MSS. on which the *Grammatica Celtica* was based, a second hand placed on the margin (folio 17*a*) of the *Computus Annalis*, or Calendar, opposite . . . *d. b. v. Kl.* [*Sep.*]:

báp Muipchaō, maic Maile- dúm, hī Cluain-maccu-Noip, á imda Chiapan, x. anno.	Death of Murchad, son of Maelduin [king of Cenel-Eogain], in Clonmacnoise, from out the bed of [St.] Ciaran, in the tenth year [of the Cycle of Nineteen].
---	---

The *tenth* is obviously reckoned from a dated *first* year. Hence, as the native Annals state that Maelduin was deposed* A.D. 823, it is easy to suggest that 832 is the year intended. But, as the Carlsruhe MS. does not give the date of deposition, the conjecture is untenable.

On the second preceding folio, the same hand made a marginal entry:

[A.D.] DCCCXVII. *Aed, rex Hiberniae, moritur.*†

* Strange to say, his death is not given.

† The *Annals of Ulster* give the obit of Aed at A.D. 819.

817 (Table III., Rule 1) is the initial year of the Cycle of Nineteen (Golden Number I.). The *tenth* therefrom is 826 (Golden Number x.; Dominical Letter G). D (without a point (.) before or after) and B are the respective lunar and ferial letters of August 28. The meaning, accordingly, is that Murchad died on Tuesday, August 28, moon 21 (new moon, August 8, Table IV.), A.D. 826.

To illustrate the use of ferial and epact in application to native annalistic dating, take, for example, the initial Solar Cycle of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, from where the ferial notation of Jan. 1 commences in O'Conor's edition.* O'Conor tacitly admits his inability to restore the chronology from the textual data.

The opening year, "Septuagint" (Victorian) A.M. 5630, Hebrew, 4481 [= *iii. f., x. l.*, A.D. 429] and the second [*iv. f., xxi. l.*], A.D. 430, have been already given.† From the latter the text gives four *Kl.* up to *Kl. i. f.*, which O'Conor counts A.D. 434. But the true date, the ferial shews, is A.D. 433. The explanation is: a duplicate entry of St. Patrick's advent was given under A.D. 432. Its heading, *Kl.*, should accordingly not be reckoned separately. This is placed beyond doubt by the remainder of that Decemnovennal Cycle and the whole of the next. The reconstruction, it will be observed, tallies exactly with the scanty portions of the ferial and epact preserved in the transcription.

Kl. [Jan.] *i. f.*, [xxiv. l., A.D. ccccxxxiii.] *Conversio Scotorum in fidem Christianam.*

Kl. [Jan. *ii. f.*, v. l., A.D. ccccxxxiv.] *Prima preda Saxonum ab Hibernia.*

Kl. [Jan.] *iii. f.*, [xvi. l., A.D. ccccxxxv.] *Orosius et Cirillus in doctrina floruerunt.—Nix magna.*

[Bis.] Kl. [Jan. *iv. f.*, xxvii. l., A.D. ccccxxxvi.] *Mors Bressail Brice [of Bressal the Speckled].*

[Initium
Cycli
xix.alis.] Kl. [Jan. *vi. f.*,] *ix. l.* [A.D. ccccxxxvii.] *Initium Circul-
magni. [Beginning of the great Cycle (of St. Cyril).]*

Kl. [Jan. *vii. f.*,] *xx. l.* [A.D. ccccxxxviii.]

* *R. II. S. ii. Annal. Innisf.*, 1-3.

† Lecture III., p. 241, *supra*.

Kl. [Jan.] i. f. [i. l., A.D. ccccxxxix.] Secundinus et Auxiliarius et Iserminus mittuntur in auxilium Patricii: nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatam, nisi Patricius solus.

[Bis.] Kl. [Jan.] ii. f., xii. l. [A.D. ccccxli.] Quies Augustini sapientis. Mors Mane, meic Neill [son of Niall] . . . et [quies Xisti] xliii. epis[copi Romanae Ecclesiae].

Kl. [Jan. iv. f., xxiii. l., A.D. ccccxli.] Probatio sancti Patricii in fide Catholica.

Kl. [Jan. v. f.,] iv. l. [A.D. ccccxlii.] Stella crinita apparuit.

Kl. [Jan. vi. f., xv. l., A.D. ccccxliiii.] Patricius in Christi doctrina floruit.

[Bis.] Kl. [Jan. vii. f., xxvi. l., A.D. ccccxliv.] Eclipsis solis in nona hora.

Kl. [Jan. ii. f., vii. l., A.D. ccccxlv.] Tethosius [regnare incipit], qui regnavit an. xxvi. Nathi [*lege* Dathi], mac Fiachrach [son of Fiachra].

Kl. [Jan. iii. f., xviii. l., A.D. ccccxlvi.]

Kl. [Jan. iv. f., xxix. l., A.D. ccccxlvii.] Cath Maige Femin eter Munechu ocus Laigniu [Battle of Magh-Fenin, between the Momonians and Lagenians], in quo cecidit Mac Carthinn, meic Coelbath, qui jecit genus Laig.

[Bis.] Kl. [Jan. v. f., x. l., A.D. ccccxlviii.] Quies Secundini sancti.

Kl. [Jan. vii. f., xxi. l., A.D. ccccxlix.]

Kl. [Jan. i. f., ii. l., A.D. ccccl.]

Kl. [Jan. ii. f., xiii. l., A.D. ccccli.] Calcedones Senodus congregatur.

[Bis.] Kl. [Jan. iii. f., xxiv. l., A.D. cccclii.]

Kl. [Jan. v. f., v. l., A.D. ccccliii.] Marciani mors, qui regnavit imperator an. vii. Leo regnavit et corpus Johannis [Baptistae] repertum est.

[Kl. Jan. vi. f., xvi. l., A.D. ccccliv.]

Kl. [Jan. vii. f.,] xxvi[i]. l. [A.D. cccclv.] Pascha in viii. Kal. Maii.

[Initium
Cycli
xix.alis.] Kl. [Jan. i. f., ix. l., A.D. cccclvi.] Fairdbe [?] Laing [?] Laigen. Destruction ? of the Lagenians]. Hic alii dicunt nativitatem sanctae Brigitae.

The blanks observable in the luni-solar notation are evidently owing to scribal remissness.

Equally striking are the results obtained in connexion with the *Tigernach* Fragment in Trinity College.* The MS. begins with the Hebrew A.M. 4033, and ends with 4522 = 490 years. But for almost three-fourths it is a skeleton. The entries that (preceded, as a rule, by the dated year and, with one exception, by the ferial and epact) occur at intervals, breaking the array of vacant *Kl.*, amount only to 125. On the other hand, "the actual reckoning of the *Kals.*" gives but 360, instead of 365, blank years. How are the lacunae to be localized and supplied? Dr. Todd, who worked on the Fragment (O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 581), can only say, "it is possible there may be some error in the transcription of the *Kl.*"

As the basis for the solution of this and kindred questions, I tabulate the luni-solar criteria of the initial cyclic years as given in the MS. (The opening entry is acephalous, but the omission can be supplied with certainty by comparison with what follows in the text.)

* It consists of three vellum folios bound up with the *Annals of Ulster* (H. 1. 8).

V.

TIGERNACH FRAGMENT.—LUNI-SOLAR CRITERIA
OF INITIAL CYCLIC YEARS.

				[A.M.]	[A.D.]
	1.	[Kl. En. ii. f.,	l. ix.,	4033.	81.]
[Bis.]	2.	,, ,	iii. f., l. ix.,	4052.	[100.]
	3.	,, ,	vii. f., l. ix.,	4071.	[119.]
	4.	,, ,	iii. f., l. ix.,	4090.	[138.]
	5.	,, ,	vi. f., l. ix.,	4109.	[157.]
[Bis.]	6.	,, ,	i. f., l. ix.,	4128.	[176.]
	7.	[, ,	iiii. f., l. ix.,	4147.	195.]
	8.	,, ,	vii. f., l. ix.,	4166.	[214.]
	9.	,, ,	iii. f., l. ix.,	4185.	[233.]
[Bis.]	10.	,, ,	vi. f., l. ix.,	4204.	[252.]
	11.	,, ,	i. f., l. ix.,	4223.	[281.]
	12.	,, ,	iiii. f., l. ix.,	4242.	[290.]
	13.	,, ,	vii. f., l. ix.,	4261.	[309.]
[Bis.]	14.	,, ,	ii. f., l. ix.,	4280.	[328.]
	15.	,, ,	v. f., l. ix.,	4299.	[347.]
	16.	,, ,	i. f., l. ix.,	[4318.	366.]
	17.	,, ,	iiii. f., l. ix.,	4337.	[385.]
[Bis.]	18.	,, ,	vi. f., l. ix.,	4356.	[404.]
	19.	,, ,	ii. f., l. ix.,	4375.	[423.]
	20.	,, ,	v. f., l. ix.,	4394.	[442.]
	21.	,, ,	i. f., l. ix.,	4413.	[461.]
[Bis.]	22.	,, ,	iii. f., l. ix.,	4432.	[480.]
	23.	,, ,	vi. f., l. ix.,	4451.	[499.]
	24.	,, ,	ii. f., l. ix.,	4470.	[518.]
	25.	,, ,	v. f., l. ix.,	4489.	[537.]
[Bis.]	26.	,, ,	vii. f., l. ix.,	4508.	[556.]

[Ends at [iiii. f., l. xiii. = (textual) G. N. 15, A.M.] 4522 (A.D. 570).]

Next, we obtain the amount of the epacts omitted, as follows :—

8 in the 1st,* 8th and 9th cycles respectively.	[24]
9 in the 10th cycle.	[9]
11 in the 2nd cycle.	[11]
13 in the 13th and 26th cycles respectively.	[26]
14 in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th and 20th cycles respectively.	[84]
15 in the 11th, 17th and 21st cycles respectively.	[45]
16 in the 14th, 18th, 19th, 23rd and 24th cycles respectively.	[80]
17 in the 4th, 7th, 12th and 22nd cycles respectively.	[68]
18 in the 25th cycle.	[18]
	[365]

In all, 365.

To shew with what certainty the omissions can be supplied, I append the respective numbers and places of those occurring in the two opening cycles :—

1st Cycle, 5 epacts are omitted between l. x[x.] and l. xxv[i].	
„ „ 3 „ „ „ „ „ l. ii. „ l. xvi.	
2nd „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xx. „ l. xxiii.	
„ „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xxiii. „ l. xxvi.	
„ „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xxvi. „ l. xxix.	
„ „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xxix. „ l. ii.	
„ „ 2 „ „ „ „ „ l. xiii. „ l. xvi.	
„ „ 1 „ „ „ „ „ l. xvi. „ l. ix. [of 3rd cycle].	

Thirdly, the five missing *Kl.*, or years, can accordingly be localized. Three are wanting, along with the ferials and epacts, in the 4th cycle, between *l. xxiv.* and *l. ix.* They are, consequently [A.M.] 4106–7–8 [A.D. 154–5–6]. The year of *l. xxiv.* is *IIIIciii[i]*. Then follows the entry; after which is *IIIIcix, vel IIIIex. Kl. En. vi. f., l. ix.* The true lection, therefore, is [A.M.] 4109 [A.D. 157] (cycle 5, *supra*).

¹ The first epact of this cycle is not included, as it was contained on the previous (missing) folio.

The text (*a*) and restoration (*b*) relative to the fourth *Kl.* are as follows :

(<i>a</i>)	(<i>b</i>)
iiii ^o lxvi.	iiii ^o lxvi. [A.D. 214] Kl. En. vii. f., l.ix.
Kl. En. vii. f., l.xx.	iiii ^o lxvii. [A.D. 215] Kl. En. i. f., l.xx.

That the absence of the *Kl.* in the first line of (*a*) does not denote the omission of a year, is proved by Table V., No. 8, and by the fact that [A.M.] 4173 has the epact *xxvi*.

The fifth *Kl.* was omitted, together with the ferial and epact, in the 15th cycle; *l. xv.* is dated [A.M.] 4305 [A.D. 353]; *l. vii.*, [A.M.] 4307 [A.D. 355]. The year passed over was 4306 [A.D. 354], *l. xxvi*.

It remains to examine the accuracy of the ferial and lunar incidence presented by the Table. The first, as can be verified by Table I., Rule 1, is in every instance correct.

By Rule 1, Table III., we shall find that A.D. 81 has the Golden Number vi. = Epact 4 (not i. = Epact 9). The same holds good of the other 25 years in Table V. Similarly, 570, the concluding year, has the Epact 9 (Golden Number i.); not Epact 13 (Golden Number xv. of the preceding cycle), as given above. In a word, every lunar reckoning in the Fragment is five years wrong! Moreover, the uniformity leaves no room to doubt that in each instance the alteration was effected designedly.

Anomalies still greater are exhibited in the textual collocation of the entries relative to the dates. As a typical instance, I select the period from the birth to the captivity of St. Patrick. The purport of the following arrangement is explained by the headings. With regard to the contents, the years in β , except those printed in italics, have foreign items. Of the four here reproduced (taken from St. Jerome's continuation of the Eusebian Chronicle), the first and last shew that the number of years marked is correct. The displacement of the second and third can scarcely have originated with a compiler acquainted with the source. The correct dates are given within brackets. (It is unnecessary to observe that they do not agree with the respective MS. feriales.) In γ , the years, with three exceptions, are left blank. Four have been omitted.

VI.—RECENSIONS OF *TIGERNACH*.

α	β	γ	δ
TIGERNACH. (T.C.D. Fragment.)	TIGERNACH. (O'Conor, <i>R. H. S.</i> ii. 70-3.)	TIGERNACH. (Chron. Scot., p. 14.)	Chronology in accordance with the obit of St. Patrick in γ^* and the ferial sequence of β , γ .
[A.M. A.D.] 4356 [404] Kl. En. vi. f., 1. ix. [Table V., No. 18.]	[A.D.] [340] K. v[i]. Constantinus a ducibus Constantis, fratris sui, in bello occisus est. Patricius nunc natus est.	Kl. Enair vi. Patritius natus est in hoc anno.	A.D. 370, Kl. Jan. vi. f., l. xviii.
4357 [405] ,, ,, i. f., l. xx. Patritius secundum quosdam nunc natus est: sed falsum est.	[339] K. vii. f. Constans, Arianus effectus, Catholicos toto orbe persequitur.	<i>Kl. Enair vii.</i>	371, ,, ,, vii. f., l. xxix. Patritius natus est in hoc anno.
	<i>K. i.</i>	[Kl i.]	Bis. 372, ,, ,, i. f., l. x.
	<i>K. iii.</i>	<i>Kl. iii.</i>	373, ,, ,, iii. f., l. XXI.
	<i>K. vi.</i>	<i>Kl. v.</i>	374, ,, ,, iv. f., l. ii.
	<i>K. vi.</i>	<i>Kl. v.</i>	375, ,, ,, v. f., l. xiii.
	<i>K. vi.</i>	<i>Kl. vi.</i>	Bis. 376, ,, ,, vi. f., l. xxiv.
	<i>K. i.</i>	<i>Kl. i.</i>	377, ,, ,, i. f., l. v.
	<i>K. ii.</i>	<i>Kl. ii.</i>	378, ,, ,, ii. f., l. xvi.
	<i>K. iii.</i>	<i>Kl. iii.</i>	379, ,, ,, iii. f., l. xxvii.

mothei Apostoli Constantino-
nopoli[m] investae sunt.

K. i.

K. ii.

K. iv. Muiredhach
Tirech [same as *a*, with the
variant *Cruind Badhraidhe* for
Cruind].

4386 [434] ,, ,, ii. f., l.
x. Muirdech Tirech do mar-
badh la Caelbadh, mac Cruind,
la righ n-Uladh, oc Purt-righ
uas Dabul. [M. T. was slain
by C., son of Cronn, [i. e.] by
the King of Ulster, at Portfrigh
over the Dabal [river Black-
water, between eos. Armagh
and Tyrone.]

4393 [441] ,, ,, iii. f.,
l. xxvii. Coelbad, mac Cruind,
regnavit anno uno. Eochu
Mughmedhoin, mac Muire-
dhaigh Tirigh, rosmarb. [C.,
son of Cronn, reigned one
year. E. M., son of Muire-
dach Tirech, slew him.]

* Kl. iii. [iu], Paschicur archiepiscopur ec Apосто-
lur hibernensium, anno aetatis suae cenceppimo
.xxii., xvi. Kl. Aprilis, quieuit, ut dicitur :

Ο γεναιρ Χριστζ, αιρεμ αιτζ,
Cετρε cεb φορ caom noctac,
Teopa bliadna beact iar iun,
Do bar Badhraidh rriom appal.

[Kl. i.]

[Kl. ii.]

Kl. v. Muiridhach Tirech
[same as *a*].

383, ,, ,, i. f., l. xii.
384, ,, ,, ii. f., l. xxiii.
385, ,, ,, iv. f., l. iv.

Bis.

Tirech

[A. D. 493] Jan. 1, Tuesday [Friday], Patrick, archbishop and
apostle of the Irish, rested in the 122nd year of his age, on the
16th of the Kalends of April [March 17], as is said :

Since was born Christ, reckoning joyful,
Four hundred above fair ninety,
Three years eventful after that,
To the death of Patrick, chief apostle.

VI.—RECENSIONS OF *TIGERNACH*—continued.

α	β	γ	δ
<p>TIGERNACH. (T.C.D. Fragment.)</p> <p>[A.M. A.D.] 4394 [442] ,, ,, v. f., l. ix. Eochu Mughmedhoin, mac Muiredaigh Tirigh, reg- navit [MS. illegible], ut alii aiunt. [E. M., son of M. T., reigned [8 years], as others say. [Table V., No. 20.]</p> <p>4395 [443] ,, ,, vi. f., l. xx. Patritius captivus in Hiberniam ductus est: sed hoc falsum est.</p> <p>4396 [444] ,, ,, f., l. i. Constantio Romam [scil. no- vam, i. e. Constantinopolim] ingresso, ossa Andreae Apostoli et Lucae Evangelistae a Con- stantinopolitanis miro favore suscepta sunt.</p>	<p>TIGERNACH. (O'Conor, <i>K. H. S.</i> ii. 70-3.)</p> <p>[A.D.] K. v. Eochaidh M., m. M. T., regnavit annis viii. [Then fol- lows an item with a quatrain relative to the sons of E. M.] Patritius captivus in Hiber- niam ductus est.</p> <p>[357] K. vi. Constantino- poli, ingresso ossarum Andreae Apostoli et Lucae Evange- listae. [A] Constantinopoli- tanis miro favore suscepta sunt.* [The next folio is lost.]</p>	<p>TIGERNACH. (Chron. Scot., p. 14.)</p> <p>Kl. v. Eochaidh Muigh- medhon, mac Muiredhaigh, Tirigh, regnavit annis octo.</p> <p>Patritius captivus est in Hi- berniam ductus.</p> <p><i>Kl. vi.</i></p>	<p>Chronology in accordance with the obit of St. Patrick in γ and the ferial sequence of β, γ.</p> <p>A.D. 386, ,, ,, v. f., l. xv.</p> <p>387, ,, ,, vi. f., l. xxvi. Patritius captivus in Hiber- niam ductus est.</p>

* To shew the standard of the Rolls' *Tripartite*, β is given (p. 572) as "helping to fix the date [*sic*] of Patrick's birth [and] captivity" (p. cxxvii.). The assistance afforded, by comparison with "O'Conor's inaccurate edition" (p. cxxviii.), consists in the addition of no date and the omission of eight ferials (*K. i.-K. iii.*) Had the latter been given, we might have known whether *K. vi.*, *K. vi.* were misreadings of O'Conor, or of the MS. An English version is added, from which one learns that *Constantinopoli* signifies

This Table proves, assuming α , β and γ to be his work, that Tigernach carried out two 'emendations' of the Vulgar Era: one (α), making the chronology (in round numbers) three solar cycles in arrear; the other (β), one solar cycle in advance. The Table likewise shews that he reproduced (β , γ) the number and ferials of the years from the birth to the captivity of St. Patrick; thereby unwittingly preserving wherewithal (δ) to detect the alterations. In view of the foregoing, Tigernach can scarcely be regarded as the most trustworthy of the native annalists.

Reverting now to the opening part of the *Annals of Innisfallen* given above, two dissimilar elements are discernible. In the first place, the years are marked in unbroken continuity by the luni-solar incidence of Jan. 1 (A). Secondly, the entries annexed constitute a sequence that is not similarly integral (B). Given the initial year, specified by date or otherwise, A becomes perfect in meaning. Apart from the fragmentary character, B, by itself (witness the failure of O'Connor to settle the Innisfallen Chronology) is devoid of material significance. The original was consequently A. But the contents and the cyclic form (to pass over the absence of consecutive dating) prove that the primary purpose was not chronographic. The ferial and epact were, in fact, the requisite criteria from which by computistic methods the incidence of Easter and of the other moveable feasts of the current year was determined. We have thus revealed the fundamental datum in reference to the native A.D. Annals.

The Paschal Cycle was the basis of the Irish Chronicle.

The relation of A to the other Paschal Computations and the conclusions resulting therefrom relative to the native Annals demand separate treatment.

The dating employed in connexion with the Paschal Tables used in Ireland next claims attention. Of the methods whereby this was effected, reckoning from an epoch is the only one that falls within the scope of the present inquiry. The Mundane Eras found in the Cycles and Tables of **S4** are not to be met with, as far as I know, in Irish documents, annalistic or other. Whether the Passion year of **S4** (A.D. 29) existed in the Table introduced by St. Patrick, the data accessible to me are not sufficient to decide. The reckonings of the

kind in the *Book of Armagh*, for instance, are altogether unreliable. (The initial year can, nevertheless, be determined with certainty.*)

The celebration of Easter on the sixteenth of the moon mentioned in the *Catalogue*† as followed by some of the Third Order of Irish Saints, it may be concluded, was derived from the Great Cycle of Victorius of Aquitaine. According to this, it was brought into use in Ireland during the last decade of the sixth century.

That it was known here before that time, we learn from St. Columbanus. Writing to Pope Gregory, he says that by his masters, most sage computists of cycles, Victorius, so far from being received, was deemed worthy rather of derision than of authority.‡ This is conclusive as regards the community of Bangor up to the saint's departure (about A.D. 590) for the Continent. But it is not at variance with what is stated in the *Catalogue*.

In the Prologue,§ the Mundane Reckonings profess to be taken from the Hieronymo-Eusebian Chronicle and the Chronicle of Prosper. They are as follows :—

A.	From Creation to Deluge,	2242.
B.	„ Deluge to Abraham,	942.
C.	„ Abraham to (a) Valens VI. and Valentinian II.		
		COSS. [A.D. 378], 2395.
[D.]	„ Creation to Passion,	5229.]]

* The Table of St. Cyril comes next in time. The opening year (A.D. 437) is marked in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (p. 352, *supra*). But, even though employed in Ireland (which is very improbable), as the years were those of Diocletian, it could not well form the basis of a Chronicle. † Note C.

‡ Scias namque nostris magistris et Hibernicis antiquis, philosophis et sapientissimis componendi calculi computariis, Victorium non fuisse receptum, sed magis risu vel venia dignum quam auctoritate. § Note D a.

|| The passage (Note D b) containing this item, for the reasons given hereafter (*infra*, p. 366-7), may be considered spurious; but the calculation is verified by the criteria of the initial year of the Victorian Paschal Cycle :—

Consules.	An.	B.	Feria Kal. Jan.	Æt. lunæ in Kal. Jan.	Paschæ dies.	Æt. lunæ in Pasch.	Indic.
CRUCIFIXIO CHR̄I.							
Coss. duobus Geminis. Ruffino et Rubellio.	I	B.	feria v	XIX	v Kal. Apr.	XVI	I

We have thus :—

VII.

VICTORIAN CHRONOLOGY.

$C - a = 2017$: Victorian Abrahamic Period (α).

$A + B + \alpha = 5201$: ,, Mundane ,, (β).

$D - \beta = \text{A.D. } 28$: ,, Passion Year (γ).

(α) Applying a to the Eusebian Chronicle, we obtain the Rule employed in the Third Lecture : to find the B.C., subtract the Abrahamic year from $2015 + 2$. The result will be found to coincide with that obtainable by the Olympiad Reckoning (B.C. 776)* and the Reckoning from the Foundation of Rome (B.C. 753)†.

(β) Similarly, deducting β from 5630, the initial Mundane year of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, we have A.D. 429. This, taken in connexion with two entries in these Annals—Victorius scripsit Ciclum Paschae.—Finis Cicli Victorii—, shews that the opening portion was based upon the Cycle of the Aquitanian.

The β Reckoning occurs twice in the *Annals of Boyle*.‡

(1) Ab Adam usque ad Cormac fluxerunt anni vicx. [$-\beta = \text{A.D. } 909$].

In the Innisfallen Annals, the year in which Cormac (Mac Culennain, bishop-king of Cashel) was slain is marked *vi. f., xxiv. l.* These are the criteria of A.D. 908. But a native quatrain there quoted gives 909. The entry, it is thus seen, belongs to the latter year, *i. f., v. l., A.D. 909.*

(2) Annus ab Incarnatione Domini MXLVI. (*recte*, -III.) : ab initio vero mundi viccxliv. ($6244 - 1043 = \beta$).§ The *vi.* of the text was consequently a scribal error for *iii.*

From the *Annals of Innisfallen*, or some similar source, the β Computation passed into the A-Text of Lecture III. (thence copied into the *Lebar Brecc*|| Tract), which assigns the advent of St. Patrick as missionary to A.M. 5633 [$-\beta = \text{A.D. } 432$].

* Ideler : *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronol.*, Berlin, 1825. I. 376.

† *Ib.*, II. 154.

‡ O'Conor : *Rer. Hib. Script.*, ii. *Ann. Buell.*, p. 12.

§ O'Conor, *ubi sup.*, p. 18.

|| See Lect. III. p. 238, *supra*.

(γ) With reference to γ , therefrom, in the first place, is derived the Rule employed in the First Lecture (*supra*, p. 11): to equate the Victorian Passion Year with the A.D., add 27 to the former.

Secondly, Victorius, according to the Prologue,* intended to commence with A.M. 1, and give the Paschal data of each year, according to the Solar Cycle of 28 and (a modification of) the lunar portion of the Cycle of **S4**. But, as an immense work of the kind demanded ample leisure, one Great Cycle (A.D. 28-559) was executed to meet the present need.† The Easter solar and lunar criteria of A.M. 1 and A.M. 5658 (A.D. 457) are set forth, to prove that both were respectively found by the same methods. In accordance therewith, in reference to the solar incidence (with which alone we are at present concerned), the former year has the Dominical Letters AG; the latter, F. We can thus reconstruct the original Solar Cycle of Victorius. (To facilitate reference, the Vulgar Cycle is annexed.)

VIII.

VICTORIAN AND VULGAR SOLAR CYCLES.

D.L.	Vict.	Vulg.	L.D.	Vict.	Vulg.
AG	1.	17. Bis.	D	15.	3.
F	2.	18.	C	16.	4.
E	3.	19.	BA	17.	5. Bis.
D	4.	20.	G	18.	6.
CB	5.	21. Bis.	F	19.	7.
A	6.	22.	E	20.	8.
G	7.	23.	DC	21.	9. Bis.
F	8.	24.	B	22.	10.
ED	9.	25. Bis.	A	23.	11.
C	10.	26.	G	24.	12.
B	11.	27.	FE	25.	13. Bis.
A	12.	28. Bis.	D	26.	14.
GF	13.	1.	C	27.	15.
E	14.	2.	B	28.	16.

* Note D e.

† Note C d.

To test the Victorian Solar Cycle :—

A.M. 5202 \div 28 leaves 22, B (A.D. 1).

A.M. 5229 \div 28 ,, 21, DC (A.D. 28).

(1) Accordingly, the Victorian Rule for finding the A.M. Dominical Letter can be thus formulated: Divide the given year by 28: the tabular letter opposite the remainder in the Victorian Column, Table VIII., is the Dominical. If nothing remains, the letter corresponding to 28 is the Dominical.

(2) Similarly, the Victorian Rule for finding the A.D. Dominical Letter is: To the given A.D. year add 21 and proceed as in (1).*

(3) Finally, to find the Dominical Letter of a Victorian Cyclic, i. e. Passion, year: To the given year add 20 and proceed as in (1).

Connected with the foregoing and other calculations of the Prologue is a reckoning† made in Ireland in the middle of the seventh century. To the identity of his Latin name with that of the great bishop of Hippo we owe the publication, if not the preservation, of the work, *De mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturae*, of the Irish Augustinus.‡ To explain the miracle recorded in Joshua x. 12–13, of the sun and moon standing still, the writer lays down that the natural course was not thereby disturbed, as both the luminaries rested simultaneously. As proof, he gives in brief digest the cyclic recurrence from the Creation to the year of his writing: to shew that the sun and moon are always in agreement at the end of every term of 532 years.

In the A.M. period, the initial and final cyclic years are identified, internal evidence proves, by reference to the Chronicle of Eusebius. Hence, the last year of Cycle I., the first of Cycle V., and the first and last years of Cycles II., III., IV. are not specified by any events.

In the A.D. period, the tenth Cycle ended, we are informed, in the ninety-second year after the Passion, in the consulship of Aviola and Pansa (A.D. 119, according to γ). The eleventh began in the following year, in the consulship of Paternus and Torquatus (A.D. 120, in accordance with γ). Dr. Reeves quotes the Chronicle of Cassiodorus to justify the assigning of these consuls to the years in question,

* The Vulgar Rule is: Add 9 and proceed as in the Victorian (but in the Vulgar Column).

† Note E.

‡ See the Paper of Dr. Reeves, *Proceedings*, R. I. A., vol. vii., p. 514. The bibliography is given (p. 515) with characteristic fulness and accuracy.

instead of to A.D. 122, 123, respectively. But the writer went no farther a-field than the (partly erroneous) consular column of the Victorian Cycle, where they are so placed.*

The final year of the eleventh Cycle (A.D. 651, according to γ) is identified by the death of Mainchine (of Mendrohid, King's County), amongst other sages. In the third year of the twelfth Cycle the work was written.

A difficulty affecting all these dates arises from the fact that the obits of Mainchine and two other abbots are given in the *Annals of Ulster* at A.D. 652.† The discrepancy is explained by two calculations set forth in the Prologue of Victorius.‡

(a) The date of the Passover is fixed as follows. (The lunar notation it is unnecessary to deal with in this place.) In A.M. 3689 [DC Bis], March 24 fell on Thursday. A.M. 3690 began on the following day, Friday, March 25; which was the Passover. This is introductory to a reckoning of more importance.

(b) In A.M. 5228 [A.D. 28 DC Bis.], March 25 fell on Thursday. Adding the intercalary day, A.M. 5229 [A.D. 29 B] commenced on Friday, March 25. In this way, Holy Thursday fell in A.D. 28, on March 25; Good Friday and Easter Sunday, in A.D. 29, on March 25 and 27, respectively. This is based upon a Mundane Period of 5200. The Passion and Resurrection were thereby assigned to the traditional date, namely, A.D. 29.

But, in the first place, the Julian year, which was that followed by Victorius, began with Jan. 1, not March 25. Moreover, the diurnal progression from C to B, introduced in (a) and (b) as taking effect in March, did not come into operation until the following New Year's Day. In other words, you cannot have two intercalary days within one year.

*

Aviola et Pansa	}	XCII	Sabbato	IV	xv Kal. Maii	XXI	II
				<i>Saltus lunæ.</i>			
Paterno et Torquato	}	XCIII	B. Domin.	XVI	Kal. Aprilis	XVII	III

† Note F.

‡ Note D b.

Finally, applying Table VIII., Rule 1, to (a), we obtain $3689 \div 28 = 21$ DC = Wednesday (not Thursday), March 24. The following day was consequently Thursday (not Friday), March 25. In reference to (b), we get $5228 \div 28 = 20$ E = Tuesday (not Thursday), March 25 : $5229 \div 28 = 21$ DC = Friday, March 26 (not 25) ; Sunday, March 28 (not 27). Now, 5229, according to Table VII., is the Passion Year of Victorius, A.D. 28 (not 29).

The two calculations in question are consequently interpolations.* They were obviously suggested by what is stated relative to the dates of the Passover and Passion in the previous passage of the Prologue.

The text of the foregoing is that of Petavius.† On the other hand, Bucherius,‡ who does not deal with (a), reads *viii. viii. v.*, instead of *viii. viii. vi.*, *Kalendas Apriles* in (b). But this, if the original, proves that the interpolator either was unable to fit the added day into the computation, or passed it over, in order to bring his Easter incidence (March 28) into conformity with the Victorian, as given on the following folio.§

If the pseudo-Victorian Computation imposed upon the author of the *De mirabilibus sacrae Scripturae*, the fraud, it has to be borne in mind, was by comparison the work of a practised hand. The pseudo-Anatolius assigned but two Bissextiles to a Cycle of nineteen

* Jaffe's proofs, which, according to Mommsen (*Zeit. Ostertafel v. J. 447: Abh. der. K. A. der W. zu Berlin*, 1862, p. 564), demonstrate that the whole Prologue is a forgery, I have not seen. Mommsen himself rejects one of Jaffe's main suggestions, and, more significant still, would allow that the Prologue is partly genuine. The fact is, any argument involving the conclusion that a Cycle of nineteen Epacts was issued to supersede a Cycle of thirty Epacts without a line of explanation prefixed carries its own refutation.

† *De Doctrina Temporum*, Vol. II. p. 505.

‡ *De Doctrina Temporum*, p. 9.

§ After the above was written, I found a copy of Bucherius in the National Library. This, I had the satisfaction to discover, has a special value in reference to the present question. On the margin of the Prologue are placed MS. readings which, as appears by comparison with the Petavian text, were taken from the Codex Sirmondi employed by Petavius and Bucherius. (These variants fully confirm the laxity of the latter in reproducing his exemplar.)

Two of them, now that the ms. is lost (Krusch, *ubi sup.*, pp. 84, 210-1), are of importance. *vii.* (*Kalendas Apriles*) and *v.* (*Kalendas Apriles*) were made *viii.* and *vi.* by the addition of *i.*, *alia manu*, overhead. The bissextile was thereby rightly taken into account, March 25 counted twice and Easter assigned to March 27. This proves that the interpolator, whether ignorantly or designedly, left out an integral item of his own reckoning. *Sed quis in scriptis spuris exactitudinem praestabit ?*

years! Yet, a forgery of the kind, one of the clumsiest upon record, passed current for more than twelve hundred years,—with Columbanus, Cummian and Bede; Bucherius, Petavius and John Albert Fabricius!

These two passages of the Prologue and the entry in the *Annals of Ulster* prove that the calculation of the *De mirabilibus* was based upon A.M. 5201 = A.D. 1. The A.D. dates are accordingly 120, 121; 652 (obit of Mainehine), 653, 655.*

The Pseudo-Victorian Reckoning is also found in the *Annals of Boyle*:

In hoc anno beatus Gregorius quievit: scilicet, in dcvto anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, ut Beda dicit in Historia sua . . . Anni ab initio mundi vDCCCV. (A.M. 5805 – 605 = 5200).†

It is likewise employed in the Carlsruhe Codex of Bede:

[A.D.] *Dccc.* [=] *vi. m. ab initio mundi.* (fol. 15 a).

[,] *Dcccxxxvi.* [=] *vi. m. xxxvi.* (*ib.*).

[,] *Dcccxxxvii.* [=] *vi. m. xxxvii.* (*ib.*).

[,] *Dcccxlviii.* [=] *vi. m. xlviii.* (fol. 15 b).

The earliest authenticated mention, to my knowledge, of the Cycles of Dionysius in native documents is contained in the Paschal Letter of Cummian, written in, or soon after, A.D. 632.‡ With them, as we have seen in Lecture I. (p. 10), came the consecutive reckoning by the years of the Incarnation. The protracted and embittered struggle connected with the introduction of the Alexandrine Paschal system is one that might be retold with advantage. Here it will suffice to say that in Ireland, as elsewhere, the principle of the Dionysian Cycles and the A.D. Era gradually predominated.

* Appended (Note G) will be found the passage in which the reckoning is dealt with by Petavius in the *Doctrina Temporum*. They are amongst the proofs of the author's imperfect acquaintance with Paschal Cycles and the Chronology connected therewith.

† O'Conor, *ubi sup.* *Ann. Buell.*, p. 5.

‡ The delegates deputed by the Synod of Magh-Lene to visit Rome attended the celebration of Easter in St. Peter's on a day (March 24) which differed by a month from the Irish date (April 21). (This was the 82nd year of the Cycle of **S·A**, Golden No. xxvii., F; Victorian G.N. xv.; Dionysian, v., A.D. 631.) They reached Ireland the following year. The ill-disguised tone of defiance leaves little room to doubt that the Epistle was composed immediately after their return.

Finally, it has to be observed that the Mundane Period = 3952, employed in connexion with other reckonings in Tigernach and elsewhere, is given as his own (*nostra supputatio*) by Bede in the *Chronicle*.*

The data set forth in the preceding Lecture and in the present enable us to formulate the following Canons relative to the Chronology of the Annals and other native documents.

IRISH CHRONOLOGICAL CANONS.

I. A Passion reckoning reducible to A.D. by the addition of 28 can date from before A.D. 500.

II. (a) An A.M. reckoning reducible to A.D. by subtracting 5199 and (b) a Passion reckoning reducible to A.D. by the addition of 32 can date from before A.D. 500.

III. An A.M. reckoning reducible to A.D. by subtracting (a) 5201 [or (b) 5200],† and a Passion reckoning reducible to A.D. by adding (c) 27 [or (d) 28, employed with (b)],‡ can date from A.D. 598.

IV. An A.D. reckoning can date from A.D. 632-3.

V. An A.M. reckoning reducible to A.D. by subtracting 3952 cannot date from before A.D. 725, the year in which the *Chronicle* of Bede was composed.

(Other reckonings are to be met with in the *Annals*. But these, whether A.M. or A.D., are the result of a so-called emendation, and consequently of comparatively recent date.)

When two or more are employed, the most recent calculation, it is scarcely necessary to observe, determines the time of the document in which they are contained.

In accordance with III. (a), the *Annals of Innisfallen* are the most ancient body of *Chronicles* we possess.

IV. fixes the earliest date of the (*Tigernach*) quatrain,‡ which gives A.D. 493 as the year of St. Patrick's death. In like manner, it specifies the (*Lebar Brecc*) notation of the Decemnovennial criteria appertaining to the year in question.§

Having thus traced the origin and chronographic data of the *Annals*, it remains to observe that a broad distinction has to be drawn between the

* Ad A.M. 3981, A.D. 29.

† That is, on the assumption that the pseudo-

Victorian Calculation was not of Irish origin.

‡ Table VI., p. 359, *supra*.

§ P. 388, *infra*.

annual register of events and historical tracts, such as those appended to the present and former Lectures. The latter, whether in prose or verse, were intended for committal to memory. They could not therefore be burthened by strings of dates. Accordingly, they start from some well-known event, the place of which they fix by the A.M. or A.D., placed sometimes at the commencement and sometimes at the end. He must be a poor computist who could not thereby easily calculate the time of every item.

Similarly, Lives of the Saints, being composed for devotional reading, contain no precise annual notation. But, as was to be expected, much historical reference is found. Herein Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba* contrasts favourably with Bede's *Life of St. Cuthbert*. Such allusions were easy of verification by those for whose edification the works were composed.

In the same way, marginal entries like that in the Marianus Codex (*supra*, p. 15) and colophons of MSS., containing allusions to local persons and events, as a rule present no difficulty in determining the precise years.

Finally, with respect to inscriptions on reliquaries and kindred objects, in which the time is fixed by mention of kings or abbots, the intention was to place upon record the names of those concerned in the donation or manufacture. The dates could be ascertained by reference to the respective regal series or monastic registers.

The foregoing, taken in connexion with the fact that in some instances the entries themselves contain either the day of the week, or the age of the moon, or both,* will enable us to estimate the irreparable injury that would have resulted to our early chronology from the *Annals of the Four Masters*, had the original materials not been preserved. The lack of knowledge betrayed by the contrast between the A.D. date which they prefix and the internal evidence of the text would be incredible in the absence of irrefragable proof.

First, with regard to the ferial number.

* One example of the kind is found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Cod. Domit.), A.D. 809. The sun, it is said, was eclipsed on Monday, July 16th, the 29th of the moon. This is correct. New Year's Day (Table I., Rule 1) was Monday and the July moon began (Table IV.) on June 18 (Golden Number XII.).

(1) A.D. 714. Faelcu, they say, was appointed abbot of Iona "on the 4th Kalend of September, Saturday precisely." In that year, August 29 fell on Wednesday. The date was 716.

(2) A.D. 777. The battle of Kildare was fought on the "6th of the Kalends of September, on Tuesday." Here the reckoning is five years wrong. In 777, August 27 was Wednesday. Correct, accordingly, to 782.

(3) A.D. 778. Armagh and Mayo were burned on "the night of Saturday precisely, on the 4th None of August." This year, August 2 was on Sunday. The burning happened in 783.

(4) A.D. 860. Mael-Sechlaim, King of Ireland, died "the thirtieth of November, on Tuesday precisely." November 30 fell on Saturday in 860. The obit took place in 862. The reading in the *Annals of Ulster* is, accordingly, to be changed from *iii. feria* into *ii. feria*, namely Monday.

(5) A.D. 917. Niall, King of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Dublin "on the 17th of October." Then quatrains are quoted in which Wednesday is given as the day of the battle. It is further stated that in the same year Easter fell on April 25, and Low Sunday fell in Summer. October 17 in 917 was, however, Friday. The Easter incidence shews that the year was 919. The true reading is given in the *Annals of Ulster*,—17th of the Kalends of October. September 15 fell on Wednesday in 919.

(6) A.D. 924. The battle of Cluain na Cruimther [*meadow of the priests*] was fought "the 28th of December, Thursday precisely." December 28 was on Tuesday in 924. The year was 926.

(7) A.D. 1013. The battle of Clontarf was fought "on the Friday before Easter precisely." Here are the criteria that lay to hand in the *Annals of Ulster*:—*Kl. Jan. vi. f., l. xxvi., A.D. mxiiii. Hic est annus octavus circuli decin[n]ovinalis et hic est ccccc. et lxxxii. annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad bapuzandos Scotos.* Ʋeul Ɔruxor Ʋia n-luic ocup mincairc ı Sampað ı Ʋin bliabain Ʋı [the feast of Gregory (March 12 fell) before the Beginning (first Sunday) of Lent and little Easter (Low Sunday), in Summer this year]—*quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.*

Nay more, the space dated A.D. 1013 is left vacant in the *Ulster MS.*, so certain was it that the battle took place on Good Friday, April 23, 1014. But, as if to remove any palliation, the "advent of St.

Patrick" is given at 432 by the Four Masters themselves. It never occurred to them, perhaps, to add 582 thereto. The year, it is scarcely necessary to observe, was the same as 919 in the incidence of the moveable feasts.

Next, with reference to the age of the moon. This notation they have omitted in all instances except two. How far they could avail of such assistance, they leave no doubt. At A.D. 917 [correctly, 919], having said that Easter was on April 25 and Low Sunday in Summer, they add: "Θια κόιςς μβλιαθνα περρεατ αρ τρι έεδ τεσμονγ ριν—*that day 365 years that happens.*" Let us apply this rule, which says that the Paschal incidence is regulated by the solar year. Going back, we arrive at A.D. 552. In that year, Easter fell on March 31. Going forward, we come to A.D. 1282. In this year, Easter was March 29. Applying it to the true year (919), we get 554 and 1284. The respective Easters fell upon April 9 and April 5.

Non ragionam di lor, ma guarda e passa.

The first lunar notation they reproduce is at A.D. 1086. It is contained in a quatrain fixing the day of Turlough O'Brien's obit.

Αιθεε Μαυρε ηι ρριθ ιθ Ιυλ,	The night of Tuesday, on the day before the Ides of July,
Ρια πειλ Ιακοιβ κο ηγλαν ριν,	Before the feast of James of pure mind,
Ιαρ ηδδ ριεετ αδβαε,	After two-and-twenty (years?) died
Αη ταιρη ρι τενη Τοιρηδεαλβαε.	The strong arch-king Toirdelbach.

This passed muster with O'Connor and O'Donovan, perhaps because in the preceding prose the regnal years are given as 22. It escaped themselves and the *Masters* that the third line is a syllable short, and that the eve of the feast of St. James fell on the 13th, not the 14th, of July. But fortunately the original, which O'Clery and his followers had under their hands, is still extant in the *Annals of Ulster*. The two faulty lines run thus:—

Ι πειλ Ιακοιβ κο η-γλαν ριν,	On the feast of James of pure mind,
Ι νομαδ* ριεετ αδβαε, ρι.	On the 29th, died, etc.

In A.D. 1086, New Year's Day fell on Thursday, and the Golden Number was IV. Consequently, July 14 fell upon Tuesday, and it

* MS. ιχ.

was the 29th of the moon, which began (Table IV.) June 16 and ended July 15.

The other lunar notation will be considered farther on.

The result is that for more than five centuries (A.D. 494–1019) every item in these so-called Annals is erroneously dated! Nevertheless, the mischief still wrought by them is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the dates of the battle of Ballyshannon* and of the death of King Niall, together with ten others equally erroneous, are quoted on one page (539) of the Rolls' edition of the *Tripartite* from the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

Apart however from the falsification of the text, allowance has to be made for O'Clery and his assistants, in view of the work of the same kind produced by those who professed to deal with the subject since their time.

O'Flaherty plumes himself on having fixed the date of the Milesian Occupation. First, he quotes the verse of O'Flynn given above, † to prove that the 7th of the moon fell on Thursday, May 1. This, he adds, agrees with 3698 of the Julian Period, which was the 12th of the Decemnovennial Cycle. ‡ It requires no great computistic skill to test this. The Epact of XII. is 10. The Lunar Rule (Table III. 2 : $(121 - 1 + 10) \div 59$) accordingly leaves 12 (not 7) as the lunation of May 1. But, what is more important, the original reading is 17 (not 7); which shews that the year intended by the native versifier was the 7th (not the 12th) of the Decemnovennial Cycle (Epact 15). On this foundation the Chronology of the *Ogygia* is constructed!

The following, from his edition of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, will sufficiently set forth O'Conor's acquaintance with the Epacts:—

A.D. 1058 [1041, O'C.], *ailuath*, i.ma lunae.

A.D. 1172, *ail huath*, prima lunae.

A.D. 1001 [983, O'C.], *ail huath*, ii.am lunae.

A.D. 1096 [1079, O'C.], *eale auth*, ultima lunae.

A.D. 1115 [1098, O'C.], *ailuath*, ultima lunae.

The reading is *ail uathad*, and the expression means the 2nd of the moon (Epact 2). These five years (Table III., Rule 1) have the Golden Number XIV.

* See p. 374–5, *infra*.

† Lect. III., Note C k, p. 265, *supra*.

‡ Note F.

A text in *Tigernach* displays another notable result of what he calls his "incredible diligence."

A. D. 1066. *l. i. Retla mongac ingnad adbal do faiscin isin aer diamairt iar mincaise hic pt. Kl. mai co iiix. fuire. (R. H. S. ii. p. 306.)* *Kl. l. i. Stella crinita mirabiliter ingens apparuit in aere die martis parvi Paschae (i. e. die Martis post Dominicam in Albis) a Kalendis Maiis ad xxiii. lunae.*

In a note he quotes from the Anglo-Saxon chronicle: "*Hoc anno apparuit cometa xiv. Kal. Maii.*"

Here we have error upon error. *Hic pt* (which, of course, means nothing) should be *hi sept*, as even the Four Masters could have taught him. Their reading is: *h1 peçc Calann Mai*—on the 7th of the Kalends of May. *Co* does not signify *ad*, but *cum*, in this place. May 1 fell on Monday, not on Tuesday, and Low Sunday on April 23, not April 29, in 1066. The text requires but one other emendation: *iii.xx.* should be *vi.xx.* (Perhaps it is a misprint.)

The meaning now presents no difficulty: *Jan. 1 [fell on Sunday] 1st of the moon. A hairy star, a wondrous marvel, was seen in the sky, the Tuesday after Little Easter [Low Sunday], on the 7th of the Kalends of May [Ap. 25], 23rd of the moon [lit., with the 23rd thereon].*

The Golden Number being III., the Paschal moon (Table IV.) began on March 31. One may thus, without "incredible diligence," calculate that the 26th lunation fell on the 25th of the solar month next ensuing.

With regard to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, there is nothing that can be tortured into the comet appearing on April 18. It states that Easter in 1066 was "*xvi. Kal. Maii*" (April 16). Then it describes the comet: saying, amongst other things, that the star first appeared on the Eve of *Letania Major*, that is, *viii. Kal. Maii* (April 24). *Litania Major* was St. Mark's Day.

Another instance of O'Connor's knowledge will be mentioned hereafter.

A date of which the day of the week and the day of the month are given is so easily determined, that it is strange how O'Donovan failed to notice the error in the account of the battle of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare, quoted by him (A. D. 733, *F. M.*, i. 332, note *o*) from the *Annals of Ulster*, "at the year 737." Therein we have *xiii. Septembris, die vi. ferie.* He ought to have known that these Annals employ

the Roman method of reckoning the days of the month. Besides, he had the true reading, "on the 14th day of the Kallends of September [Aug. 19]," in the entry of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* which he there gives.

No doubt, it may be said that Sep. 13 fell on Friday in 737. But, "the reader," according to O'Donovan (Vol. I., p. xlvi.), "is to bear in mind that the *Annals of Ulster* are antedated by one year up to 1014, and that . . . he should add one year to the respective dates." Now, in 738, Sep. 13 fell on Wednesday.

The *Ulster* reading in the new edition (Vol. I., p. 194) is: *xiiii. Septimbris die, vi. feriá*; that of O'Connor's *Tigernach* (*R.H.S.*, ii. 242): *xvii. Kl. Sept. die i. Mairt* [namely, Tuesday]. The mutual corrections give: *xiiii. Kal. Sep., iii. feriá*. Aug. 19 fell on Tuesday in 878. Nevertheless, the editor of the *Annals of Ulster* (p. 195) gives "the 14th day of September, the sixth day of the week." He found nothing that required emendation. The Four Masters have placed the battle under 733!

With reference to the Epact, O'Donovan makes no correction of the statement of the Four Masters, that the Paschal incidence is the same every 365th year.

Elsewhere (A.D. 493, *F. M.*, p. 157, note z), he quotes from *Lebar Brecc* that St. Patrick died "in the 120th year of his age, that is, the 27th [recte, 26th] of the solar cycle," etc. But the original (p. 220 a) of the explanatory clause is: *ı m-bliadain um. ʒʒ. ʒop Kalainb Enair*—in the year of the 27th (lunar day) on January 1. Here, there is no mention of the Solar Cycle. A.D. 493, as stated correctly in the text, had the Epact 27 (= 19th year of the Decemnovennial Cycle).

(The passage will be found given in full below (p. 388), amongst the corrections of the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*.)

In a quatrain quoted by the Four Masters, A.D. 1099 is described:

Im [ın] bliadain coicciðe uaça[ı]ð,
I[n] ʒper bliadain ʒair iar [ʒuir' ar] ʒur, ıł.

This O'Connor (*Rer. Hib. Script.* iii. 675) renders: "In the year of terrible wars, count the third year, after fear seized," etc.*

That is, *coicciðe* = wars; *uaçað* = terrible!

* *In anno bellorum terribilium, tertium annum numera, postquam terror corripuit, &c.*

O'Donovan is perhaps more original :

“ From the year in which cook-houses were few,
The third was that in which, etc.”

That is $\kappa\omicron\iota\kappa\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ = cookhouses (*coquinae*); $\mu\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\theta$ = few!

Let both divide the crown.

The commonplace original means simply :

The year of the fifth epact,
The third year [after a bissextile was] thereon, in sequence, etc.

A.D. 1099 had the Epact *v.* (Golden Number xvii.) and was the third year after the leap-year, 1096. For the second line, compare the notation in the *Annals of Innisfallen*: $\text{iii. bl. } \rho\mu\text{p} [\rho\text{op}] \text{ b}\mu\text{p. } \gamma \text{ iii}$
 $\text{iii. bl. } [x\text{x.}] \text{ ap c. ap m. ab Incarnacione}$ —3rd year after the bissextile, and the 1123rd year from the Incarnation.

Dr. Reeves is justly severe upon O'Connor's editorial shortcomings. Yet, in his edition of *Adamnan* (*Additional Notes D O*), he adopts O'Connor's *Innisfallen* dates. In the following, no excuse can be pleaded for reckoning “in opposition,” to use the words of Dr. Reeves, “to the author's own notation” :—

Reeves.	Text.	Reeves.	Text.
A. D. 781, . . .	795.	A. D. 911, . . .	927.
„ 840, . . .	854.	„ 968, . . .	986.
„ 866, . . .	880.	„ 1009, . . .	1026.
„ 877, . . .	891.	„ 1094, . . .	1111.

In his *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History* (p. 425), O'Curry writes: “The number of the Epact for the year 1096 was 23, so that a cycle of the Epact terminated that year. And he generously gives the reason: “For,” he says (p. 430), “if we add the annual increase of eleven days to twenty-three, it would make it thirty-four, thus passing into a new cycle of the Epact for the next year 1097, whose Epact would accordingly be four.”

But Table III., Rule 1 ($(1096 + 1) \div 19$), gives the Golden Number xiv. = Epact 2 for 1096. Consequently, the Epact for 1097 was 13.

After this, it is superfluous to deal seriously with the following (*ib.* p. 61):—“Tigernach appears to have been familiar with some of the modes of correcting the Calendar. He mentions the Lunar Cycle,

and uses the Dominical Letter with the Kalends of the several years; but he makes no direct mention of the Solar Cycle or Golden Number."

How Tigernach "corrected" the Calendar has been already shewn. The remaining statements, except perhaps that respecting the Golden Number, are taken from O'Conor; "no direct mention" being the equivalent of *non semel memoratum!**

In the Letter describing the *Tigernach* Fragment (O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 518-9), Dr. Todd gives the "Lunar Epact" of A.D. 34 as 15. That is, apparently, he subtracted 19 from 34. But the Epact is 24 = Golden Number XVI. (Table III., Rule 1).

At A.M. 4079 (A.D. 127) he reads *luna iii.* Reference to the Table (V.) of the initial cyclic years (3rd cycle) will shew that the reading should be *luna vii.*, which is the MS. lection. The true Epact is 2 = Golden Number XIV. (Table III., Rule 1).

The death of Tuathal Teachtmar he gives at A.M. 4104. The Tigernach Epact being *xxiii.*, the year (Table V., 4th cycle) is 4105 (A.D. 153). The correct Epact is 20.

"The reign of Feidhlimid is given in the following year." Here, however, occurs the hiatus of three *Kl.*, i.e. 4106-7-8, which has been mentioned above. The death is dated "4109 or 4110."

An error that seems unaccountable remains to be mentioned. Two of the commonplaces of Irish are that *ria* (*re*) signifies *before* and *iar*, *after*. In his *Wars of the Gaidhill and Gaill* (p. 15), Dr. Todd so renders the words. Twice, moreover (pp. lxix., 22), he adduces reasons for concluding that *iar* (after) of the text is to be read *re* (before). Yet, dealing with the above-quoted *Ulster* criteria of 1014,† he gives (p. xxvi.) "the correct translation" of *Feil Grigoir ria n-Init* as "The feast of St. Gregory [12th March] fell after Shrovetide"! This, apparently, because, according to him (*ib.*), "Shrove Tuesday . . . was the 9th March."

The meaning of *Init* will be demonstrated farther on.

In dealing with the *Chronicon Scotorum*, Hennessy, as we have seen, adopts O'Conor's system of chronology. In the A.D. portion of

* *Cyclum Solarem a Tigernacho non semel memoratum invenio. Perspexit nempe . . . septem dies cujusvis hebdomadae exprimi in Calendario per septem literas a, b, c, d, e, f et g . . . Cyclum Lunarem pariter . . . saepius memorat. R. H. S. ii. xxi.-ii.*

† P. 371 (7), *supra*.

the compendium, there are but two epacts retained: *x.* at 1132 and *xvi.* at 1135. In a note on the latter year, the editor is good enough to inform us that *the third feria* means Tuesday. It escaped him, however, that *xvi.* was an error for *xiii.*

The *Annals of Loch Ce* were issued under the same editorship. The notation of the Vulgar Solar Cycle is given from 1194 to 1197, the former year being marked as the 19th of the Cycle. This precious result was obtained by adding 1 (instead of 9) and dividing by 28. The reckoning is consequently eight years slow. To test it, 1194, the text correctly says, began on Saturday. But the 19th of the Vulgar Solar Cycle (reference to Table VIII. will shew) begins on Wednesday. 1194 was, accordingly, the 27th of the Cycle.

The solar notation recommences at 1231, and goes on to 1412. Here another rule is applied, with the opposite result. 1231 is given as the 19th year. The computist, namely, adds 20 and divides by 28, thus making the years eleven in advance. To put it to proof, the leap-years of the Vulgar Solar Cycle are the 1st, 5th and every fourth year thereout. Being bissextile, therefore, 1232, for instance, cannot be the 20th. It is, in fact, the 9th.

The editorial rectification of the foregoing consists of bald incidental correction (at A.D. 1309*) of the 1194, 1231 errors and remarking that, though the soli-cyclic notation was blundered throughout, as the chronology was not affected thereby, correction was deemed unnecessary.

With reference to the lunar notation, it commences in the same Annals at the initial year, A.D. 1014; the epact of which is rightly set down as *xxvi.* Whereupon, a note says: "But read 28th (although the *Annals of Ulster* have 26th)." The same epact belongs to 1204 (Golden Number VIII.). The editor, notwithstanding, gives the epact *xviii.*, noting that the MS. reads *xxviii.*! A.D. 1215 (*l. xxvii.*) is said to have been the last of the Cycle of Nineteen and a *contrary year*: "meaning," the editor says, "opposed to the bissextile year." It signifies, however, that it was *contrary* to the other years of the cycle, in the addition of 12, instead of 11, to form the epact of the year following.

* The statement (*ib.* i. 544) that 1309 belonged to the 48th [not 47th] Solar Cycle is manifestly a slip of the pen.

Up to 1234 the epacts are correctly copied. But, in ignorance of the *Saltus Lunae*, the epact of 1235 is given as *viii.* instead of *ix.* The result is, that thenceforward to 1412, where the notation ceases, all the epacts are wrong. The following is the synopsis:—

1235, . . . l. viii.	1349, . . . l. iv.*
1254, . . . l. vii.	1368, . . . l. iii.
1273, . . . l. vi.	1387, . . . l. ii.
1292, . . . l. v.	1406, . . . l. i.
1311, . . . l. iv.	1412, . . . l. vii. (<i>recte, xv.</i>)
1330, . . . l. iii.	

In the foregoing, the editor saw nothing that demanded correction.

In the *Annals of Ulster*, Vol. I., also edited by Hennessy, at A.D. 645 (= 646) we have *l. 8, alias 9.* The double reckoning is continued up to A.D. 653 (= 654). Again, at 665 (= 666) we find *l. 8,* and the following year *l. 20.* But no correction is appended: nor, here or elsewhere, is the lunation availed of to rectify the dating.

A.D. 877 (= 878), a lunar eclipse is said to have occurred on October 15, the 14th of the moon. In a note, we learn that the Oxford MS. reads *4th of the moon.* The latter was accepted by O'Donovan (F. M., p. xlix.). Perhaps for that reason, it is left undecided here, although the entry states that the 28th of the moon happened that day fortnight.

Εκλιπη lunae Ιδιου Octobριου,
 χιιι. lunae, quari τερτια υγιλια
 ιιι. περιαι, πολυque διππεκτου
 ιιι. Καλ. Nou., lunae χχιιι.,
 quαρρι ιιι. hora διει ιιι. περιαι,
 lunae χχιιι. : πολυ χυ. διεβυ
 ιντερευμεντιβυ.

An eclipse of the moon [took place]
 on the Ides [15th] of October, 14th of
 the moon, about the 3rd watch [12–3
 a.m.] of Wednesday; and an eclipse of
 sun, on the 4th of the Calends of No-
 vember [Oct. 29] about the 7th hour
 [1 p.m.] of Wednesday, 28th of the
 moon: 15 solar days [inclusive] inter-
 vening.

(Dominical Letter, E; Golden Number, v.)

* 1341 is *l. vii.* It ought to be *iv.*, in sequence to *xxiii.* of 1340. (The true epact is *x.*) 1342 is *l. xvii.*, in accordance with which the notation proceeds to the end. It should be *xv.*, following 1340, and *xviii.* to accord with 1342.

A.D. 1023, a lunar eclipse is stated in the same Annals to have happened on the 14th of the moon, Thursday, January 10. A solar eclipse, it is added, took place on the 27th of the same moon, Thursday, January 24th. But apparently because O'Donovan (*loc. cit.*) received "27th," it is accepted as correct by Hennessy.

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. u., A. D. m. xx. iii.

Ἐρεραι ερεραι ι χiiii. ερεραι Ἐναρη,
ι iii. Ιδ Ἐναρη, Ὀια-δαρδαρη; ερ-
εραι ἡρημε αυτεμ ι xxiiii[ι]. ιιδ
ερεραι σεβηαι, Ὀια-δαρδαρη, ciuu
coectiγep, ι noi Kl.

Jan. 1. Tuesday, Epact v., A.D. 1123.

An eclipse of the moon [took place] on the 14th of the Jan. moon, on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of Jan., Thursday; an eclipse of the sun likewise [took place] on the 27th [*recte*, 28th] of the same moon, Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of Feb., Jan. 24.]

(Dominical Letter, F; Golden Number, xvii.)

The *Lebar Brecc* copy of the Calendar of Oengus is copiously glossed. Readers of the Academy edition will learn with surprise that the solar and lunar data given by the editor, Mr. Stokes, bear no proportion to the amount contained in the original.

With regard to the solar year, the MS. exhibits the number, order, names and length of the Hebrew, Egyptian, Grecian (Macedonian) and Roman months; also hexameters descriptive of the Zodiac, the initial days of the Signs; the Solstices, Equinoxes, Dominical Letters, portions of Table II., etc. Of all these numerous items, the following almost make up the total published by the editor.

(1) The Egyptian and Grecian vernal equinox is given at March 20! (p. lxiv.). Had Mr. Stokes mastered the data supplied by the MS., he would have been saved from this elementary error. In the MS. (p. 84), the gloss stands on the left margin, between March 20 and March 21. To which it belongs, is shewn in a native quatrain (not copied by Mr. Stokes) at foot of p. 102:

hι pεil benideēt co m-bpυg,
Oυoδecim Calanδ Appil,
Sin pεil doρime, nι γό,
Comfín ιεpε αιδέε ιp ιo.

On the feast of Benedict with vigour,
The 12th of the Kalends of April [Mar. 21],
That [is] a feast that you compute, not
false,
Equally long, both night and day.

In the Calendar of Oengus, St. Benedict is commemorated at March 21. Herewith agrees the Calendar in Bede's works :

Xii. Kal. [Apr.] Benedicti abbatis. Aequinoctium secundum Orientales.

(2) June 21. "Sol[s]titium secundum grecos et egyptios" (p. cvi.). In the MS., this is rightly placed opposite June 20. Compare the marginal entry on a line with Dec. 21 (not given by Mr. Stokes): *Solstitium secundum Grecos*. See likewise the two quatrains that precede the native stanza just quoted :

In la oc ríniud, ruairc in mod,	The day a-lengthening, excellent the
Ocur abaiḡ oc ferḡad,	And the night a-shortening, [method,
O feil Tomair taebnair éair	From the feast of Thomas . . .
Co féil Faelam amlabair.	To the feast of Faelan, the mute.

Abaiḡ oc ríniud, ní ḡó,	The night a-lengthening, not false,
Ocur ferḡ for ceḡ ríro,	And shortening upon each long day,
O féil Faelam, ferḡ anund,	From the feast of Faelan, look across,
Co feil Tomair iṡerum.	To the feast of Thomas again.

In the Calendar of Oengus, the feasts of Faelan and Thomas are June 20 and Dec. 21, respectively. Compare the Bede Calendar :

Xii. Kal. [Jul.] Solstitium secundum Orientem.

Xii. Kal. [Jan.] Nativitas sancti Thomae. Solstitium hyemale.

(This equinox and the solstices are to be carefully distinguished from the Roman.)

(3) *Sol in Taurum intrat* is given (p. cxx.) at July 19. But *Sol in Taurum* is found at April 17 (p. 86 of the MS.).

Under which king, Bezonian ?

Read *Sol in Leonem intrat*, and place it at July 18. The emendation is rendered certain by the Zodiacal hexameter heading August (not given by Mr. Stokes) and by the Bede Calendar :

Augustum mensem Leo fervidus igne perurit.

Xv. Kal. [Maii] Sol in Taurum.

Xv. Kal. [Aug.] Sol in Leonem.

(4) At August 23, we have (p. cxxxii.): "*Finis anni Egiptiorum residuos u. dies epogomenas [epigenomenas?] vocant vel intercalares.*"

(5) At August 28 (p. cxxxiii.): “*Hic incipit primus [mensis] anni secundum Egiptios nomine Toth, computantes suos menses ad cursum solis.*”

The suggested Greek emendation will excite a smile; a change of one letter giving the true reading, ἐπαγόμενας (ἡμέρας)—*added (days)*. Besides, here you have but *four* of such days. The glossarist, however, knew his subject better. In the MS., the second item is correctly placed opposite August 29.

With this may be compared the note (apparently taken from Bede, *De temp. rat. xi.*) in the central portion of a *rota*, or circular diagram, in the Reichenau MS. cxcii. (fol. 237),* setting forth the days of the Roman months that respectively corresponded with the first days of the Egyptian: *Dehinc [x. Kal. Sep.] reverteris ad iiiii. Kl. Septimbris, talique ratione conplerentur [? complebuntur] dies ccclx. xii. mensium Aegyptiorum: u. dies residuos epagamenas [ἐπαγόμενας], vel interkalares, sive additos, vocaverunt.*

(6) But for droll emendation, No. 4 must probably yield the palm to No. 6. A left-hand marginal gloss (p. 89) states, amongst other things, that St. Kevin of Glendalough had two brothers. Their sister was Aibind. The latter part stands thus in the MS.:

Aibind soror
clui eorum
B N(ONAE)

B is the regular letter, signifying that when Jan. 1 falls on Sunday (or Saturday in a leap-year), June 5 is Monday. 156 is the annual number of June 5 (Table II. 6 *b*). To Mr. Stokes, however, *clui* is the diminutive *-cula*! He reads *sororcula* in the text (p. xcviiii.) and gives “MS. soror clui” underneath!

With reference to the lunar year, the glossarist mentions the Decemnovennal Cycle, the Hendecad and five Embolisms; also when the new moons began, and the length of the days and nights respectively at such times. He likewise gives criteria for determining Easter and other moveable feasts.

* Report on Rymer's *Foedera*.—Ad. to Ap. A. and its Suppl., Plate 1.

Of the glosses in question, Mr. Stokes copies but six ; five not free from error, and some with glaring misconception.

(1) February 23. “ *Bisextus hic oritur in Saltu lune celerius a[s]cendit quam putatur in bisex vero tardius a[s]cendit quam putatur. bisex namque retardat saltus vero celerat* ” (p. liv.). *Sudet qui legat* is the motto of the editor of the *Calendar*.

The note, naturally, belongs to February 24, and is to be amended : *Bi[s]sextus hic oritur. In Saltu, luna celerius accenditur quam [com]putatur ; in Bi[s]sex[to] vero, tardius accenditur quam [com]putatur. Bi[s]sextus namque, etc.* The meaning is this. In the (normal) *Computation*, the epact of the first year of the cycle would be *viii*. The *Saltus*, however, *accelerates* the December new moon of the last (19th) year (by making it fall on Nov. 25, instead of Nov. 26, Table IV.), so that the Jan. moon begins Dec. 24 and has the epact *ix*. on Jan. 1.*

In the *Bissextile* year, on the contrary, if the March moon began, as according to the (normal) *Reckoning* it ought, on the completion of the February moon, it would, by reason of the added day, have 31 instead of 30 days, and the *Paschal* incidence would be thereby disturbed. To obviate this, the March new moon is reckoned as *retarded* by a day, and the February moon counted 30 instead of 29 days.

(2) “ *Luna . . . accendit* ” (p. liv.). Read *Luna . . . accenditur*.

(3) March 6. “ *Novissimus dies forsambi primesci inite*—the last day whereon is the first moon of *Shrovetide* ” (p. lxii.).

To shew the meaning of *Init*, I transcribe from the *Lebar Brec* copy of the *Calendar of Oengus* some computistic data which Mr. Stokes has not reproduced.

* Overlooking this technical Rule, Ideler (ii. 196) fell into an error, the effect of which unaccountably escaped his notice. Reckoning consecutively by 30 and 29 from Oct. 27, he assigned new moon to Nov. 26 and Dec. 25. The result is that the epact of the first year of the Cycle becomes 8, not 9 !

Of the authorities indicated (193), Clavius (*Rom. Cal. restituti explicatio*, 108) accurately places *xix.* at Nov. 25 and Dec. 24 ; Wolf (*Elementa Matheseos*, IV. 127, Geneva, 1740) is partly right and partly wrong : Nov. 25 *xix.* ; Dec. 25 *xix.*

[*Lebar Brec*, p. 90, marg. inf.]

Αἰε υααῶδ ερσι Μάρται, ιη
 Ὀόμναό ιρ νεppom, ιρ ε Ὀόμναό
 Ιηιτε.

Ἐρερ .xx. ιη έρσι ρην, ιη Ὀόμναό
 ιρ νεppom, [ιρ ε] Ιηιτ έορηαιρ.

χι. ερσι Αρρηι, ιη Ὀαρῶαιν ιρ
 νεppom, ιρ ε Ὀαρῶαιν έαπλαιτ.

Οοур χιιι. ιη έρσι ρην, ιη Ὀόμ-
 ναό ιρ νεppom, ιρ ε Ὀόμναό Εάρε.

χιι. διηο ιη έρσι ρην, ιη Ὀόμναό
 ιρ νεppom, ιρ ε Ὀόμναό Μιηέαρε.

Οοур χχιιι. ερσι Μάι, ιη Ὀαρ-
 ῶαιν ιρ νεppom, ιρ ε Ὀαρῶαιν Ἐρερ-
 γαβαλα.

Сеѣрnumαδ υααῶδ ερσι Ιύη, ιη
 Ὀόμναό ιρ νεppom, ιρ ε Ὀόμναό
 Cenγαιγυρι.

χιυ. ερσι Ιύη, ιη Ὀόμναό ιρ
 νεppom, ιρ ε Ὀόμναό Ιηιτ[ε]
 έορηαιρ Samραιδ.

χιιι.μαδ ερσι Ιυη, ιη Ὀόμναό
 ιρ νεppom, ιρ ε Ὀόμναό Samέάρε
 ιη ρην.

[Translation.]

The second day of the moon of March,
 the Sunday that is next, [that is] the
 Sunday of the Beginning [of Lent].

The twenty-third of that moon, the
 Sunday that is next, [that is] the Begin-
 ning of the [stricter] Fast.

The eleventh of the moon of April,
 the Thursday that is next, that is the
 Thursday of the Capitilavium* [Holy
 Thursday].

And the fourteenth of that moon, the
 Sunday that is next, that is the Sunday
 of Easter.

Moreover, the twenty-first of that
 moon, the Sunday that is next, that is
 the Sunday of Little Easter [Low Sun-
 day].

And the twenty-fourth of the moon
 of May, the Thursday that is next, that
 is the Thursday of Ascension.

The fourth day of the moon of June,
 the Sunday that is next, that is the
 Sunday of Pentecost.

The twenty-fifth of the moon of June,
 the Sunday that is next, that is the
 Sunday of the Beginning of the [stricter]
 Fast of Summer.

The seventeenth of the moon of July,
 the Sunday that is next, that is the
 Sunday of Summer-Easter.

* Caplat .i. nomen do ένδλό
 έάρε .i. quari Capitolanium:
 cend-δίυναό .i. ιαρρηηιη ηί βέρρηραιρ
 εάό ανδ γ νεγραιρ α cend oc
 αιριόιλλ α έορηατα ιρηη εάιρε.
Cormac's Glossary (*Lebar Brec*, p. 265 a).

Caplat, namely, a name for the *head-
 day* of Easter: that is, as it were *Capit-
 olavium—head-washing*. For the reason
 that everyone is tonsured then and his
 head is washed for reception of his unction
 on Easter [Holy Saturday].

According to the authorities quoted by Ducange, the *Capitilavium* took place on
 Palm Sunday. For instance, St. Isidore: *De Palmarum die*. *Vulgus ideo eum
 diem Capitilavium vocant, quia tunc moris est lavandi capita infantium qui ungenti
 sunt, ne forte observatione quadragesimae sordidati ad unctionem accederent* (*De
 Offic. Divin.* I. xxviii.).

To illustrate the foregoing, let us take a typical instance, given in one of the glosses we are dealing with,—Golden No. VIII., Dominical Letter C = (the latest) Easter, April 25.

(The moon, it has to be premised, is regularly designated from the month in which it ends. But here, in consequence of the Embolism of the eighth Decemnovennial year being inserted at March 7, it is named from the month in which it begins.)

IX.

PASCHAL COMPUTUS OF VIII. C.

<i>G.N.</i>	<i>Moon.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>D.L.</i>	<i>Festival.</i>
[viii]	[1]	[March 6]	B	
	2	[,, 7]	C	
	[9]	,, 14	C	Beginning [First Sunday] of Lent.
	23	[,, 28]	C	
	[30]	April 4	C	Beginning of [stricter] Lent [Mid-Lent Sunday].
[viii]	11	[,, 15]	G	
	14	[,, 18]	C	[Latest Paschal Term.]
	[18]	,, 22	G	Thursday of Capitilavium [Holy Thursday].
	21	[,, 25]	C	Easter Sunday.
	[28]	May 2	C	Little Easter [Low Sanday].
[viii]	24	[,, 27]	G	
[viii]	[1]	June 3	G	Ascension Thursday.
	4	[,, 6]	C	
	[11]	,, 13	C	Pentecost Sunday. [Beginning of Summer Lent.]
	25	[,, 27]	C	
[viii]	[3]	July 4	C	Beginning of [stricter] Summer Lent.
	17	[,, 18]	C	
	[24]	,, 25	C	Summer Easter Sunday.

The text and Table prove that Lent consisted of three-week moieties; *Init* (=initium) and *Init Chorgais* signifying by synecdoche the first and last half respectively. A similar distinction is found in the Calendar inserted amongst the works of Bede.

xvi. B viii. Id. [Feb.]

D vi. ,, ,, Initii principium.

D Id. [Mart.] Finis Initii, post dies triginta quinque.

Here Lent is computed by XVI D = (the earliest) Easter, March 22. The division differs from the Irish, in making the proportion 5 : 1 ; thereby limiting the more austere portion to Holy Week. The Stricter Fast and the Summer Lent (both of which are well established) do not call for discussion in this place.

The gloss in question is consequently to be translated :

[*March 6.*] *Last day on which is the new moon of the Beginning [of Lent].*

In other words, the Golden Number VIII. stands opposite March 6 in the Calendar. (ΠΡΩΜ ΕΡCΙ, like *prima lunae* and *first of the moon*, is an elliptical expression for ΠΡΩΜ ΥΑCΑΘ ΕΡCΙ—*first day of the moon.*)

(4) The corresponding day is thus given in this edition : “April 6, *Novissimus dies forsambi primesci chasc*—the latest day whereon is the first moon of Easter” (p. lxxiii.). This gives 31 days to the April moon ! Besides, no Paschal new moon falls on April 6. Herewith the *Lebar Brece* glossarist apparently disagrees. In the MS., on account of the space occupied by the preceding gloss, the sentence stands opposite the 6th ; but it is obviously misplaced. It means : April 5 is the last day on which is the first of an Easter moon. The Golden Number VIII. is placed (Table IV.) opposite that day in the Calendar.

Connected herewith is a gloss on May 5 which is noteworthy : “*lathie m'is greni na cétfresgabala*—the day of the solar month of the first Resurrection” (p. lxxxiv.). Here is what the bookish theorick leads to,—Easter Sunday on the 5th of May ! There is not an Irish-speaking child who could not have taught the editor that *pepergabala* means the Ascension, and *epperige* the Resurrection. The Calendar of Oengus, it is very remarkable, gives the one on the 27th of March ; the other, on the 5th of May.

(5) March 21. “*Dies Epactarum*” (p. lxiv.). On the left margin, this item is written under March 21. But on the right, it correctly stands opposite March 22.. Compare p. 347, *supra* and :—

Xi. Kal. [Apr.] *Sedes epactarum* [*Cal. Bed.*].

(6) April 25. “*Escop mor mac caille, etc. . . . Ni thic sén co cenn u. bliadan xxx. ar cccc.*—Great bishop Mac Caille, etc. . . . He comes not till the end of 435 years” (p. lxxvi.). This is perhaps the crowning achievement of Mr. Stokes,—taking a bishop for the Great Paschal

Cycle! Reference to the facsimile and some elementary acquaintance with the subject will produce the true reading: *iiii. Kl. [Maii]. Novis[s]imus dies Pasc[h]a[e]*. Νἰ τῆς ρέν κο cenn .u. [recte, .ii.] βλιαδαν. xxx. ap cccc[c.]—[April] 25, last day of Easter [on which Easter falls]. That comes not until the end of 532 years. Mr. Stokes failed because the glossarist placed *novissimus dies pasca* under *iiii. Kl.* (April 25), and the remainder under *iii. Kl.* (April 26). The first clause Mr. Stokes omitted; the second he referred to Mac-Caille, although it precedes the gloss relative to that bishop.

The emendations are certain; the same calculation being employed elsewhere: *II. Id. [Mar.] Novissimus dies forsambi Init*. Νἰ τῆς ρέν κο cenn xxx. βλιαδαν ii. ap ccccc., ιαρ νοταδ χοιρ—[March] 14. Last day on which is the Beginning [of Lent]. That comes not until the end of 532 years, according to the normal notation. This refers to the same Decemnovennial year as the previous gloss. When Easter, as has been set forth in Table IX., falls on April 25, the first Sunday of Lent is March 14. The glossarist rightly added "according to the normal notation:" that is, $28 \times 19 = 532$. For the same Paschal incidence occurs in years that are not a Great Cycle apart: as, for instance, 672, 919 and 1014.

Here again a modicum of knowledge is requisite to reconstruct the gloss. For the first sentence stands a line-space above *ii. Id.*, with *forsambi Init* a-top of *novissimus dies*. The second is written underneath *ii. Id.*, and is partly interlinear. It is scarce necessary to add that the gloss has not been transcribed by the editor of the Calendar.

In the *Tripartite Life* (p. 531), following O'Conor, Mr. Stokes says that "the new moon fell in December, 1071, on the 25th December, and that therefore there were seven days thence to January 1, 1072." But that would make the epact of 1072 *viii.*, instead of *vii.* New moon, a glance at Table IV. will shew, does not occur on Christmas Day in the Cycle of Nineteen. The year in question (Golden No. viii.) has new moon on December 26, thus giving *vii.* as the epact of 1072.

The luni-solar criteria of the year (A.D. 493) and day of St.

Patrick's death are transcribed, translated and annotated as follows (*ib.* pp. 552-3):

Roforbanastar, tra, Patraic arith mbuada isin fichatmad bliadain for cét a áisse .i. im bliadain uii. xx. for* Kalaind Enair for áine ocus cet bliadain for bisexa: hi† xui. immorro Kalne Apreil nabliadne sin for certain ocus xiii. furri.

* This seems superfluous.

† Read *in* (the) ?

Now, Patrick completed his victorious course in the 120th year of his age, that is, in the 27th year,* the Calends of January (falling) on a Friday and the first year after the bis[s]extile: the 16th, moreover, of the Calends of April [March 17] of that year was on a Wednesday, and the 13th (of the lunar month) was thereon.†

* "Of the Solar Cycle," Petrie.

† Petrie says that, according to Sir W. R. Hamilton, all these astronomical definitions agree with the year 493, except 27 for the Solar Cycle, which, to agree with the Calends of January on Friday, should be 26.

In the foregoing, for "in the 27th year, the Calends of January," read: "in the year of the 27th [lunation] on the Calends of Jan. [which fell] on Friday." So far, therefore, from being superfluous, *for* (upon) is integral to the idiom.

Again, from *cet* to *hi* is to be read: *cet bliadain for bisexa hi*—the first year after a bissextile [year was] it [lit., *she*; *bliadain* (year) being feminine]. In other words, instead of the article, as Mr. Stokes suggests, *hi* is a personal pronoun. It occurs a little before in the same text (*Tripartite*, p. 550): *Ba hi tra bliadain, etc.*—Now this was the year, etc.

The Dominical Letter was C; Golden Number, XIX. (Epaet 27). New moon (Table IV.) fell on the 5th; the 13th of the moon, on the 17th of March.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Stokes gives the following calculations without any attempt at correction, or reduction to the A.D. year (*ib.* p. 499): "*Viginti tres cicli decennovemales ab Incarnatione Domini usque ad adventum Patricii in Hiberniam, et ipsi efficiunt numero quadringentos triginta octo. Et ab adventu Patricii usque ad ciclum decennovemalem in quo sumus viginti duo cicli sunt: id est, quadringenti viginti unus sunt, duo anni in Ogdoade usque in hunc annum in quo sumus.*" That is, $23 \times 19 = 438$ and $(22 \times 19) + 2 = 421!$ *Mirus*

calculandi preceptor! But it may be safely concluded that "Harleian 3859, fol. 176 b," from which the passage professes to be taken, has *ccccxxvii.* (437) instead of *ccccxxviii.* (438), and either *ccccxx.* (420) in place of *ccccxxi.* (421), or *iii* (3) for *ii* (2). For 45 Cycles of Nineteen = A.D. 855. This was the first year of the Ogdoad (Golden No. 1.). Consequently, if *two* years of the Ogdoad had elapsed, the computation was made in 857; if *three*, in 858.

The foregoing corrigenda, which are not exhaustive, will suffice to shew that the attempts hitherto made to deal with native dating have been irrespective of the principles upon which it was based.

As regards the present essay, the treatment, I am fully conscious, owing in part to the deplorable lack of reliable material, is not as ample as the importance of the subject demands. Under the circumstances, nothing more is claimed than to have indicated the direction and method of research and some of the main conclusions resulting thereby. No difficulty has been consciously evaded; whilst, to enable the student to judge for himself, the original authorities have been cited or referred to throughout. For the rest, *ex primis ista peragro loca*: I have had no pioneer in the domain of Irish Chronology.

NOTES.

A.—ADAMNANI VITA COLUMBAE.

*De Prophetia beati viri de filio Dermoti regis, qui Aidus Slane
linguâ nominatus est Scoticâ.*

Alio in tempore, cum vir beatus in Scotia per aliquot demoraretur dies, ad supradictum Aidum ad se venientem sic propheticè locutus ait: *Praecavere debes, fili, ne tibi a Deo totius Hiberniae regni praerogativam monarchiae praedestinatum, parricidali faciente peccato, amittas. Nam si quandoque illud commiseris, non toto patris regno, sed eius aliqua parte in gente tua brevi frueris tempore. Quae verba sancti sic sunt expleta secundum eius vaticinationem. Nam post Suibneum, filium Columbani, dolo ab eo interfectum non plus, ut fertur, quam quatuor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa potitus est parte.—Lib. i. cap. 14.*

B.—CUMMIANI EPISTOLA PASCHALIS.

(a)

Postremo ad cyclorum computationem diversorum, quid unaquaeque lingua de cursu solis et lunae sentiret, conversus totus, licet diverse alium in die, alium in luna, alium in mense, alium in bissexto, alium in epacta, alium in augmento lunari

(quod vos *Saltum* dicitis), inveni cyclos contra hunc, quem vos tenetis, esse contrarios: primum[-o], illum quem Sanctus Patricius, papa noster, tulit et facit,* in quo luna a xiv. usque in xxi. † regulariter et aequinoctium a xii. Kal. Ap. [!] observatur; secundo, Anatolium (quem vos extollitis quidem), [qui dicit] ad veram Paschae rationem numquam pervenire eos qui cyclum lxxxiv. annorum observant; ‡ tertio, Theophilum; quarto, Dionysium; quinto, Cyrillum; sexto, Morinum; septimo, Augustinum; octavo, Victorium; nono, Pachomium monachum, Aegypti coenobiorum fundatorem, cui ab angelo ratio Paschae dictata est; decimo, ccc. x. et viii. episcoporum decemnovennalem cyclum (qui Graece *Enneacdeceterida* § dicitur), in quo Kalendas Januarii [?] lunaeque eiusdem diei [?] et initia primi mensis ipsiusque xiv. lunae recto iure ac si quodam clarissimo tramite, ignorantiae relictis tenebris, studiosis quibusque cunctis temporibus sunt adnotatae, quibus paschalis solemnitas probabiliter inveniri potest.

Hunc [hos ?] inveni valde huic, cuius auctorem, locum, tempus, incertum habemus, esse contrarium [-os ?] in Kalendis, in Bissexto, in Epacta, in xiv. luna, in primo mense, in Aequinoctio.

(b)

Deinde [ob dissensionem in Synodo Campi-Lene] visum est senioribus nostris, iuxta mandatum ut, si diversitas oborta fuerit inter causam et causam, et variaret iudicium inter lepram et non lepram, irent ad locum quem elegit Dominus: ut, si causae fuerint maiores, iuxta decretum synodicum ad caput urbium sint referendae, misimus quos novimus sapientes et humiles esse, velut natos ad matrem. Et prosperum iter in voluntate Dei habentes et ad Romam urbem aliqui ex eis venientes, tertio anno ad nos usque pervenerunt. Et sic omnia viderunt sicut audierunt; sed et valde certiora, utpote visa quam audita, invenerunt. Et in uno hospitio cum Graeco et Hebraeo, Scytha et Egyptiaco in ecclesia Sancti Petri simul in Pascha, in quo mense disiuncti sumus, fuerunt. Et ante sancta sic testati sunt nobis,

* Fecit.

† Sic; lege xx.

‡ Alii xxv., alii xxx., nonnulli lxxxiii. annorum circulum computantes, numquam ad veram Paschae computandi rationem pervenerunt.—*Liber [spurius] Anatolii de Ratione Paschali.*

§ *Lege εννεακαιδεκαετηρίς.* Cf. :

Hinc cyclus Graece *εννεα και δεκα θεριδα* dictis[-us]
 Quod denis currat mensibus atque novem;
 Qui nostro sermone *decemnovennalis* habetur,
 Per quem paschalis annua Luna redit.

Ephemeris (inter Bedae Opera).

Sed Alexandrinae urbis archiepiscopi beatus Athanasius, qui etiam ipse Nicaeno Concilio, tunc sancti Alexandri pontificis diaconus et in omnibus adiutor, interfuit, et deinceps venerabilis Theophilus et Cyrillus ab hac Synodi veneranda constitutione minime desciverunt. Imo potius eundem decemnovennalem cyclum, qui Enneacaidcaeterida [!] Graeco vocabulo nuncupatur, sollicito retinentes Paschalem cursum nullis diversitatibus violasse monstrantur.

Epistola (I.) Dionysii de ratione Paschae (ad Petronium).

dicentes: *Per totum orbem terrarum hoc Pascha, ut scimus, celebratur.* Et nos in reliquiis sanctorum martyrum et scripturis quas attulerunt probavimus inesse virtutem Dei. Vidimus oculis nostris puellam caecam omnino ad has reliquias oculos aperientem et paralyticum ambulantiem et multa demonia eiecta.

C.—CATALOGUS SANCTORUM HIBERNIAE SECUNDUM DIVERSA TEMPORA.

Primus Ordo [A.D. 432–544].

Unum Pascha quartâ decima lunâ post equinoctium vernale celebrabant. . . . Hic Ordo Sanctorum per quaterna duravit regna: hoc est, pro tempore Laeogarii et Ail[ill]a Muilt et Lugada, filio[-ii] Laeogarii et Tuathail.

Secundus Ordo [A.D. 544–598].

Unum Pascha quartâ decimâ luna post equinoctium [celebrabant] . . . Hic Ordo per quaterna adhuc regna duravit: hoc est, ab extremis Tuathail et per totum Diarmata regis regnum et duorum Muradaig nepotum et Aedo, filii Oinmerech.

Tertius Ordo [A.D. 598–665].

Diversam solemnitatem Paschalem [habebant]. Alii enim Resurrectionem decimâ quartâ lunâ, alii* decimâ sextâ,* cum duris intentionibus celebrabant. Hi per quaterna regna vixerunt: hoc est, Aeda Allain [*recte*, Aeda Slaine], qui tribus annis pro cogitatione mala† tantum regnavit et Domnail et filiorum Mailcoba et [filiorum] Aeda Slaine permixta tempora et usque ad mortalitatem illam magnam perduraverunt.

Ussher: *Brit. Eccl. Antiq.*, Wks. vi. 477–9.

D.—PROLOGUS VICTORII.

(a)

Recensitis igitur fidelibus historiis veterum, beati scilicet Eusebii Caesariensis Palaestinae civitatis episcopi, viri imprimis eruditissimi atque doctissimi, Chronicis Prologoque ac perinde his quae a sanctae memoriae Hieronymo his de Chronicis sunt adjecta presbytero, per quem in Latinum quoque probantur translata sermonem: hisque etiam quae a sancto et venerabili viro Prospero usque ad consulatum Valentiniani Augusti VIII et Anthemii constat fuisse suppleta, reperi a mundi principio usque ad Diluvium MCCXLII annos: item a Diluvio usque ad Nativitatem Abrahae annos DCCCCXLII. . . .

Porro ab Abraham usque in sextum Valentis Consulatum et Valentiniani secundum, MCCCXCV ac deinde ab Ausonio Olybrioque Coss., qui sequuntur, ad VIII Valentiniani Augusti consulatum et Anthimi [-emii] VIII et LXX. Et simul omnes a mundi

- The text is: vel decimâ sextâ; with a variant: alii decimâ tertiâ celebrabant. The *xiii.* is a manifest scribal error for *xvi.*

† This refers to the slaying of his nephew, Suibne, mentioned in Note A.

origine usque ad Constantinum et Rufum Coss. praesentes v̄dclviii anni referuntur. Quibus ob veritatem certius indagandam bissextos etiam copulavi, quo manifestius appareret utrum sibi vel bissextorum ratio tam Kal. Jan. quam viii Kal. Apr., qui [quo] mundo[-us] traditur institutus, continuata disputatione [disposi-] concinnet.

Quibus undique per versis[-us] congruentibus, restabat inquiri si lunae dinumeratio, quae die quarta existentis mundi, i.e. v Kal. Apr., plena, hoc est xiv, iubente Creatore, in inchoatione noctis exorta est, pari lege transactis praesentibusque temporibus consonaret quam tot a saeculis computatam et Kal. Jan. iiii feria, l. xx, et viii Kal. Apr., ii feria, xiv luna, Constantino et Rufo Coss., perseveranti oratione [ratione] pervenisse computatum est juxta Aegyptiacam disciplinam, qua evidentissime deprehensum est quod xix annorum porrecta curricula in semetipsa super iisdem vestigiis se revolvens annum quem xx inchoat hunc eadem metiatur et primum.

Cum itaque nihil resedisset ambigui, diebus, lunis atque bissextis inde a constitutione mundana in nostram usque progeniem mirabili decursione concordibus, necessarium fuit, propter quam maxime huic inquisitioni secundum venerationis tuae mandatum mea desudabat intentio, ut instituta Paschalia perscrutarer, vel illius temporis quo praeceptione divina per Moysen a filiis Israel agnus est immolatus in Ægypto, vel illius praecipue quo pro redemptione nostra atque salute ille verus Agnus, cuius figura praecesserat, *Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus.*

(b)

[*Loca interpolata.*]

[Rursusque omnibus annis, temporibus, diebus ac luna maxime, quae juxta Hebraeos menses facit, rite decursis a mundi principio, secundum praedictae Historiae [Eusebii] fidem, usque in diem quo filii Israel Paschale mysterium coelesti initiavere mandato et ab Aegyptiaca clade agni occisione salvati sunt, bissextorum pariter necessitate decursa, quantum fida supputatio investigavit, anni iiiīdclxxxix, v feria, ix Kal. Apr., luna xiiii incipiente jam vespere, docentur impleti. Cujus sequenti die, tertio millesimo scilicet anno ac sexcentesimo nonagesimo, precedente [procedente] mense primo, vi feria, viii Kal. Apr., luna xiv, noctis initio Hebraeos claruit agni sacrificium peregissee. Pascha quippe, sicut omnimoda traditione cognoscitur, anni principio, non in fine, celebratur.

Passum autem Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum peractis vccxxviii annis ab ortu mundi eadem Chronicorum relatione monstratur. Quod gestum inchoante xxviii [xxix] anno non potest dubitari: siquidem viii Kal. Apr., primo mense, luna xiv vespere praecedente, sicut ab initio creaturae quarta die facta est, coepisse doceatur; adjunctisque bissextis ad summam vccxxviii annorum, sequenti xxix anno, v feria, docet se traditione praeventum. Primo vero azymorum die, Dominus noster Jesus Christus coenans cum discipulis suis, postquam sui Corporis et Sanguinis sacramenta patefecit, ad montem Oliveti, sicut Evangelia sancta testantur, progressus ibique detentus est a Judaeis, tradente discipulo: deinceps vi feria subsequente, id est viii Kal. Apr., crucifixus est et sepultus: tertia die, hoc est vi Kal. Apr., Dominico, surrexit a mortuis.]

(c)

Quapropter, omnibus fixo limite consonis, necessarium erat propter Paschalis observantiae rationem, dies et lunares annos a mundi ipsius describi principio, quo possit rerum cursus evidenter cognosci. Sed, quia immensum opus majoris otii est, ne diutius praecepta differrem, breviarium ejus interim explicavi.

(d)

Quod tamen ex ipsius plenitudinis ordinatione descendat, ex tempore Dominicae Passionis diebus Kal. Jan. et nominibus Consulium a duobus Geminis, Rufo scilicet et Rubellio, usque ad consulatum Constantini et Rufi diligenti annotatione collectis per cccc et xxx annos cum lunis atque temporibus, ac deinceps sine consulibus per annos centum et duos futuros, ut DXXXII annis omnis summa constaret, patefacere curavi. Quae summa ita cunctarum quibus excepta est series regularum sua revolutione complectitur, ut eodem tramite et in id, unde orta est, revocetur et ad finem pristinum de novo circumacta perveniat.

E.—DE MIRABILIBUS SACRAE SCRIPTURAE.

Ut enim hoc manifestis probationibus pateat, cyclorum etiam ab initio conditi orbis recursus in se breviter digeremus, quos semper post quingentos triginta duos annos, sole ut in principio et luna per omnia convenientibus, nullis subvenientibus impedimentis, in id, unde ceperant, redire ostendemus. Quinto namque cyclo a mundi principio, anno centesimo quarto decimo, generale totius mundi diluvium sub Noe venit, qui post diluvium quadringentesimo decimo octavo anno defecit: et inde alius incipiens, id est, sextus, in octavo aetatis Abrahae anno finitur. Et nono ejus anno, septimus incipiens, trigesimo quinto anno egressionis filiorum Israel de Egypto, quinquennio ante mortem Moysi, concluditur. Post quem octavus, in quo est illud signum in sole et luna factum, trigesimo sexto anno egressionis Israel de Egypto incipiens, in trigesimum primum annum Asae, regis Juda, incidit. Cujus trigesimo secundo anno, nonus exordium capiens, in quo et aliud signum in sole, Ezechiae regis tempore, de quo paulo post dicemus, factum legitur, centesimo octavo anno post templi restorationem, quae sub Dario facta est, sui cursus spatium consummavit: donec decimus inde oriens, nonagesimo secundo anno post passionem Salvatoris, Alia et Sparsa [*lege* Aviola e Fansa] consulibus, peractis cursibus consummatur. Post quem undecimus a consulatu Paterni et Torquati ad nostra usque tempora decurrens, extremo anno Hiberniensium moriente Manichaeo inter ceteros sapientes, peragitur. Et duodecimus nunc tertium annum agens ad futurorum scientiam se praestans, a nobis qualem finem sit habiturus ignoratur.

Quorum unusquisque uniformi statu, peractis quingentis triginta duobus annis, in semetipsum, id est, in sequentis initium, revolvitur: completis videlicet in unoquoque solaribus octovicenis nonodecies, et in lunaribus decemnovenalibus vicies octies circulis. Post quos et in lunari supputatione per communes duodecim et embolismos septem, per ogdoadem et hendecadem et incrementum lunare (quod computatores *Saltum* nominant) et [in] solari per quadrantes et bissexto diligenter

dinumeratos : demum duobus luminaribus totidem dies habentibus et per cursus sui omnes lineas concordati ratione convenientibus, veluti primus conditi orbis annus innovatur.

Dum ergo hi circulorum totales recursus in se congrue et post illos cyclos, quibus in sole et luna morae vel reditus signa[-um], quomodo sub Jesu vel Ezechia factum legitur, apparuisse describitur, sine ulla varietate redeunt ; manifeste intelligitur, quod non mora illa aut reversio aliquid in luminarium et temporum assueto cursu praepeditum vel insolitum reliquerunt ; sed quasi per diem omnem in occasus sui, ut supra dixi, limitem currunt, postquam illius solito longioris diei spatium peregerunt. Per quod videtur quod nihil ad sequentis noctis longitudinem temporis illa dies longa contulerit, cujus princeps pariter in die cum sole diei praeposito luna requievit.—*Lib. ii. Cap. iv.*

F.—ANNALS OF ULSTER.

ἄρι. Καλ. Ιαν. ι. ρ., λ. χυ. Α.Θ.
 ὄχλ^ο. [-11°].

Οβίτιρ Σεγεμ, ἀβ[β]ατιρ Ιαε, ἰθ
 εῖτ, ρίλλυ ριαχναε γ̄ quiet Αἰδολογ,
 μοε Caman, ἀββατιρ Cluana mac
 Νοιρ γ̄ ὄρημοιτατιο Manchem,
 ἀββατιρ Menοδρὸσιτ.

Bis. Kalends of January on Mon-
 day, 15th of the moon, A.D. 652.

Obit of Segene, abbot of Iona, that
 is, son of Fiachna, and repose of
 Aedlog, son of Cuman, abbot of Clon-
 macnoise and sleep of Manchene, abbot
 of Mendrochit.

G.—PETAVIUS : DE TEMPORUM RATIONE.

Quam in sententiam [summam ab orbe condito ad Christum natum esse, ex mente Eusebii, annorum DCXCIX] illustris est locus apud Auctorem operis librorum *De Mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturae*, quod inter S. Augustini opera cusum est. Nam, Lib. ii. Cap. iv, anni mundi per Victorini Cyclos putantur ; quos ad aetatem suam scriptor ille duodenos praeteriisse significat. Quippe ab rerum primordio ad Diluvium Cyclos absolutos quatuor numerat, cum anno 114 de quinto : qui sunt anni 2240 [2242]. Hunc vero ultimum terminat anno post Diluvium 418. Sextus Cyclus desinit in annum octavum aetatis Abraami. Ita fiet ab orbe condito ad Abraamum [annum octavum Abraami] anni 3192 ; a Diluvio, 1052 [950]. Septimus Cyclus desinit in annum ab exitu Israelitarum 35. Octavus, in annum Asa 31. Nonus, in annum ab instauratione Templi, 108. Decimus, in annum 92 post Passionem Christi, Alia et Sparsa Coss., quibus successerunt Paternus et Torquatus, quorum consulatus anno primo Cycli undecimi dedit exordium. Hunc autem desinit Auctor ille in morte Manichaei Hibernensis, unius e sapientibus. Duodecimi porro Cycli anno tertio ista scribebat.

Paternus et Torquatus Coss. a Cassiodoro et ante a Victorino Aquitano in Fastis manuscriptis ponuntur anno U. C. 876 ; quos Fasti Capitolini et Onuphrius vocant Paetinum et Apronianum. Congruunt iidem in annum Christi cxxiii. At anno superiore in Fastis omnibus leguntur Coss. Aviola et Pansa. Sed in membranis

Victorini *Aulia et Parsa*. Quare Auctor *De mirabilibus* vitiosum codicem Victorini nactus erat.

Qui cum anno tertio duodecimi Cyeli Victorini, vel Dionysii [!], scriberet, is erat annus mundi 5855, a Passione 627. Si igitur de annis mundi 5855 detrahas annos 627, reliquus est annus mundi 5228, quo passus est Christus. Inde porro detractis 30, restat annus 5198, vel 5199, quo natus est Christus ex veteri putatione, quam Martyrologium Romanum sequitur. Christum autem anno tricesimo passum esse, fuit multorum opinio.—*Lib. ix. Cap. ii., pp. 2, 3.*

H.—EXTRACT FROM O'FLAHERTY'S *OGYGIA*.

Nostri veteres in anteriora calculando Scotici appulsus tempus a majoribus eo ipso tempore, ut credibile est, consignatum, ita anni Romani rationibus et hebdomadam systemati aptarunt, ut memoriae proditum reliquerint Scotos ad Hiberniae littora applicuisse Kal. Maii, die Jovis et aetatis lunae septimo, nullâ habitâ ratione Salomonis regni, aut aerae mundanae; ut in Hibernico poemate de diversis Hiberniae expugnatoribus (quod incipit *Θηρεαδ̄ αερ̄ εᾱγνα αῑβινν*) ita cecinit Achaius O Floinn, author perquam vetustus:

Seac̄tmað Deur̄ḡ Dia Dap̄daine :
 Ro p̄p̄it̄ p̄eac̄tmað P̄eane :
 Ḷab̄p̄að̄ Itallain̄cip̄i :
 I Calon̄ Maī a m̄ip̄ḡne.

*Septima Luna, Jovi Sacra Lux, Maiaequae Kalendae
 Appulsus annum Symbola certa notant.*

Anno quidem periodi Julianae 3698, qui est, juxta Scaligerum, Salomonis regnantis quintus et mundi 2934, Cyclo Solis 2, Lunae 12, litera feriali E, Kal. Maiiae concurrebant cum Septimo Lunae die et quintâ hebdomadis feriâ. Nec toto Salomonis regno, imo nec toto saeculo ab David patris ortu ad Salomonis obitum, ea connexio diei mensis, hebdomadis ac Lunarum aetatis accidere potuit, nisi solo hoc ipso anno; uti cuius calculos retro supputandi perito etiam hodie quasi digito monstrare integrum est.

—*Pars II., pp. 83-4.*

lebar bairi in inota.

(P. 48 b)

a Laegair, mac Neill, trīginta annir pegnum hiberu[a]e
port aduentum Patricii tenuit.

Arð-Maða fundata er.

Secundinur (idon, Seðnall) et penex Patriciur in pace
dormierunt.

Þuair Laegair, iarom bar 15 ðreallaið Ðaril, þor tæb
Cairre, imMaið Lipe, eter na ða énoc, idon, Þriu ocur
Alba a n-anmann. A raða dorat þri Laiðniu nað iarrau
in Þoroime þorpo, iar n-a gabaill doib þor cpeið occo. Co
tarr þom þreim ocur erca þriu na raiðþeð þorpo ni bað
þriu. Romarþrat iarum þrian ocur erca annrin eireom,
ar þoraraiz iat. Sicut poeta ait :

Atbað Loegair, mac Neill,
Þor tæb Cairre, glar a tir,
Þili Þé adþoegaið rað,
Tucrat ðal þair þorpin rið.

Aihll Molt, mac n[-Ð]aði, þice bliaðan, co torðair a
cað Oða, la Luðaið, mac Laegair ocur la Muirceptað, mac
Erca ocur la Þerþur Ceppbel, mac Conaill Cpemðainde ocur
la Þiaeraið Lonu, mac Coelbað, rið Ðál-Araide.

b Unde dixit dec, mac De :

Moð cað Oða þerra i tír,
Immolta caða ilí :
Þor Oihll Molt, mac n[-Ð]aði,
Meabair la Ðal n-Araidi.

Luðaið, mac Laegair, mic Neill, coic bliaðna þicet,
cotorðair a n-Aðað-Þhorða, iar n-a bein o þorða éinðtize
þo nim i n-a cenn, iar n-ðiultað þo poið Þaðrafe.

Muirceptað, mac Erca, idon Muirceptað, mac Mupeðaið,

BOOK OF BALLYMOTE.

(P. 48 b).

[A.D.*]

a Laegaire, son of Niall, held the kingdom of Ireland for thirty [462] years after the advent of Patrick.

Armagh was founded. [444]

Secundinus¹ (that is, Sechnall) and Old Patrick² slept in peace. ¹[447]

Laeghaire received death³ afterwards at Grellach-Daphil, on the ²[457] ³[462] side of Caiss, in the Plain of Liphe, between the two hills, namely, Eriu and Alba [were] their names. He gave his guarantees to the Lagenians that he would not seek the Cattle-Tribute from them, after he had been made prisoner by them, when he was raiding amongst them. So that he gave sun and moon [as guarantees] to them that he would not seek [it] from them any longer. Afterwards sun and moon killed him for that, for he dishonoured them. As the poet saith :

Died Loeghaire, son of Niall,
On the side of Caiss, green the land,
Elements of God, which he invoked as guarantee,
Gave fate of death to the king.

Ailill Molt, son of Dathi, [reigned] twenty years, until he fell in [482] the battle of Ocha, by Lugaidh, son of Laeghaire and by Muircertach, son of Erc and by Fergus Wry-mouth, son of Conall Crimthainn and by Fiachrach the Spirited, son of Coelbad, king of Dal-Araidhe.

b Wherefore said Bec Mac De :

The great battle of Ocha was fought in the country,
There were fought [therein] many battles :
Upon Oilill Molt, son of Dathi,
Defeat is inflicted by Dal-Araidhe.

Lugaidh, son of Laegaire, son of Niall, [reigned] five [and] twenty [507] years, until he fell in Achad-Farcha, after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven in his head, after his refusal [to believe] in Patrick.

Muircertach, son of Erc, namely, Muircertach, son of Muiredach, [534]

* The regnal A.D. dates are those of the final years.

[b] mic Eogain, mic Neill Noi-giallaiḡ, ceit̃ri bliad̃na p̃icet, cor'baidead̃ a telcoma p̃ina aiðei Samna, immullað Cleit̃iḡ or boinb. Unde dictum est a sancto Cairnec̃:

Ipom oñan ap in bean, (Iðon, Sin, inḡen Shiḡe, po-
lmaluaiðpea ilap p̃in [mapb he.)
Ar p̃iur loirceit̃er i ten,
P̃or toeb Cleit̃iḡ baiðper p̃in.

e Ip̃ dia oiði p̃ocet in p̃ili p̃or an pann po ele:

Oiðið Muirceit̃aiḡ na moð,
ḡuin ip̃ baṡuð ip̃ lopecuð:
Eḡ aṡbaðad̃ar i ður
A meic, Domnall ip̃ P̃orḡur.

Tuaðal Maelḡarð, mac Cormaic cae[1]ð, mic Cairp̃pe, mic Neill Nae-giallaiḡ, aen bliad̃ain ðeḡ, co topeair la Mael-morða, mac Airḡedan, hui mic hl; qui et ip̃re p̃tatim occip̃ur est. Unde dicitur Eðt̃ Mael-morpa.

Diarmaid, mac P̃erḡura Cerrbeoil, mic Conaill Cremðainb, mic Neill Nae-giallaiḡ, bliad̃ain ap p̃icet, co topeair la hAeḡ duð, mac Suibne, pi ðal-Araiðe, ip̃Raið-biḡ, imMaiḡ-Líne.

Domnall ocup P̃orḡur, ða mac Muirceit̃aiḡ, mic Mureðaiḡ, mic Eogain, mic Neill Nae-giallaiḡ, t̃ri bliad̃na. ð'eḡ aṡbaðad̃ar.

baedan, mac Muirceit̃aiḡ ocup Eoðaið, mac Domnall, mic Muirceit̃aiḡ, mic Mureðaiḡ, t̃ri bliad̃na, co topeair la Cronan, mac T̃iḡernaiḡ, pi Ciannaðt̃ ḡlindi-ḡeiniin.

Ainm̃ipe, mac Sedna, mic P̃erḡura Cendp̃oda, mic Conaill ḡulban, mic Neill Nae-giallaiḡ, t̃ri bliad̃na, co topeair la P̃erḡur, mac Neilline.

d baedan, mac Nindeaða, mic P̃erḡura Cendp̃oda, bliad̃ain, co topeair a n-imairḡ la ða Cumaine, iðon Cumaine, mac Colmain biḡ ocup Cumaine Librene, mac Illad̃ain, mic Cerp̃aill.

son of Eogan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] four [and] [b] twenty years, until he was drowned in a vat of wine, November Night, on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne. Wherefore was said by Saint Cairnech :

I have fear respecting the woman, (To wit, Sin, daughter
Who will excite many storms [of Sigh, who
Against a man who shall be burned in fire, [killed him.)
[Whom] on side of Cletech wine shall drown.

c It is of his fate sang the poet also this other stave :

The fate of Muircertach of the resources,
[Was mortal] wounding and drowning and burning :
[Natural] death died afterwards
His sons, Domnall and Fergus.

[A.D.]

Tuathal Bald-rough, son of Cormac Blind[-eye], son of Coirpre, [544] son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] one year [and] ten, until he fell by Mael-mordha, son of Airgedan, descendant of Mac I; who himself was immediately slain. Whence is [proverbially] said: "The Feat of Mael-morra."

Diarmaid, son of Fergus Wry-mouth, son of Conall Cremthann, son [565] of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] a year over twenty, until he fell by Aedh the Black, son of Suibhne, king of Dal-Araidhe, in the Little Rath, in Magh-Line.

Domnall and Fergus, two sons of Muircertach, son of Muiredach, [567] son of Eogan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] three years. Of [natural] death died they.

Baedan, son of Muircertach and Eochadh, son of Domnall, son of [572] Muircertach, son of Muiredach, [reigned] three years, until they fell by Cronan, son of Tigernach, king of the Ciannachta of Glenn-Geimhin.

Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Long-head, son of Conall [575] Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] three years, until he fell by Fergus, son of Neillin.

d Baedan, son of Ninneadh, son of Fergus Long-head, [reigned] [sl. 585] a year, until he fell in an encounter by two Cumaines, namely, Cumaine, son of Colman the Little and Cumaine Librene, son of Illadhan, son of Cerball.

[**d**] Aeg, mac Ainmirec, mic Seona, tri bliadna ricez, co torcair la bhandu, mac Eacac, i cae Duin-bolg. Ocur ip do'n cae rin docan in fili po:

[1r] a m-buac

Ferair in tonn ferrin m-buac:

Abret rcla, ceru rict,

Aeg, mac Ainmirec, do die.

Aeg Slaine (Aeg Surcan, combalta Conaill Guibind 7 baetgal bile norparb), mac Diarmada, mic Ferzura Cerrbeoil, mic Conaill Cremtaind, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, ocur Colman Rimið, mac baeda[1]n brijid, mic Muirceartaig, mic Muiredaig, mic Eogain, mic Neill Nae-giallaig, recz bliadna, co torcetar la Conall n-Ghuibind, mac Suibne. Dia n-eabrad:

Niar'bo enert a tarple

Do na hogaid a Thuirbe,—

Conall, pobí Aeg Slaine;

Aeg Slaine, pobí Suibne.

e Dorocair, vino, Colman Rime la Logan Dilmana. Ut dictum est:

P. 49a

Cebu rigi, cetou recz,

Cebu nert por rigrada;

Erig Colman Rimið ri,

Rombi Logan Dilmana.

Aeo Uairionaec, mac Domnall, mic Muirceartaig, mic Muiredaig, oct m-bliadna, co n-erbailt.

Maelcoba, Clepeac, mac Aeda, mic Ainmirec, tri bliadna, co torcair i cae Slebe belgadam Toza, la Suibne Menn.

Suibne Meand, mac Fiacrac, mic Feradaig, mic Eogain, tri bliadna dez, co torcair la Congal Caec, mac Scannla[1]n.

Domnall, mac Aeda, mic Ainmirec, trica bliadan, ocur o'eg abbat.

Aed, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, [reigned] three years [and] [d] twenty, until he fell by Brandub, son of Eochu, in the battle of Dun-Bolg. And it is of that battle sang the poet this [verse]:

[It is] in Buach
 Strikes the wave against the brink:
 Tidings tell, though it is tribulation,
 That Aedh, son of Ainmire, has perished [*lit.* to perish].

Aed of Slaine (Aed Gustan, foster-brother of Conall Sweet-voice [604] and Baethgal Bile that killed him), son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Wry-mouth, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages and Colman Rimidh, son of Baedan Brighidh, son of Muircertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, [reigned] seven years, until they fell by Conall Sweet-voice, son of Suibne. Of which was said:

It was not weak what happened
 To the youths from Tuirbe,—
 Conall, slew he Aed of Slaine,
 Aedh of Slaine, slew he Suibne.

e Howbeit, Colman Rimidh fell by Logan Dilmana. As hath been said:

Natheless kingship, natheless right,
 Natheless sway over kings,
 Nought [is] Colman Rimidh, the king,
 Him slew Logan Dilmana.

Aedh Uairidhnach, son of Domnall, son of Muircertach, son of [612] Muiredach, [reigned] eight years, until he died [a natural death].

Maelcoba, the Cleric, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, [reigned] three [615] years, until he fell in the battle of the Mountain of Belgadan-Togha by Suibne Menn.

Suibne Menn, son of Fiachra, son of Feradhach, son of Eogan, [628] [reigned] three years [and] ten, until he fell by Congal Blind[-eye], son of Scannlan.

Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, [reigned] thirty [! thir-[642] teen] years and of [natural] death died he.

[e] Ceallaç ocyr Conall, da mac Maelcoba Clepiç, mic Aeða, mic Ainmípeç, cuiç bliaðna deç doib. D'ez adbaç Cellaç irin bpuç-mic-inn-o[1]ç. Dorocair Conall Cael la Diarmaid, mac Aeða Slaine.

Blaçmac ocyr Diarmaid, da mac Aeða Slaine, mic Diarmada, d'ec adbaçadar,—do'n buidi Connall.

f Seacnaraç, mac blaçmic, mic Aeða Slaine, peçt m-bliaðna, co torçair la Du[b]dwin, ri Corppi.

Cendpaelaç, mac blaçmic, mic Aeða Slaine, ceitpi bliaðna, co torçair la Finaçta Pleaðaç i caç Ailçéaltra.

Finaçta Fleçaç, mac Duncaða, mic Aeða Slaine, piçe bliaðan, co torçair la h-Aeç, mac n-Ńluçaiç, i n-Ńrallaiç Ńollaiç.

Loingreaç Lampoda, mac Aengura, mic Domnall, mic Aeða, oçt m-bliaðna, co torçair la Cellaç Laça-Cimi, mac Ragallaiç, hi caç Chopaind.

Conçal Cindmagair, mac Ferçura Panad, mic Domnall, mic Aeða, nae m-bliaðna, co torçair do bíg aen uaire.

Peařgal, mac Maeladuin, mic Maelipitpi, mic Aeða Uairiðnaiç, mic Domnall Ilçéalçaiç, mic Muircepaçaiç, mic Muredaiç, peçt m-bliaðna deç, co torçair la Mureað, mac bpoín, hi caç Almaíne.

Pařapraç, mac Neill, mic Cepnaiç Sotail, mic Diarmada, mic Aeða Slaine, bliaðan, co torçair i caç Cindbelçga, la Cinaic, mac Iřçalaiç.

g Cinaeç, mac Iřçalaiç, mic Conainç, mic Conçale, mic Aeða Slaine, ceitpi bliaðna, co torçair i caç Ńroma Cpocain (no Corcain), la Flaitberpaç, maç Loingriç.

Flaitberpaç, mac Loingriç Lampoda, peçt m-bliaðna, co n-epbailt a n-Ńpð-Mhaça dia fuil.

Aeð Allan, mac Peřçail, mic Maeladuin, nae bliaðna, co torçair [i caç] Sepeç Maiçe, eçer da Thebça, idon, a Cenandur, la Domnall, mac Mureaða.

Domnall, mac Mureaða, mic Diarmada, mic Airmedaiç caic, mic Conall Ńuëbind, mic Suibne, mic Colmain moip,

Ceallach¹ and Conall², two sons of Maelcoba, the Cleric, son of [e] Aedh, son of Ainmire, five years [and] ten [were reigned] by them.¹ [A.D.]
Of [natural] death died Cellach in Brugh-mic-in-oig. Conall the² [658]
Slender fell by Diarmaid, son of Aedh of Slaine. [654]

Blathmac and Diarmaid, two sons of Aedh of Slaine, son of [665]
Diarmaid, of [natural] death they died,—of the Yellow Plague.

f Seachnasach, son of Blathmacc, son of Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] [671]
seven years, until he fell by Dubduin, king of Coirpre.

Cendfaelach, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] [675]
four years, until he fell by Finachta the Festive in the battle of
Ailchealtair.

Finachta the Festive, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh of Slaine, [695]
[reigned] twenty years, until he fell by Aedh, son of Dluthach, in
Grellach-Dollaith.

Loingsech Long-hand, son of Aengus, son of Domnall, son of [703]
Aedh, [reigned] eight years, until he fell by Cellach of Loch Cime,
son of Ragallach, in the battle of Corann.

Congal of Cennmagair, son of Fergus of Fanad, son of Domnall, [710]
son of Aedh, [reigned] nine years, until he perished of a fit of one
hour.

Feargal, son of Maelduin, son of Maelfithri, son of Aedh Uairidh- [722]
nach, son of Domnall of the many wiles, son of Muircertach, son of
Muredach, [reigned] seven years [and] ten, until he fell by Murchadh,
son of Bron, in the battle of Almain.

Fogartach, son of Niall, son of Cernach the Proud, son of Diar- [724]
maid, son of Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] a year, until he fell in the
battle of Cenndelga, by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach.

g Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, son of Conang, son of Congal, son of [728]
Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] four years, until he fell in the battle of
Druim-Crocain (or, -Corcain), by Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech.

Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech Long-hand, [reigned] seven years, [734]
until he died in Armagh of hæmorrhage [*lit.*, of his blood]. [ob. 765]

Aedh Allan, son of Feargal, son of Maelduin, [reigned] nine years, [743]
until he fell [in the battle] of Seredh-Magh, between the two
Tebhthas, namely, in Kells, by Domnall, son of Murchadh.

Domnall, son of Murchadh, son of Airmedach Blind[-eye], son of [763]
Conall Sweet-voice, son of Suibne, son of Colman the Great, son of

[g] mic Diarmada, mic Fergusa Ceinneoil, pice bliadan, co n-erbaile.

Niall Ferraic, mac Fergaili, pecc m-bliadna, co n-erbaile i n-hl Colum Cille. Tri ferra le [a] gein, idon, ferra airgidhil (idon, fop [Ph]ocean m6ip), ocur ferra cruicneeta (idon, fop [Ph]ocean m-bi3), ocur ferra fola (idon, fop Glend-laign). Inde dicitur Niall Ferraic.

Donnac, mac Domnaill, mic Murcaida, pecc m-bliadna picec, co torcair i cae Droma-Rig la hAe Ua Neill.

Ae Oirnduide, mac Neill Ferraic, pecc m-bliadna picec, co torcair ic Ae-da-Fherca, la Mael-Canaic.

Concobur, mac Donnada, ceiri bliadna de3, co n-erbaile.

h Niall Caili, mac Aeda Oiruide, ceiri bliadna de3, corbaide a Callain.

Mael-Seclainn, mac Maelpuanaic, mic Donnada, mic Domnaill, mic Murcaida, pe bliadna de3, co n-erbaile.

Ae Findlaic, mac Neill Caili, pecc m-bliadna de3, co n-erbaile ig Druim-inarclain.

Flann, mac Mael-Seclainn, mic Maelpuanaic, oec m-bliadna trica, co torcair.

Niall Glundub, mac Aeda Findlaic, tri bliadna, co torcair i cae Aea-cliaic la Galluib.

Donnac, mac Flainn, mic Mael-Sheclainn, mic Maelpuanaic, mic Donnada, mic Domnaill, pice bliadan, co n-e[r]baile.

P. 49b Congalaic, mac Maelmicic, mic Flannaga[1]n, mic Cellaic, mic Congalaic, mic Conaig Cuipic, mic Amalada, mic Congalaic, mic Conaig, mic Congail, mic Aeda Slaine, deic m-bliadna, co torcair la Galluib Aea-cliaic og Taic Gicran.

Domnaill, mac Muircercaic, mic Neill Glunduib, cuig bliadna picec, co n-erbaile a n-Arg-Maca.

Mael-Seclainn, mac Domnaill, mic Donnada, mic Flainn, mic Mael-Seclainn, mic Maelpuanaic, tri bliadna de3.

Diarmaid, son of Fergus Wry-mouth, [reigned] twenty years, until [g] he died [a natural death]. [A.D.]

Niall the Showery, son of Fergal, [reigned] seven years, until he [769] died in I[ona] of Colum-cille. Three showers [fell] at his birth: to wit, a shower of pure [*lit.*, white] silver (namely, upon Great Fothan) and a shower of wheat (namely, upon Little Fothan) and a shower of blood (namely, upon Glenn-Laigen). Hence is said *Niall the Showery*.

Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Murchadh, [reigned] seven [797] years [and] twenty, until he fell in the battle of Druim-Righ by Aedh Ua Neill.

Aedh Cirdnide, son of Niall the Showery, [reigned] seven years [819] [and] twenty, until he fell at Ath-da-fherta by Mael-Canaigh.

Concobur, son of Donnchad, [reigned] four years [and] ten, until [833] he died [a natural death].

h Niall Cailli, son of Aedh Oirdnide, [reigned] four years [and] [846] ten, until he was drowned in the Callan.

Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, son of Donchadh, son of [863] Domnall, [reigned] six years [and] ten, until he died [a natural death].

Aedh Fair-gray, son of Niall Cailli, [reigned] seven years [and] [879] ten, until he died [a natural death] in Druim-inaslainn.

Flann, son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, [reigned] [916] eight years [and] thirty, until he fell [in battle].

Niall Black-knee, son of Aedh Fair-gray, [reigned] three years, [919] until he fell in the battle of Dublin by the Foreigners.

Donnchad, son of Flann, son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mael- [944] ruanaigh, son of Donnchad, son of Domnall, [reigned] twenty years, until he died [a natural death].

Congalach, son of Maelmithigh, son of Flannagan, son of Cellach, [956] son of Conang Cuirrech, son of Amalgadh, son of Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal, son of Aedh of Slaine, [reigned] ten years, until he fell by the Foreigners of Dublin at Tech-Giughrann.

Domnall, son of Muircertach, son of Niall Black-knee, [reigned] [980] five years [and] twenty, until he died [a natural death] in Armagh.

Mael-Sechlainn, son of Domnall, son of Donnchad, son of Flann, [1003] son of Mael-Sechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, [reigned] three years [and] ten [*recte*, twenty, until he was dethroned by Brian Boruma].

i Ծրյան Ծորոմա, մա՛ս Շեմճեցից, մի՛ս Լորճայն, մի՛ս Լաճոնա, մի՛ս Շուրճ, մի՛ս Անլուայն, ծա՛ն Բլիածայն ճեջ, զո՛ տորճայր Իլլայցոնի՛ն, Լա Ճալլայն Աճա-ճիաճ Ի ճ[-Շ]լուայն-ճարնի՛ն.

Մա՛ս-Շեճայնն Իճերսմս Իրրիցի՛ն Երենն յա՛ս մ-Բլիածոնա, զո՛ ն-ԵրԲայր Ի Շրո-Իուր Լոճա հԱնճոնճի, Իար մ-Բուայն՛ն աճերիցի՛ն. ՐոմեաԲաԲար շուց շաճա քիճճ քեյմե, Իճոն, քիճճ շաճ քոր Ճաճճճայն՛ն օճար ա շուց քոր Ճալլայն՛ն: Իճոն, շաճ ԵԾայր օճար շաճ Իմճայն, շաճ Րուր, շաճ Րաճն, շաճ Լուաճրա, շաճ Լիլլուցճճ, շաճ Մորճայն, շաճ Մույնիլլե, շաճ Մուլլա, շաճ Քոնճի, շաճ Քորճորոմա, շաճ ՔեաԾճա, շաճ ՔեԾճա, շաճ Ծրոմա-Եմնա, շաճ Րաճա-Շարման, շաճ Մայն, շաճ Մայցճ-Մանճաճճ, շաճ Ծոմնայց, շաճ Ծոմա, շաճ ԻմՄայց-Շոմա, շաճ Շեմքա. Ծա շաճ Աճա-ճիաճ. Մոր մաԾան [*lege* մայճոմ] Աճա-Բուճճե. Իր ճիճրն քոճան Ին քեճայն՛ն:

Շու[Ի]ց շաճա Ճալլ քոճարքոր,
Ծար Լեմ, ո՛ր հեճճրա ալլար;
Լիլլո, Լեյր աԾԲաճ ա Բու;
Քիճճ շաճ քոր Ճաճճճալու.

j Իր Ե քոն քի՛ ճեճոնաճ Երենն. Ար, շիա արմուճ քարենճ Եճեր քոցայն՛ն Երենն ծրեյմ, ո՛ր քաջայն՛ն հԵրոնն ալալ օճոն քայնճ ճիա Երեօնն, շոն շոյճճ յո ա ճօ՛ն-ա Եճար. Օճար արալ ճօԲար Իրքեյմ քոցրայն՛ն շիճ քի՛ շօ քքեքքաԾրա, մոնիճե Իրքեյմ քոցրայն՛ն յա քոց շօ քքեարաԾրա. Մաճ ճօ Լեճ Մոջօ, Իմօրքօ, Բեր, ո՛ր հեԲարճար քո Երենն քոյր շօ քայն՛ն Լեճ Մոջա ալլա օճար Շեմար շօ ն-ա շաճայն՛ն օճար Ին ճ-արա շոյճճ ճօ Լեճ Շոյնճ օճա.

Շոմքալլայր քոր Երոնն քրո քե ծա Բլիածան.

Շօյրքճճճճաճ, մա՛ս Շայճց, մի՛ս Ծրյայն Ծորոմա, ծա՛ն Բլիածայն ճեջ, քի՛ շօ քքեքքաԾրա.

Շօյրքճճճճաճ, մա՛ս Րուայնճոն յա քայն՛ն Բուճի, մի՛ս Աճօն Ին ճա Բերնայց, մի՛ս Շայճց Ին Եիճ ճիլ, մի՛ս Շաճալլ, մի՛ս Շոնճօճար, մի՛ս Շայճց, մի՛ս Շաճալլ, մի՛ս Շոնճօճար, մի՛ս Շայճց մօյր, մի՛ս

i Brian Boromha, son of Ceinnetech, son of Lorcan, son of Lachtna, ^[A.D.] [1014] son of Corc, son of Anluan, [reigned] two years [and] ten, until he fell in Leinster by the Foreigners of Dublin, in Clontarf.

Mael-Sechlainn again in the kingship of Ireland [for] nine years, [1022] until he died in Cro-inis of Loch Ainninn, after victory of Penance. There were won five battles [and] twenty by him upon the Gaidhil and five upon Foreigners: to wit, the battle of Edar and the battle of Imdan, the battle of Ros, the battle of Rathen, the battle of Luachair, the battle of Lis-lugech, the battle of Mortan, the battle of Muincille, the battle of Mulla, the battle of Findi, the battle of Fordruim, the battle of Feabait, the battle of Febaid, the battle of Druim-Emna, the battle of Rath-Carman, the battle of Man, the battle of Magh-Man-dacht, the battle of Domnach, the battle of Dum, the battle in Magh-Cuma, the battle of Tara, the two battles of Dublin, the great rout of Yellow Ford. It is of those sang the historian :

Five battles against Foreigners broke he them,
Seems to me, it is not an achievement unknown :
Liphe, by him perished its sway ;
Twenty battles [broke he] over the Gaedhil.

j It is he [that was] last king of Ireland. For, although some reckon others amongst the kings of Ireland, they did not possess Ireland as a whole after him, without a province or two being left out. And, nevertheless, there is mentioned in the roll of kings even a “king with opposition.” [But this should not be] unless in the roll of “kings with opposition.” Now, if [the king] be from the Half of Mogh, *king of Ireland* is not applied to him, until he has the whole Half of Mogh and Tara with its territories and the second Fifth of the Half of Conn.

Joint sovereignty over Ireland for the space of two years.

Toirrdelbach, son of Tadhg, son of Brian Boroma, [reigned] two [1086] years [and] ten, “a king with opposition.”

Toirrdelbach, son of Ruaidhri of the Yellow Hound, son of Aedh [1156] of the Gapped Spear, son of Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Concobur, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Concobur, son of Tadhg the Great, son of Muirges, son of Tomaltach, son of Murgail,

[j] Muirgeppa, mic Tomaltauiz, mic Muirgaili, mic Indpectauiz, mic Muirebauiz Muillečain, o tat Sil Muirebauiz, pice bliadan do iprizi n-Epenn 7 ceatpača bliadan iprizi Connačt.

Ruaiōri, mac Toprdelbauiz moir, mic Ruaiōri na paiōi buidi, mic Aeōa in ġa berpaiġ.

Ip do plaičupaiō na piġ rin ocur dia n-aiōeġaiō pocan in pili in duanpa deir-creidmiġ, idon, Ğilla Modubba. Ocur dall claiplineč eiriōe. Ocur nip'čan ġō, na claien-penčair riam.

1.

k Epi oġ, inip na naem,
Commaō piazail pocaeim,
Rogabrat ġeinōte ġarba,
Ğan peilġi, ġan počarba.

2.

Trica pi 'r a deič po deič,
Ocur peirer ġu paiōbreč,
Re creiōim, ġan creiōim epuaiō,
Rogabrat Eriinn armpuaiō.

3.

A pimaō, co n-ġal ip čač,
Na n-ōeizpiġ epōōa, corepač,
Orepaō ġaipe ġaile,
O Slami ġo laeġaipe.

4.

O laeġaipe laeōōa n-ġluinō
Co Mael—epianġalač—Sečlainn,
Rogabrat banba na m-brap
Očt pi čalma ceatpačat.

son of Indrectach, son of Muiredach Broad-head, from whom are the [j]
 Sil-Muiredaigh, twenty years [were spent] by him in the kingship of
 Ireland and forty years in the kingship of Connacht. [A. D.]

Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdelbach the Great, son of Ruaidhri of the [1198]
 Yellow Hound, son of Aedh of the Gapped Spear [reigns at present].

It is of the reigns of those kings [who reigned] and of their
 deaths sang the poet, namely, Gilla Modubhda, this post-Faith poem.
 And blind [and] flat-faced [was] this person. And he sang not false
 or misleading history ever.

1.

k Ireland pure, isle of Saints,
 Véry distinguished preserver of rule,
 Rough gentiles occupied [it],
 Without reverence, without much advantage.

2.

Thirty kings and ten by ten [130],
 And six, according to correct judgment,
 Before the Faith, without Faith austere,
 Possessed they bright-landed Ireland.

3.

The [*lit.* their] recital, with feat and battle,
 Of the good kings courageous, victorious,
 Causes the joy of valour,
 From Slaine [*supra*, p. 150 **d**] to Loeghaire.

4.

From Laeghaire of heroic vigour
 To Mael-Sechlainn notably valorous,
 There possessed Banba of the spoils
 Eight noble kings [and] forty.

[462]
 [1022]

5.

P. 50a [k]

Ceatrap, coic coic, do pizaið,
 Doçuaðap a n-ðpoçðilaið :
 Nae pi ðec ppi çaine n-çapç,
 Puaapadað eç pe haðapç.

6.

Tuipmeam peimip çað piç peiç,
 A ainn 'r a oiðio açbeil ;
 Map aðberaið buidni ap beipç
 Mapaið im' cuimni comneipç.

1.

1 Çeipç çpica bliaðan bliðe,
 A lanpeimip loççaipe ;
 Puaip bað o'n çpein çleiçioç çpinoð,
 Çpe bpeçip çpein i[n] Çailçinoð.

2.

Rocaiç Oihll Molç o'n Muaið
 Pice bliaðan po biçbuaið ;
 Ropmuççaiç çpe çlonn n-çaiç
 Luççaið lonn, mac laççaipe.

3.

Luççaið, coic bliaðna pa cuiç,
 I n-Aççað-[Ph]aççaiç puaip upçoið :
 Çup'loçç paççaiç çeneð çenn
 Pçaiç na neimeð 'r na naemóell.

4.

Muipçerçac, pa calma a çet,
 Re çeiçpi m-bliaðan piçet :
 A Çleiççaiç çaið, a vil ðe,
 Robaið pin, poloiçç çene.

5.

[k] Four [and] five [by] five kings,
 They went into ill fates : [fewness—
 Nine kings [and] ten—pre-eminence in [*lit.* respecting]
 Found death on the pillow.

6.

Recount we the duration of each king generous,
 His name and his notable death ;
 As many tell our account,
 It lives in my memory equally strong.

1.

■ Just thirty blooming years, [A. D.]
 [Was] his full duration, Loegaire's ; [462]
 Death received he from the brilliant piercing sun, [Patrick].
 Through the powerful word of the Shaved-Head [St.]

2.

Spent Oilill Molt from the Muaidh [482]
 Twenty years in constant victory ;
 Him destroyed through fierceness of valour
 Lugaidh the vehement, son of Laeghaire.

3.

Lugaidh, five years by five [reigned he], [507]
 In Achadh-Farcha received he [mortal] injury :
 So that a powerful bolt of fire burned
 The chief of the shrines and of the holy churches.

4.

Muircertach, courageous was his disposition, [534]
 A space of four years [and] twenty [reigned he] :
 In Cleitech pleasant, by dispensation of God,
 Wine drowned, fire burned [him].

5.

[1] Tuacal Maelgarb, tpen a tper,
 Tri bliadna dec gan dimep:
 Mael-morða, porgeoðain d'a gairb,—
 Plait rogab Temair tonðbain.

6.

Diarmait, da deið ip bliadain,
 Mac Ceerbail, co caempiaḡail:
 Aed duð darrm pocoir, pocrait,
 Romarb, poloir, poluabaíð.

1.

m bliadain, da bliadain, adclor,
 Do deḡ Domnall ip d' Forḡur:
 Marb rí na tírí caatig,
 Da mac mine Muircepraitig.

2.

Eoðait ip baedán bpiḡe,
 Da bliadain a m-blaépiḡe;
 Rurbi gan diaðaét in daín,
 Rí rogab Ciannaét, Cronan.

3.

Ainmipe, mac Seðna paep,
 Tri bliadna a plaéur lancaem:
 ḡo derb, mar do derbur dið,
 Romarb Ferḡur, mac Nellin.

4.

Aen bliadain baedán gan beð,
 Mac Ninbeða na naemcet:
 Ropparratig poplonð co n-airb,
 A comlonð cruait da Cumafn.

5.

- [1] Tuathal Bald-rough, strong his sway, [A. D.]
 Three years [and] ten [reigned he] without contempt, [544]
 Mael-mordha [mortally] wounded him with his spears,—
 The chief that ruled fair-founded Tara.

6.

Diarmaid, two tens and a year [reigned he] [565]
 Son of Wry-mouth, with fair rule :
 Aedh the Black checked, embittered,
 Killed [and] burned [him] . . .

1.

- m A year, two years, it hath been heard, [567]
 [Were reigned] by good Domnall and by Fergus :
 Dead [by natural death were] the peaceable kings of the
 The two sons mild of Muircertach. [territories,

2.

Eochaidh and Baedan Brige, [572]
 Two years [were they] in flourishing kingship :
 Slew them without ruth . .
 The king that possessed Ciannachta, Cronan.

3.

Ainmire, noble son of Sedna, [575]
 Three years [was] his sovranly full-fair :
 Certainly, as I have certified to ye,
 Slew [him] Fergus, son of Nellin.

4.

One year [reigned] Baedan without evil, [sl. 585]
 Son of Ninnedh of the holy designs :
 Defeat overtook him with [good] reasons,
 In the severe combat of the two Cumaines.

5.

[m] D'Acē, mac Ainmíreé, romðeab
 Tpi bliaðna pira pídet:
 I caé bealaiḡ Dúin-bolḡ buain
 Abbat a opð pe haenuair.

6.

Acē Slaine ip Colman Rímíð,
 Tpi bliaðna do'n dír díriḡ:
 Fuair Colman na cpeé a guin
 'Mon teé, iḡ loḡan Dilmáin.

1.

n Lot Acēa Slaine, ba raeb,
 La Conall n-ḡuēbino n-ḡlecaem:
 Píngal moé nír'denta de,
 Ap loé íezða Seimbige.

2.

Acē Uairiðnac i n-a éiḡ,
 Mac Domnall, mic Muirðerpaiḡ:
 Ri na peétpaé co riagail,
 Abbat iar peét raerbliaðnaið.

3.

Tpi bliaðna, bliaðain nama,
 Rocaié Mael-croða-coba:
 Rocpaib ḡle pe Ua Cuind 'rin éat
 Ap iar Slebe-tpuim-Ṭoḡað.

4.

Tpi bliaðna dec Suibni peng
 I n-arpplacur na hEppenn:
 Roporbáð in ḡaeé ḡan ḡai
 La Congal caeé i m-ðpenlaí.

5.

[A. D.]

[m] To Aedh, son of Ainmire, were assigned
 Three [and] twenty righteous years :
 In the battle of the Pass of firm Dun-bolg
 Perished his dignity in one hour.

[598]

6.

Aedh of Slaine and Colman Rimidh,
 Three years for the twain just :
 Colman of the forays got his [mortal] wound
 Near the [i.e. his] house from Logan Dilmana.

[604]

1.

n The [mortal] injury of Aedh of Slaine, it was treacherous,
 By Conall Sweet-voice, the bright-fair [inflicted] :
 Early fratricide was not done thereby,
 On stately Lake Seimdige.

2.

Aedh Uairidhnach, in his house,
 Son of Domnall, son of Muircertach,
 The king of just securities [and] of [*lit.*, with] rule,
 Died he after seven noble years.

[612]

3.

Three years [and] a year only,
 Spent Maelcobha the courageous : [battle,
 Vanished [his] renown by the descendant of Conn in the
 On the centre of sombre Mount Togadh.

[615]

4.

Three years [and] ten [reigned] Suibne the Slender
 In arch-sovranty of Ireland :
 Consummated was the wise one without a dart
 By Congal Blind[-eye] in Brenlai.

[628]

5.

[n] Dēiō m-bliadna Domnail na n-ōat,
 Ŝu n-ŷleo n-ŷaibēēō i n[-ōaŷ?]raō:
 A pēōō iap pēō cpaiaō a eli,
 Co puair eŷ in n-aiēriŷi.

6.

Ŝabpaō meic Maelcōba cpaiaō
 Sé bliadna dec pa ōēŷbuaiaō:
 Conall cael ip Cellaō cap,
 ba cpombainŷ caem a compaŷup.

1.

● Cellaō, ō'ēŷ, ōuaber ole ann,
 Ōaruppaŷpaiŷ puōō abann:
 bar Cona[i]ll cēna na celŷ
 la Ōiapmaiaō ōēla, n-ōpēōōēpŷ.

2.

Ōiapmaiaō, mac Aēōa na n-ōaiō,
 'S a bpaōair, blaōmac biēnar,
 Ōōō m-bliadna op ōanba cu m-bloiaō,
 Ŝu purmarba ōō'n morclaiō.

3.

Mac blaōmiō, Seōnaraō puairc,
 bliadain 'r a coic ōo caemcuairc:
 Ōuōōuin Ōun-Cairppi cuipeāō,
 Ruŷ pun airŷne in τ-apō puipeāō.

4.

[MS. illegible.]
 Cuiō Cindpaēlaiaō, mic Cpunnmael,
 Cpaō Cindpaēlaiaō in pmaōōa
 Ōo paēmaō la Pindāōōa.

5.

[n] Ten [were] the years of Domnall of the . . .
 With dangerous contention in [good] luck :
 Seven [years] on a hard way [was] his destiny [?]
 Until received he death in pilgrimage.

[A. D.]

[642]

6.

The sons of Maelcoba severe took [the kingship]
 Six years [and] ten with prosperous sway :
 Conall the Slender and Cellach the Ringletted,
 A coincidence fair was their relationship.

1.

● Cellach, died he, wretched ill [was] therein,
 When a sudden fit seized him :
 The death of Conall of the wiles [was inflicted]
 By Diarmaid brave, bright-visaged.

[658]

[654]

2.

Diarmaid, son of Aedh of the retinues,
 And his brother, Blathmac the ever noble,
 Eight years [reigned they] over Banba with renown,
 Until they were killed by the Mortality.

[665]

3.

The son of Blathmac, Sechnasach the excellent,
 A year and five [were spent by him] in fair circuit :
 Dubduin the hostful of Dun-Cairpri [slew him],
 Designed destruction took [off] the arch ruler.

[671]

4.

[Four years, they were]
 The portion of Cennfaelad, son of Crunnmael :
 The ruin of Cennfaelad of the sway
 Was inflicted by Finnachta.

[675]

5.

[ο] Πινδαέτα Πλεαδαέ, ιν οιλ,
 Σεέτ m-βλιαδνα ορ κορναιβ κομοιλ,
 Ξυρ'φορβαδ φαελ να [μορπλεδ?]
 Λα ηΑεδ ιρ λα Κογγαλαέ.

6.

Οέτ m-βλιαδνα κο m-βριγ n-γορρα
 Λοιγγριγ μοιρ, μιc Αενγυρα,
 Ξυρ'έοιτ 'n-a εροβαινγ 'ραν καέ,
 Α τροιδ Κοραινδ, λα Cελλαέ.

1.

P Κογγαλ Cινδμαγαίρ, μαίε main,
 Οέτ m-βλιαδνα ορ θανβα βλαδέαιμ:
 Ξαν καέ, ξαν εραδ αρ ιν μαίξ,
 P. 50b Αεβαέ δο έαιη τρομγαλαίρ.

2.

Δειέ m-βλιαδνα ξαν βλαδ meabla,
 Ταρραιγ Περγαλ πλατέμνα:
 θαρ ριγ, παραδβλαδ ποιηε,
 Ι καέ αδδουλ Αλμαινε.

3.

Αεν βλιαδαιν Πθαγαρταέ πλατέ,
 Ξυρ'μαρβ Cιναεέ καεμδαιέ:
 Πλατέβερταέ ιλαιβ ριαδναέ,
 Ρομαρβ Cιναεέ τριβλιαδναέ.

4.

Ναε m-βλιαδνα ερυαιδι, κομπριξ,
 Πλατέβερταέ, μαε λαέ Λοιγγριγ:
 θαρ δο'η γαρξ φατα ριαμιάε,
 Α n-Αρδ-Μαέα μορρβιαδναέ.

5.

[A. D.]

[●] Finnachta the Festive, of the liquor,
 Seven years [reigned he] over drinking-horns,
 Until was ended the generous of [the great feasts]
 By Aedh and by Congalach.

[695]

6.

Eight years with force of valour
 [Were those] of Loingsech the Great, son of Aengus,
 Until fell he destroyed in the battle,
 In the conflict of Corann, by Cellach.

[703]

1.

P Congal of Cennmagair, good the treasure,
 Eight years [reigned he] over Banba fair-famed :
 Without battle, without destruction, on the plain,
 Died he of illness of heavy disease.

[710]

2.

Ten years without deceptive fame
 Continued Ferghal the princely :
 Death of a king, as was died before [him],
 [Died he] in the mighty battle of Almain.

[722]

3.

One year [reigned] Fogartach, the chief,
 Until killed [him] Cinaeth of the fair complexion :
 Flaithbertach of many bands,
 Slew he the three-yearred [king] Cinaeth.

[724]

[728]

4.

Nine years strict, peaceable,
 [Reigned] Flaithbertach, heroic son of Loingsech :
 Death [came to him] from the severe . . .
 In Armagh of the great hosts.

[734]

5.

[P] 'S e φατα ριαμαό δ'α ρυιλ,
 βαρ Ρλαιέβεργταιξ, mic Λοιητριξ :
 Α ρυαλ ουδρεξ ιρ α ρί,
 Θε έαιηξ α έιυγλαιέι.

6.

Αεθ Αλλαν, ναε βλιαθνα ιν μερ,
 Co δορκαίρ αρ Μαξ Shepeò,
 Ξυρ'τοιτ ι έοmlonn caτα,
 Λα Όοmnall, mac Μυρcaθα.

1.

q Όοmnall, mac Μυρcaθα, ιαρταιη,
 Όα ναε m-βλιαθνα ιρ βλιαθαιη,
 'N-a βεζαιò, ζαν βεθ, ζαν έολ,
 Co η-δεζαιò εξ 'η-a aenup.

2.

Νιall Ρραρραό, mac ριηò Ρερζαιη,
 Σεετ m-βλιαθνα ζαν βaeέepηαιη :
 Αδβαε ζαν λοέτ ρυρ λιέε,
 Αρ υοέτ δ'ι δ'α αιλιέρε.

3.

Όοηnéαò ζαν υοιρòι η-θατα,
 Mac Όοηηαιη, mic Μυρcaθα,
 Ιαρ τρι ναε βλιαθηαιβ αδβαε,
 Ρι ζυ ριαζαιη ιρ cu ροραε.

4.

Αεò Ορηηòι δυ'η ρειηη ραιέ,
 Σεετ βλιαθνα ριέετ βα ριρμαιέ :
 Ρριέ φαε α [ρ]λεέτα ρε λυαξ
 Ιε Αε-θα-ρερτα ιηηρυαρ.

5.

[p] It is . . . from his blood [A. D.]
 [Was] the death of Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech : [ob. 765]
 His urine flowed [continuously] and his . .
 From it came his last day.

6.

Aed Allan, nine years [was] the [allotted] span, [743]
 Until fell he on Magh-Seredh,
 Until fell he in conflict of battle,
 By Domnall, son of Murchadh.

1.

q Domnall, son of Murchadh, afterwards, [763]
 Twice nine years and a year [reigned he]
 Alive [as king] without injury, without crime,
 Until died he when he was alone.

2.

Niall the Showery, fair son of Fergal, [769]
 Seven years [reigned he] without foolish deed :
 He died without fault upon [his] renown,
 After going to I[ona] on his pilgrimage.

3.

Donnchadh without obscurity of colour, [797]
 Son of Domnall, son of Murchadh,
 After thrice nine years died he,
 A king of rule and of very good luck.

4.

Aedh Oirnidi of the prosperous course, [819]
 Seven [and] twenty years was he truly good :
 Found he the cause of his destruction justly
 At very bleak "Ford of two Graves."

5.

[q] Aipein ceitri bliadan deġ,
Do Concobur ba caein ġeġ :
Abbaċ, iap m-borppaċ d'a clainn,
Mac do Donnċaċ, mac Domnaill.

6.

Tri bliadna deġ immaile
Ropaemaċ Niall caem Caille :
O'n Challaonn calma purpaciċ,
Fuair tallaind anma ardaig.

1.

r Mael-Seclainn, pe bliadna dec,
Mac Maelpuanaiġ na riġred :
Abbaċ tall a Mide Muaiċ
Flaiċ ar fine 'r ar find pluaġ.

2.

Aeċ Findliaċ, peindig, oisig,
A pé dec pe n-dian oidid,
Dar riġ na paduan ġan rinċ
A n-Oruim adfuair indarclaind.

3.

Nae bliadna triċat ba tpen
Plann Podla ġan eteplen :
Marb i Tailltin tall do ċain,
Eter cairidib Clainn Colma[1]n.

4.

Niall Ġlundub, mac Aeċa in ois,
Tri bliadna do Neill nepromoip,
I n-Aċ-cliaċ luiċ po lamnaib,
Liaċ a ġum do Ġlarġallaib.

5.

[q] A reckoning of four years [and] ten,
For Concoabar it was a fair division :
Died, after exaltation for his family,
The son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall.

[A.D.]

[833]

6.

Three years [and] ten consecutively
Was Niall Caille the fair received [as king] :
By the powerful Callan was he destroyed,
Received he the deprivation of his lofty soul.

[846]

1.

r Mael-Sechlainn, six years [and] ten [reigned he],
Son of Maelruanaigh of the royal ways :
Died he yonder in Mide of the Muaidh,
The chief of our sept and of our fair hosts.

[863]

2.

Aedh Fair-gray, warlike, noble,
Six [years and] ten [reigned he] before [his] swift death,
The death of the king [happened] without a spear[-wound],
In very bleak Druim-inasclainn.

[879]

3.

Nine years [and] thirty was powerful
Flann Fodla without an interval :
Died he in Telltown yonder of disease,
Amongst friends of the Clann-Colmain.

[916]

4.

Niall Black-knee, son of Aedh of the liquor,
Three years [were reigned] by Niall of great power,
In Dublin he went under . . . [Green Foreigners].
The evil of his [mortal] wounding [was inflicted] by

[919]

5.

[r] Ḡlorða ḡlor Ḍonnaða ðuinð,
 A hoét píeet d'u píp Cuinð:
 Ropbean bed pe Cpuaáain cam
 Ar n-eg i[n] Thuááail Teétmarp.

6.

Ḥri bliaðna ðec buiðneé, bpeḡ,
 Congalaé, cenn mac Mileb,
 ðap pí mallaiḡ, airḡniḡ,
 Re Ḥallaið, pe ḡarḡ-laiḡmð.

1.

s Ḥabur Ḍomnall U Neill nepc
 [Re] pe peét bliaðan píeet:
 Marð per paáa na ppeḡpa,
 A n-Árð-Maáa mopeḡna.

2.

Mael-Seéclainn, plemna na pleḡ,
 bíli ðanba, bapp Ḥaeðel,
 Re Ḥrian ðo piapaiḡ a paét,
 Re ceítepi bliaðan píeet.

3.

Piuááð fairḡi, tuili epice,
 Ḥrian bpeo op ðanba bliðbriec,
 Ḥan ciamaip, ḡan bed, ḡan bpaé,
 Ḍa bliáðain ðeg a ðeḡpaé.

4.

Ḍanmaipḡ Áéa-eliaé na eland,
 Ḍiberḡaiḡ laecpaið Loéland,
 Cian o ðoḡarðpat ḡala,
 Romarðpat Ḥrian Ḍopoma.

5.

[A. D.]

[r] Famous the fame of Donnchadh the Brown, [944]
 Eight [and] twenty [were reigned] by the true descendant
 Fatality attached to fair Cruachan, of Conn :
 On the death of the [second] Tuathal the Acceptable.

6.

Three years [and] ten, crowded, varied, [956]
 [Reigned] Congalach, head of the sons of Milesius :
 The death of the king, very noble, victorious,
 [Befell] by the Foreigners [and] by fierce Lagenians.

1.

s Domnall Ua Neill receives power [980]
 For the space of seven years [and] twenty :
 Died the man who founded [learned] responses,
 In Armagh of great wisdom.

2.

Mael-Sechlainn of the smooth spears, [1003]
 Prop of Banba, crown of the Gaidhil,
 Before Brian was obeyed his right,
 For the space of four [and] twenty years.

3.

Seething of the sea, of the nimble wave, [1014]
 [Was] Brian, flame o'er Banba various-famed,
 Without sadness, without fatality, without [ill] doom,
 Two years [and] ten was his good felicity.

4.

The Danes of Ath-cliaith of the clans,
 The plundering crew of Lochlann,
 Long since obtained they power,
 Slew they Brian of the Cattle-tribute.

5.

[s] Mael-Seclainn τ-[r]iar i n-a tíg,
 Aðaltrað uallað Uirnið,
 Nae n-ðairð blicðna ðeir þriain þinð
 Rob' airðiarla ar Eriinn.
 Eri.

6.

Areið Mael-Sheclainn þona,
 Mic Ðomnaill, mic Ðençaða,
 Ðorcar þærþrið þe cað clainn,
 No ðor'ðað Eri Eriinn.
 Eri.

1.

t Nip'ðabrat clanna, aét clann Neill,
 Eriinn iar erieðem éimpeid,
 Anoét ni éelim eu eian,
 Aét Oilill Molc ip mor þriain.

2.

Ðiar ðo þil Loegaire lumb;
 Aen ðu þil Cairppi in comlumb;
 Þer a Mumain, Tuatál taile;
 Ip þer a Cruaçain Connaét.

3.

Se þi ðeð a hEogan oll;
 Ip a ðeic a ðeð Conall;
 Nonþar þine þhreð o'n m-ðoin;
 Seét þlaiçe Miðe in miðoil.

4.

Oilill Molc, mac Ðaði, éall,
 A cept Conaðét na comland;
 þriain þurun euét cuimneð eoir,
 A huét Muimneð in miðoil.

5.

[A. D.]

[s] Mael-Sechlainn, west in his house,
 Adulterer [i. e. usurper] haughty of Uisnech,
 Nine vigorous years after pleasant Brian
 Was he arch-ruler over Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

[1022]

6.

After Mael-Sechlainn the prosperous,
 Son of Domnall, son of Donchadh,
 Parted noble power with each clan,
 Until Henry occupied Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

[1171]

1.

t Received not the clans, except the clan of Niall,
 Ireland [as a whole] after the smooth-progressing Faith,
 To-night conceal I not [it] for long,
 Save Oilill Molt and great Brian.

2.

[And] twain of the seed of Loeghaire the vigorous ;
 One of the seed of Cairpre of equable vigour ;
 A man from Munster, Tuathal of stubbornness ;
 And a man from Cruachan of Connacht.

3.

Six kings [and] ten [were] from [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n noble ;
 And ten from excellent [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll ;
 Nine of the territories of Bregha from the Boyne ;
 Seven princes of Meath the mead-quaffing.

4.

Oilill Molt, son of Dathi, beyond,
 From the centre of Connacht of the battles ;
 Brian of the model memorable, just,
 From the bosom of Munster the mead-quaffing.

5.

[t] Laeḡairpe, mac Neill, ḡu neimh,
 Ír a mac, Luḡaid laidir,
 Tuatál do SíL Cairppri, ua Chuimh,
 Ruḡ ruatár airḡni Umaill.

6.

Ri Epenn a Mídi amaé:
 Diarmaid, Domnall, da Donncaó,
 Flaid a Cnemcáill 'r a caóail,
 Da Mael-Seclainn, Concobur.

1.

u Aeó, blaémac, Seónapac penḡ,
 Diarmaid, Fogarḡac Femenh,
 Cenraelaid, Finaéta tra,
 Cmaeé, Congalac Cnoóba,
 Na n-ḡnimpac tpebaé, tarba,—
 Ríḡra[í]ó bpeḡac bpeac-banba.

2.

Ríḡraíó Cenel-Conaill epuaíó,
 Rogabrat banba m-bratruaíó:
 Ainmípe, Aeó, baedan barr,
 Maelcoóba, Cellaé, Conall,
 Domnall, ba coimpeé í caé,
 Congal, Loingpeé, Phlaidberḡac.

3.

Da Dhonnall, tri Neill, ní nár,
 Aeó po ceitir, ír Colman,
 Suibne, Eoóaid, baedan baié,
 Forḡur, Ferḡal taberḡac,
 Muirceḡac, muirleomain luimh,
 Ríḡra[í]ó Eoḡa[í]n or Epinn.
 Epi.

5.

[t] Loeghaire, son of Niall, with bitterness,
 And his son, Lugaid the strong,
 Tuathal of the seed of Cairpre, descendant of Conn,
 Took forcible possession of Umall.

6.

The kings of Ireland from out Meath [were]
 Diarmaid, Domnall, two Donnchads,
 Flann from Cremchail and his fame,
 Two Mael-Sechlainns, Concobur.

1.

u Aedh, Blathmach, Sechnasach slender,
 Diarmaid, Fogartach of Femenn,
 Cenfaeladh, Finachta eke,
 Cinaeth, Congalach of Cnodbha,
 Of actions prudent, useful,
 [These were] the different kings of diversified Banba.

2.

The kings of Cenel-Conaill the stern,
 That received Banba the ruddy-vestured [were] :
 Ainmire, Aedh, Baedan eminent,
 Maelcoba, Cellach, Conall,
 Domnall, who was aidful in battle,
 Congal, Loingsech, Flaithbertach.

3.

Two Domnalls, three Nialls, noble thing,
 Aedh by four and Colman,
 Suibne, Eochadh, Baedan the weak,
 Fergus, Fergal the liberal,
 Muircertach, sea-lion of vigour,
 [Were] the kings of [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n o'er Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

4.

[u] Se bliadna ocemoğda oll
 Ocuṙ cuiğ cet, ðan impoll,
 Ðan beb, do'n riğraið pe lino,
 Co heğ Mael-τriṙğloin-τSheçloino.

5.

Ða bliadain iar rin, peçt deiç,
 O eğ Mael-τSheçloino τ-ṙuaioiğ—
 Niṙ'b'opð debino dia dine—
 Ðu'n Eṙinn ðan aipðriğe.
 Eṙi.

1.

v Co n-erpaçt Ðomnall Ðaire,
 Moṙ ḃriān ḃanba blaðaiðe;
 'S a[n] flaiçṙi cuimneç na cpeç,
 Maiçni Muimneç Muirceṙtaç.

2.

Muirceṙtaç Luimniğ na lonğ,
 Ðomnall Oiliğ na n-apðğlonn,
 ṙiçe iṙ cuiğ lomlaiçi lino
 A com[ṙ]laiçi op Eṙinn.
 Eṙi.

3.

Muirceṙtaç Muman, ṙoṙmarḃ
 Ðalup anaiçniğ, aḃarḃ;
 Ðo ðiç Ðomnall do çan çenn,
 ṙṙiç doḃṙainð ðail değ Eṙenn.
 Eṙi.

4.

Moṙṙeipṙ, ceçpaça çaið
 Ðo çlan[n]aiḃ Neill co neṙçbaiğ:
 Roḃampat ḃaç dine in ðream,
 Roḃaḃṙat ṙiğe n-Eṙenn.
 Eṙi.

4.

[u] Six noble years [and] eighty
 And five hundred, without error, [time,
 Without deception, [were reigned] by the kings in the [A.D.]
 To the death of ever-sincere Mael-Sechlainn. [1022]

5.

Two years after that [and] seven tens,
 From the death of Mael-Sechlainn prosperous—
 It was not a precipitate order for its fate—
 [Were spent] by Ireland without an arch-king.
 Ireland, etc.

1.

v Until Domnall of Daire attained [the kingship],
 The great Brian of Banba famous ;
 And the princely-king of the forays memorable,
 The worthy Momonian, Muircertach.

2.

Muircertach of Limerick of the ships,
 Domnall of Oilech of the high achievements,
 Five [and] twenty [years] of fretful space
 [Was] their co-sovranty over Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

3.

Muircertach of Munster, him killed [1119]
 Disease unprecedented, very severe ;
 From the death of Domnall of illness intense, [land.
 Anguish was found in [lit., of] the assembly of good Ire-[1121]
 Ireland, etc.

4.

Seven and forty just [kings reigned]
 Of the septs of Niall with powerful victory :
 Experienced every fate the folk
 That assumed the kingship of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

5.

[v] Seiper, nae pícit, pír ðaíñ,
 Coñaireíñ na ríç račmar,
 Uile pe pemmenn ríçe,
 Or Erinn i n-airðriçe.
 Eri.

6.

Ma raçabrac ríç çu rač
 A cuiçeð aíñra Ulað,
 Ní cleit pobennrea na pep,
 Aét a pempi naç ríñter.

1.

w baeban, Píaca pínð, peíðm n-çle,
 Ocur Eoçaið laplaiçe,
 Luét langrið çan bunaið m-bínð
 Airmíð Ulaið or Erinn.
 Eri.

2.

Noçop'çab rí, ç-[í]iar na ç-[í]a[í]r,
 Do çuaçaið ána Oirçiall,
 A n-çlonða, poçluair çan çreím,
 Aét Colla hUair, or Erinn.
 Eri.

3.

O pe Chaçair moir muíçmíç,
 U Cormic pe çomaidem,
 Ar a çír maiçneaç çan menç
 Noçup'çab Laiçneç lan Epenn.
 Eri.

4.

Çe airmið Muimniç mine
 Peíðlimið i n-airðriçe,
 Im'ðuain ní labraim a líñð,
 Uair ní páçbaim a n-Erinn.
 Eri.

5.

[v] Six [and] nine score [186], true for me,
 [Is] the full tale of the fortunate kings,
 The whole period of the series of kings,
 Over Ireland in arch-kingship.
 Ireland, etc.

6.

If kings assumed the kingship with felicity
 From the distinguished province of the Ulidians,
 Not covertly . . .
 But their periods are not reckoned.

1.

w Baedan, Fiacha the Fair, deed conspicuous,
 And Eochaidh Iarlaithe,
 [Are] the folk full-vigorous that, without clear proof,
 The Ulidians reckon over Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

2.

There assumed not [kingship] a king, west or east,
 Of the noble tribes of Oirghialla,
 Their valour, went it without [taking] hold,
 Except Colla Uais, over Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

3.

From the time of Cathar the Great, the conquering,
 Grandson of Cormac to be commemorated,
 From the country plainful, without blemish,
 A Leinsterman assumed not the whole of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

4.

Although reckon the Munstermen mild
 Feidlimidh in [the] arch-kingship,
 I mention not in my lay his space,
 For I find [it] not in [the royal series of] Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

5.

[w] Se mīli bliāðan, nī bpež,
 A ðo, ceēpaāa ap ða cet,
 O ðenaīn na n-ðul, ðap lem,
 Žup' pežao pun ri Epenn.
 Epi.

6.

Ceaēpaāa ap cet, tpi bliāðna,
 Ip mīli, že mop rīažla,
 O žein ðe buain, buiðniž, bpež,
 Co ðuain tuiṛbiž na tpenfer.

1.

x Aca Topṛdelbaā, tuiṛ tpen,
 Mac Ruaiðri na penn požep,
 Iž nepc[ao] na tuili tenn,
 Iž teētaā uili Epenn.
 Epi.

2.

Tižepnan, tižepna caiē,
 O Ruaiṛc, pi nopmar, nemelaiē;
 Ollēu puaiṛ co taiṛṛteāc tenn,
 Onēu uap, aiṛžneāc Epenn.
 Epi.

3.

I n-aimṛip amlaiḅ, eaṛpaiž,
 Imaleṛep pi cpeāaiž,
 Mo ðuan ðoðelbur, ðap leam,
 Žan ðealžnur ð'uaiṛliḅ Epenn.

4.

Puapaðap ež ap caā aṛc,
 Flaiṛe Poda 'n-a m-beoðāc:
 Žan žleo, žu m-bṛiž m-blaiðe,
 Ap beo pi na pižpaiðe.

5.

[w] Six thousand years, not false,
 Two [and] forty above two [*recte*, three] hundred,
 From formation of the elements, seems to me,
 Until was seen the end of the kings of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

[A. M.]
 [6342]

6.

Forty above one hundred [and] three years,
 And a thousand, though great the calculation,
 From the Birth of God lasting, hostful, beauteous,
 To the modest poem of the stout heroes.

[A. D.]
 [1143]

1.

x [Now] is Toirrdelbach, tower strong,
 Son of Ruaidhri of the very sharp [spear-]points,
 Dominating the strong floods [of opposition],
 Possessing the whole of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

[1156]

2.

Tigernan, blameless lord,
 O'Ruairc, king reputable, not weak,
 Evils received he excessively, severely,
 The leopard proud, plundering of Ireland.
 Ireland, etc.

[1172]

3.

In a time unpropitious, late,
 Which foraying kings are spending,
 My poem composed I, seems to me,
 Without injustice to the nobles of Ireland.

4.

Received they death in every shape,
 The chiefs of Fodla in their vigour :
 Without dispute, with glorious power,
 He is living, the King of the kings.

5.

[x] Θαίμ-ιουρ, Θεβραδ, ιρ τέρ
 Αρ ζαé n-ολε, αρ ζαé n-ανήρ;
 Ιρ ι ροιμ ιουρ na penn
 Οσυρ οιζιουρ ΕρENN.
 Ερι.

6.

Αρδ-m-θρεαα[ι]n, mo βαίλι βλαιé,
 Ανδ ροίμαιδίζ Cριρτ caemcaid :
 Cαδυρ, na ceilid, ι cell,
 Αρυρ ειμιζ na hΕρENN.
 Ερι.

7.

Όο Ζίλλα-Μοδυβδα θρον,
 Cο θαρβα Όια ζαé διλζαδ :
 Ραιλιδ δο'η ζαιρζρι ρομζελλ,
 Αρ n-αιρεμ αιρθριζ ΕρENN.
 Ερι οζ, ιουρ na naem.

INDEX VERBORUM. (IV.)

(Letters refer to the textual sections ; figures to the numbered quatrains in **k** to **x**.)

- a (art.), **i, j, k, l 1, m 4, n 5, o 3, p 5,**
 r 2, 5, t 3, w 3, 5.
 a (poss. 3 s. m.), **a, b, c, d, i, j, l 5,**
 m 3, 4, 5, n 2, o 2, 6, q 1, 2, 4,
 r 4, s 1, t 5.
 a (poss. pl.), **a, k 3, n 6, v 2, 6 ; a n-,**
 w 2.
 a (rel. αταρπλε), **d.**
 a (prep.), **l 4, t 2, 3, 4, 6, v 6.**
 a (1), **a, b, d, g, h, l 4, m 2, o 6, p 4,**
 r 1, 2, s 1.
 a m- (1 m-), **d.**
 abann, **o 1.**
 Αάαδ, **b, l 3.**
 αότ, **t 1, v 6, w 2.**
 αδατραό, **s 5.**
 αδαρτ, **k 5.**
 αδαατ, **e, i, m 5, n 2, q 2, 3, 5, r 1 ;**
 -εδαατ, e.
 αδβεραυδ, **k 6.**
 αδβυλ, **p 2.**
 αδολορ, **m 1.**
 αδρετ, **d.**
 αδφυαιρ, **r 2.**
 αδρροεγαυδ, **a.**
 αδ, **k 6.**
 αγαρβ, **v 3,**
 Αεδ, **e, g, h, l 6, m 5, 6, n 2, o 5,**
 p 6, q 4, r 2, u 1, 2 ; -δα (g.), e,
 f, g, h, j, n 1, o 2, r 4.
 Αεδ, **c, d ; Αοδ, d.**
 aen, **c, f, m 4, 5, p 3, t 2.**
- Αενγυρα (g.), **f, o 6.**
 αυβ, **m 4.**
 αυδóι, **b.**
 αυδεγαυδ, **j.**
 Αιλσεατρα, **f.**
 αυι, **b.**
 Αιλιλλ Μολτ, **a.**
 αυιέρε, **q 2.**
 αυμριρ, **x 3.**
 Αινδινδι, **i.**
 αυμριρ, **i.**
 αυmm, **k 6.**
 Αινμριρε, **c, m 3, u 2 ; -εé (g.), d, e,**
 m 5.
 αυρδ(ιαρλα), **s 5 ; -(ριδ), x 7 ; -(ριδε),**
 u 5, v 5, w 4.
 αυρεαμ, **q 5 ; -έμ, x 7.**
 Αιρδεδαν (g.), **c.**
 αυρδιδ (g.),
 αυρδνε, **o 3 ; -νι, t 5 ; -νεαó, x 2 ;**
 -νιδ, r 6.
 αυρμυδ, **w 1.**
 αυεριδγί (g.), **i, n 5.**
 Αλβα, **a.**
 αλλαιγ, **r 6.**
 Αλλαν, **g ; -αν (g.), p. 6.**
 Αλμαινε (g.), **f, p 2.**
 αλτ, **x 4.**
 αμαó, **t 6.**
 αμαλ, **j.**
 Αμαλγαδα, **h.**
 αμλαιβ, **x 3.**

- ampa, v 6.
 ana, w 2.
 anaióniġ, v 3.
 anò (a(i) and pers. pr. 3 s.), x 6; ann,
 o 1.
 anfir, x 5.
 ġlonða, w 2.
 Anluam, i.
 anma (g.), a 6.
 anmann, a.
 anoét, t 1.
 annrin, a.
 aoiðioð, k 6.
 ár, x 2.
 ar (poss. 1 pl.), b, r 1.
 ar (against), b, x 5.
 ar (pro), x 7.
 ar (upon), c, n 1, 3, p 1, 6, q 2, s 5,
 w 5, 6.
 ar n- (prep.), s 5.
 ar(eir), s 6.
 ar (conj.), a, j.
 ara (ala), j.
 arai, j.
 arò, o 3.
 arðaiġ, a 6.
 Arðombreaca[1]n, x 6.
 arðplatyr, n 4.
 arð(ġlonn), v 2.
 Arð-Mača, a, g, h, p 4.
 armit, j.
 armpuaiò, k 2.
 arur, x 6.
 ar (vb.), x 4.
 ar (a and pers. pr. 3 s.), w 3, x 4.
 ač, r 4; ača (g.), h, i, s 4.
 ата, x 1.
 ačbač, a, p 1; -čadap, c.

 b' (bo), s 5, u 5.
 ba (vb.), n 1, 6, q 5, r 3.
 bað, a.
 baedan, c, d, m 2, 4, u 2, 3,
 w 1.
 baēternail, a 1.
 baēčgal, d.
 baiðeað, b; -eð, h.
 baičper, b; nobaið, l 4;
 baðuð, c.
 (nepč)baiġ, v 4.
 baili, x 6.
 banba, k 4, o 2, p 1, s 2, 3, u 1, 2,
 v 1.
 bapn, s 2, u 2.
 bar, a, l 1, o 1, p 2, 4, 5, r 2, 6;
 bar (g.), a.
 be (vb.), j.
 bealaiġ, m 5.
 bean, b.
 norbean, r 5.
 bec, b.
 beð, m 4, q 1, r 5, s 3, u 4.
 beil, k 6.
 beim, b.
 beirč, k 6.
 belġadam, e.
 beo, x 4.
 beođacč, x 4.
 ðoberap, j.
 bernaiġ, j.
 ber (vb.), j.
 bečaiò, a 1.
 bi, d, e, m 2.
 biġ, c, d, f, g.
 bile, d; bili, s 2.
 binò, s 5, w 1.
 bičbuaioð, l 2; bičnar, o 2.
 blað, p 2; -ðbricc, s 3.
 blaðaiðe, v 1; blaiðe, x 4.
 blaič, x 6.
 blačmac, e, o 2, u 1; -miò (g.), f,
 o 3.
 blačcam, p 1; -čriġe, m 2.

- bliaðain (n.), c, f, 1 6, m 1, 4, n 3,
 p 3, q 1; (du.) i, j, m 1, 2, s 3,
 u 4; -ðna (n. p.), b, c, d, e, f, g,
 h, i, 1 3, m 3, 5, 6, n 3, 4, 5, 6,
 o 2, 6, p 1, 2, 6, q 1, 6, r 1, 3, 6,
 s 5, u 4, w 6; -ðan (g. du.), j;
 (g. p.), a, d, g, i, 1 1, 2, 4, m 1, 2,
 n 2, o 3, 5, q 1, 3, 4, 5, r 1, 2, s 2,
 3, u 5, w 5.
 bloið, o 2; -ðe, 1 1.
 bo (vb.), d.
 bom, t 3; -nð, b.
 bolǫ, d, m 5.
 borppað, q 5.
 borpoime, a; -oða, i, j, s 4.
 bpað, k 4.
 bpač, s 3.
 bpačpuaioð, u 2.
 bpačair, o 2.
 bpeac, u 1.
 bpeǫ, r 6, w 5; -ǫac, u 1.
 bhpeiǫ, t 3.
 bpenlaí, n 4.
 bpeo, s 3.
 bpečir, 1 1.
 brian, i, s 2, 3, 4, t 4, v 1; -ain (g.),
 j, s 5.
 briǫ, o 6, x 4; -ǫe, m 2; paerpbriǫ,
 s 6.
 briǫið, d.
 roðurbriur, i.
 broim, f.
 bpuac, d.
 bpuǫ, e.
 bu (vb.), i.
 buac, d.
 buaið, i, n 6.
 buaim, m 5, w 6.
 buiði, e, i, j.
 buiðneč, r 6; -ni, k 6; -niǫ, w 6.
 bunaioð, w 1.
 (i)ður, c.
 cac, s 6, x 4.
 caðair, t 6.
 caður, x 6.
 Caec, c, e, n 4.
 cael, e, n 6.
 caem, k 1, m 3, n 1, 6, q 6; -mcaioð,
 x 6; -mcauir, o 3; -mðaič,
 p 2; -mǫeǫ, q 5; -mpiaǫair, 1 6.
 caið, 1 4, v 4; caič, x 2.
 Caille, q 6; -lli, h.
 çain, p 1, r 5.
 ðorčair, p 6; ðoročair, e; tor-
 cair, e, f, g, h, i.
 cairiðib, r 3.
 Cairppre, c; -ppri, o 3, t 2, 5; Cor-
 ppi, f.
 Cairpe, a.
 pocaič, 1 2, n 3.
 Challam, q 6; Callanð, h.
 calma, k 4, 1 4, q 6.
 docan, d; pocan, i, j; nri'can, j.
 Carman (g.), i.
 cač, a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, k 3, m 5,
 n 3, o 6, p 1, 2, q 4, r 4, s 4;
 cača, i, p 6; -čaiǫ, m 1.
 Cačair (g.), j.
 Chatair, w 3.
 cačpar, k 5.
 Ceallač, e, n 6; Cellaiǫ (g.), h.
 ceatpača, w 6.
 ceðu, e; cečðu, e.
 ceilið, x 6.
 ceimpeioð, t 1.
 ceir, 1 1.
 ceičri, b, f, g, h, 1 4, q 5, s 2.
 celm, t 1.
 cell, 1 3, x 6.
 Cellač, o 1, 6, u 2.
 cen, j.
 Cenandur, g.
 Cendpaelac, f; Cenpaelaið, u 1.
 Cendpoda, c, d.

- Cenel, u 2.
 cenn, b, r 6.
 Cerpaiill, d, 16; Cerpbel, a; -eoil,
 c, d, g.
 Cernaig (g.), f.
 ceru, d.
 cet (sb.), 1 4, m 4.
 cet (card.), u 4, w 5, 6.
 ceṡair, u 3.
 ceṡna (same), o 1.
 cia, j.
 ciamaip, s 4.
 cian, s 4, t 1.
 Ciannaṡt, c, m 2.
 ciṡ, j.
 Cimi, f.
 Cinaeṡ, g, p 3, u 1; -aiṡ, f.
 Cindbelṡa, f.
 Cindetiṡ, i.
 Cindmaṡair, f, p 1.
 claen, j.
 clainn, a 5, r 3, s 6, t 1; cland, s 4;
 clanna, t 1; -nnaid, v 4.
 clairineṡ, j.
 Cleiteṡ, 1 4; -etiṡ, b.
 clepeṡ, e; -riṡ (g.), e.
 cli, n 5.
 adclor, m 1.
 cnoca, a.
 Cnoṡba, u 1.
 co (prep.), a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j,
 1 6, k 4, n 2, 5, p 6, u 4, 6, v 4, 6.
 co (conj.), a, x 7.
 co m- (co, prep.), o 6.
 co n- (conj.), o 5, q 1, v 1.
 co n- (prep.), j, m 4.
 Coelbad, a.
 coic (card.), b, e, h, i, k 5, 1 3, o 3;
 -ced, j; -iṡed, j.
 coimpeṡ, u 2; -riṡ, p. 4.
 coip, t 4.
 pocoir, 1 6.
 col, a 1.
 Colla hUair, w 2.
 Colman, d, e, m 6, r 3, u 3; -ain, d.
 Colum-cille, g.
 comairpeam, v 5.
 comṡallta, d.
 compaṡur, n 6.
 com[ṡ]laiṡi, v 2; -iur, j.
 comland, t 4; comlonṡ, m 4; -nn,
 p 6; -lunṡ (g.), t 2.
 commad, k, i.
 connepṡ, k 6.
 comoil, o 5.
 Conainṡ (g.), g, h.
 Conall, e, n 1, 6, t 3, o 1, u 2; -aill,
 a, c, d, e, u 2.
 Concobar, g, t 6; -air, j, a 5.
 Conṡaeṡ, t 4; Conn-, j, t 2.
 Congail (g.), h; -le (g.), g.
 Congal, k 3, n 4, p 1, u 2; -ll, f.
 Congalaṡ, h, o 5, r 6, u 1; -aiṡ (g.),
 h.
 Copmic (g.), c, w 3.
 Copain (g.), g; Chopainṡ, f, o 6.
 corcraṡ, k 3.
 craṡ, o 4, p 1.
 corcraid, 1 6; rirc-, a. 6.
 creṡ, m 6; -ṡaiṡ, x 3; creic, a.
 creideam, k 2; -ṡem, t 1; -ṡim,
 k 2; -ṡmigiṡ (ac.), j.
 Creimcaill, t 6.
 Crimeṡainṡ, d; -nde, a; -ain, c.
 Crirc, t 6.
 cprobainṡ, o 6; cprob-, n 6.
 croṡa, k 3, n 3.
 Cro-iur, i.
 Cronan, c, m 2.
 Croṡain (g.), g.
 Cruaṡain, r 5, t 2.
 cruaid, k 2, m 4, n 5, 6, u 2; -ṡi,
 p 4.
 cruicneṡta, g.

- Crunnmael, o 4.
 cu (co, prep.), o 2, q 3, t 1.
 do cuadar, k 5.
 (caem)cuairet, o 3.
 cuét, t 4.
 cuib, o 4.
 cuiḡ, u 4, v 2; -ḡeb, v 6.
 Cuiñb (g.), j, n 3, t 5.
 cuimneč, t 4, v 1; -mni, k 6.
 Cuiric, i.
 Cuirpeac, o 3.
 Cuirriḡ (g.), h.
 cumain, m 4.
 Cumame, d.
- ð (de, di), j, m 4, 5.
 ð (do, prep.), q 2, 5, x 3, 7.
 da (card.), a, c, d, e, g, i, j, k 4, l 6,
 m 1, 2, q 1, 4, s 3, t 6, u 2, 5,
 v 4, w 5.
 daib, v 3.
 Daím-íur, x 5.
 Daire, v 1.
 Dalapaidē, a, c; -di, b.
 dall, j.
 daín, o 2, v 5.
 Danmaireḡ, s 4.
 Daíil, a.
 dar (vb.), w 5, x 3.
 dar (prep.), i.
 darða, x 7.
 darim, l 6.
 dač, n 5; dača (g.), q 3.
 Načī [recte] Dačī, a, b, t 4.
 De (g.), a, b, l 4, w 6.
 de (de and pr. suf. 3 s.), n 1, p 5.
 ðomdeac, m 5.
 Debrač, x 5.
 debuib (g.), u 5.
 decaib, q 1.
 debenač, j.
- debla, o 1.
 deḡ, m 1, o 3, t 3, v 3; -ḡbuaib, n 6;
 -ḡrač, s 3; -ḡriḡ, k 3.
 deic (card.), h, k 1, n 5, p 2, u 5.
 ðodelbur, x 3.
 denam, w 5; denca, n 1.
 derb, m 3; do derbur, m 3.
 (ðrec)derḡ, o 1.
 di (prep.), d, g, j.
 Dia, x 7.
 diadačt, m 2.
 dian, r 2.
 Diarpaid, c, e, o 1, 2, t 6; -ada (g.),
 d, e, f, g, l 6, u 1.
 diar, t 2.
 diḃ (do and pr. suf. 2 p.), m 3.
 dib (di and pr. suf. 3 p.), i.
 diberḡaiḡ, s 4.
 dil, l 4, o 5; -li, a; ðročdilairb, k 5.
 dilḡad, x 7.
 Dilman, m 6; -mana, e.
 dimep, l 5.
 dime, u 5, v 4.
 dimo, e.
 dirriḡ, m 6.
 dir, m 6.
 dič (sb.), v 3; (vb.), d.
 diulcač, b.
 Dlučaiḡ (g.), f.
 ðo (card.), j, w 5.
 do (prep.), d, m 1, 6, p 4, q 5, r 4,
 x 7.
 do (de, di), b, d, e, j, k 5, o 2, 3, r 3,
 t 2, 5.
 do (do and pr. suf. 3 s. m.), b, j.
 do (vbl. pele.), doberar, j; ðodur-
 birp, i; docan, d;
 dočuadar, k 5; doberbur, m 3;
 dođič, d; d'ec, e; d'eḡ, e;
 duðreḡ, p 5; dofaemač, o 4;
 darurparraiḡ, o 1; daruil, p 5;
 daḡairb, l 5; doḡarbrač, s 4;

- δορατ, a; δοριαραιῆ, s 2;
 δορκαρ, s 5; δο ρκαρ, s 6;
 δορεαδ, k 3.
 δοῶτ, a 2.
 δοιβ (δο and pr. suf. 3 p.), a, e.
 δοιρῶι, a 3.
 Δομναιῆ (g.), i.
 Δομναι, c, e, g, h, m 1, a 1, s 1,
 t 6, u 2, 3, v 1, 2; -αιλλ (g.), c,
 e, f, g, h, n 2, a 5, s 6, v 3.
 Δονῶαδ, h, t 6; -ννῶαδ, g, a 3;
 -ῶαδ, a 5.
 Δονῶαδα, g, h, s 6; Δοννο-, r 5;
 Δουνῶ-, f.
 δρεαμ, v 4; δρειμ, j.
 δρεκ(δερῆ), o 1.
 δυδρεῆ, p 5.
 δρον, x 7.
 δρουμ, h, r 2; δρομα (g.), g, i.
 δυ (de), t 2; (δο), a 4, u 5.
 δυαβερ, o 1.
 δυαν, j, r 2, x 3; -αιμ, w 4, 6.
 δυῆ, c, l 6.
 Δυδουμ, f, o 3.
 (μο)Δυβδα, x 7.
 δυλ (g. p.), w 5.
 Δυμα (g.), i.
 δυμ, o 3; Δυμ (g.), m 5; δυμῶ (g.),
 r 5.
 e (pron.), p 5.
 Εααῶ (g.), d.
 εατραιῆ, x 3.
 ηεβαρῆαρ, j.
 εεμαρ, j.
 εῶτ, c.
 ηεῶτρα, i.
 Εθαρ (g.), i.
 εῆ, c, e, k 5, n 5, a 1, r 5, u 4, 5, x 4.
 (μορ)εῆνα (g.), s 1.
 ειῶ (g.), j.
 ειμῆ (g.), x 6.
 (αρ)ειρ, s 6; (δια)ειρ[r]εομ, j.
 ειριδε, j; ειρεομ, a.
 Εμνα (g.), i.
 ενερετ, d.
 ενῆῆ, e.
 Εηρι, s 6.
 Εοαδ, m 2, u 1; Εοῶ, c.
 Εοῆαν, t 3, u 3; -αιμ (g.), b, c, d, e.
 ερβαιλτ, g, h, i.
 Ερκα (g.), a, b.
 Ερηνν, i, j, k 2, n 4, s 6, t 1, 2, u 3, 5,
 v 2, 3, 4, 5, w 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, x 1, 2,
 3, 5, 6, 7.
 Ερι, k 1, w 1, x 1, 2, 5, 6, 7; Εριμν,
 s 5; Εριυ, a.
 εριανῆαλας, k 4.
 (βαεῆ)ερναι, a 1.
 ερραῶτ, v 1.
 ερκα, a.
 εριν, j.
 ετερ, a, g, j, r 3.
 ετερλεν, r 3.
 ρα (ba), l 4.
 ρα, l 3, n 6; ρο, k, l 2, r 4.
 ραελ, o 5.
 ροραεμαῶ, o 4; ρορ-, a 6.
 Ραῆαρταῶ, f, p 3, u 1.
 ραῆβαιμ, w 4.
 (com)ῆαῆυρ, n 6.
 ραλιῶ, x 7.
 ραιρενῶ, j.
 ραιρῆ, s 3.
 Ραναῶ (g.), f.
 Ραρῶα, l 3; Ρηορῶα, b.
 ραρυρραρραιῆ, o 1; ρορραρρ-,
 m 4.
 ραῶ, a 4; ραῶα, p 4, 5.
 Ρεαρῆα, f; Ρερῆ-, p 2, u 3; Ρερ-
 ῆαῆ (g.), g, a 2; -αιμ (g.), g.
 Ρεβδα (g.), i; Ρεβῶα (g.), i.

- բեճած, **w 5**.
 Բեծկում, **w 4**.
 բեծմ, **w 1**.
 բեծուճ, **r 2**.
 Բեմեծ, **u 1**.
 բեր, **t 2, v 6**; բւր, **b**.
 Բերածուճ (g.), **e**.
 բերար, **d**; բերրա, **b**.
 Բերջւր, **a, m 3, u 3**; Բերրճ-, **a**;
 բերջւրա (g.), **c, d, f, g**.
 բերբատ, **s 1**.
 բերտ, **g, q 4**.
 Բիածա, **w 1**; Բիարած (g.), **e**; -աիճ, **a**.
 բիածնած, **p 3, 4, 5**.
 բիամած, **p 4**.
 բիւս, **a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, l 1, m 5,**
 q 4, v 2, 5; -ետ, **c, 14, s 1, 2**.
 բիւ, **j**.
 բին, **b, 14**; բինա (g.), **b**.
 Բինածտ, **f, u 1**; Բինծա-, **o 4, 5**.
 բինգած, **s 3**.
 բինծ, **q 2, r 1, w 1**; -ծուիւտ, **h, r 2**;
 -ծուիւտ (g.), **h**.
 Բինծի, **i**.
 բիւս, **r 1, t 3**.
 Բինճալ, **n 1**.
 բիր (adj.), **v 5**; բիրա, **m 5**; բիրարիւտ,
 q 4.
 բլարիւտ, **l 3, 5, p 3, r 1**; -տե, **t 3, x 4**;
 -տեմնա, **p 2**.
 բլարիւր, **v 1**; com[բ]լարիւր, **v 2**;
 lom[բ]լարիւր, **v 2**.
 Բլարիւրեպած, **g, p 3, 4, u 2**; -աիճ
 (g.), **p 5**.
 բլարիւր, **j**; -բարիւ, **j**; -տւր **m 3,**
 n 4.
 Բլանծ, **t 6**; -նն, **h, r 3**; -անծ, (g.),
 h; -նն (g.), **h**.
 Բլաննաճան, **h**.
 բլեպած, **o 5**; բլեճ-, **f**.
 Բոճա, **r 3, x 4**.
 բոճա (g.), **g**.
 բոր, **a, b, e, g, i, j, m 4**; բորրո, **a**;
 բորրոն, **a**.
 բորբած, **o 5**; բորբ-, **n 4**.
 Բործրոմա, **i**.
 Բորջւր, **c, m 1**.
 բրար, **g**; բրարրա, **g**; -բրած, **g**;
 -աիճ (g.), **g**.
 բրեճրա, **s 1**.
 բրերրաբա, **j**.
 բրո, **a, j**; բրուր, **j**; բրուրոն m-, **d**;
 բրու, **a**.
 բրուտ (vb.), **q 4, v 3**.
 բւար, **a, 1 1, 3, m 6, n 5, x 2**;
 բւարածար, **k 5, x 4**.
 (ած)բւար, **r 2**; (ոն)բւար, **q 4**.
 բւալ, **p 5**.
 բւուտ, **o 1**.
 բւլ, **p 5**.
 բւլ (vb.), **g**.
 բւր, **q 2**.
 ճա (sb.), **j**; ճալ, **n 4**.
 յոճաբ, **l 5, m 2, s 6**; ուոճաբ,
 w 2; ուոճաբ-, **w 3**; ճաբատ, **n 6,**
 t 1; յոճաբատ, **k 1, 2, 4, u 2**;
 յոճաբ-, **v 6**; յոճաբատ, **s 4**;
 յոճաբ, **l 5**; յոճաբ, **j**; ճաբալ,
 a; ճաբւր, **s 1**.
 ճած (ած), **k 6, v 4, x 5, 7**.
 Ճաեճ, **s 2**; -լարիւ, **i**; -եալ, **i**.
 ճաեճ, **n 4**.
 ճարեճ, **n 5**.
 ճարե, **k 3, l 2**.
 ճարե, **k 5**.
 ճարե, **k 3**.
 ճալ, **s 4**.
 Ճալ, **i**; Ճալլ, **h**; -արիւ, **i, v 4, 6**.
 ճան(սո), **k 1, 2, l 5, m 2, 4, n 4,**
 p 1, 2, q 1, 2, 3, r 2, 3, s 3, u 4,
 5, w 1, 2, 3, x 3.
 ճարծ, **v 3**; ճարծա, **k 1**.

- Ծարճ, p 4, r 6, s 5; Ծարիճ, x 7.
 Ծարտ, k 5.
 Ծե (ce), w 4, 5.
 Ծեճ, q 5.
 Ծեյմոն, c.
 Ծեյո, g, w 6.
 Ծեյոտե, k 1.
 բոմճեղ, x 7.
 բոճեօծամ, l 5.
 (բո)ճեր, x 1.
 Ծիալլաիճ, b, c, d.
 Ծ[-C]լսամ-տարծ, i.
 Ծիլ (g.), g, j.
 Ծիլլա, j, x 7.
 Ծիսճրանծ, h.
 Ծկար, a, r 4.
 Ծկե, n 3, w 1; Ծկե(caem), n 1.
 Ծկեւիճ, l 1.
 Ծկեոն, g; Ծկեոնի (g.), c.
 Ծկեօ, n 5, x 4.
 Ծկոյոն, u 4.
 Ծկոնն, l 2, v 1; Ծկոնծա, w 2.
 Ծկօր, r 5; -րծա, r 5.
 բոճկսար, w 2.
 Ծկսոնծ, k 4; Ծկսոն(ծոսծ), h; (-սոսծ), h.
 Ծկո, j.
 Ծո (co, conj.), k 3, m 3.
 Ծօր (co բո), s 6.
 Ծոյոնրանծ, u 1.
 Ծոյեալլաիճ, a.
 Ծրիան, a; Ծրեյոն, a, l, 2, w 2.
 Ծրոսծ, w 1.
 Ծրոնծ, l 1.
 Ծս (co, prep.), k 2, q 3, v 3, 6.
 Ծս -m (co m-), x 4.
 Ծս n- (co -n), n 5; Ծսրսն, t 4.
 Ծսոն, c, m 6.
 Ծսլբան, c.
 Ծսր (co բո), l 3, o 2, 5, p 3, 6,
 w 5.
 Ծսրտան, c.
 Ծսեծոնծ, d, n 1.
 հածարտ, k 5.
 հԱեծ, g, o 5; հԱեճ, c.
 հաեոն, m 5.
 հԱոնծոնծ, i.
 հեբարտար, j.
 հեծտրա, i.
 հեճ, u 4.
 հԵօճան, t 3.
 հԵրեոնն, j, n 4, x 6.
 հի, f.
 հլ, c, g.
 հօծտ, v 5.
 հօճարծ, d.
 հս, c.
 հսծտ, t 4.
 հՍար, w 2.
 հլ (patronymic), c.
 լ, q 2; հլ, g.
 լ (pron.), x 5.
 լ (prep.), b, c, d, e, f, g, i, k 6, m 5,
 p 2, 6, q 4, r 3, 4, u 1, v 5, w 4,
 x 3, 6; լրոն, e.
 լ (l and n assim. to l foll.), i.
 լ m-, a, b, c, i, w 4.
 լ n-, b, l 3, n 2, 5, s 5.
 լ p- (l and n assim. to p foll.), c, i, j.
 լարբարծ, a.
 լարկարե, w 1.
 լար, i, n 2, 4, 5, q 3, 5, t 1; լար n-,
 a, b; լարրոն, u 5.
 լարոն, a; -րոն, a.
 լարտան, q 1.
 լատ (pr. pers. 3 p.), a.
 լծոն, a, b, d, g, i, j.
 լճ, a, h, m 6, x 1.
 լկար, p 3; լկար, b.
 լկեալճարիճ (g.), f.
 լկեալծամ, d.
 լոն, b.
 լ(մարիճ), d.

- imaleter, **x** 3.
 Imðain (g.), **i**.
 imluaiðpea, **b**.
 immaille, **q** 6.
 imoppo, **j**.
 impoll, **u** 4.
 in (art.), **a, b, i, j, n** 3, 4, 5, **o** 4, 5,
 p 6, **r** 4, **t** 2, 3, 4, **v** 4; **m** ð-, **j**;
 in τ-, **o** 3; **inn**, **e**.
 inarclainð, **h, r** 2.
 in allaið, **r** 6.
 indain, **m** 2.
 Indreccaið (g.), **j**.
 inur, **k** 1, **x** 5, 7; (Cpo)ι-, **i**.
 innþuar, **q** 4.
 Irgalaið (g.), **f, g**.
 ir (vb.), **d, i, j, x** 5; irom (ir and pr.
 suf. 1 s.), **b**.
 ir (ocur), **c, k** 3, **l** 6, **m** 1, 2, 6, **n** 6,
 o 5, **p** 5, **q** 1, 3, **t** 1, 2, 3, 5, **u** 3,
 v 2, **w** 6, **x** 5.

 la (prep.), **a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, n** 1, 4,
 o 1, 4, 5, **p** 6.
 labrain, **w** 4.
 laca (loća), **f**; loć, **n** 1; loća, **i**.
 Laćtina, **i**.
 laeć, **p** 4; -ćða, **k** 4; -cpaið, **s** 4.
 Laegairpe, **a, b, k** 3, 4, **l** 1, **t** 2, 5.
 laiður, **t** 5.
 Laiðen, **g**; -ðneć, **w** 3; -ðnið, **r** 6;
 -ðniu, **a**.
 Lampoða, **f, g**.
 polampat, **v** 4.
 lan, **w** 3; lancaem, **m** 3; lanðrið,
 w 1; lanþeimur, **l** 1.
 lannað, **r** 4.
 le (la, prep.), **g**; lem (la and pr. suf.
 1 s.) **i, w** 5; leam (id.), **x** 3; leir
 (la and pr. suf. 3 s. m.), **i**.
 [r]lećta, **q** 4.

 leomain, **u** 3.
 leć, **j**; leić, **v** 6.
 liać, **r** 4.
 Librene, **d**.
 Lippe, **a**; -þi, **i**.
 lind, **v** 2, **w** 4; (pe) lind, **u** 4.
 Lime, **c**.
 Lipluðeć, **i**.
 liće, **q** 2.
 Loćlanð, **s** 4.
 loćt, **q** 2; lućt.
 Logan, **e, m** 6.
 Loingreć, **f, u** 2; -rið, **g, o** 6,
 p 5.
 loirpeirter, **b**; ður'loirpe, **l** 3; po-
 loirpe, **l** 4, 6; lopcuð, **c**.
 lom[þ]laiçi, **v** 2.
 lonð, **v** 2.
 lonn, **a, l** 2; lumb (g.), **t** 2, **u** 3;
 comlanð, **t** 4; comlainð, **t** 2.
 Lopcaim, **i**.
 lot, **n** 1.
 poluabað, **l** 6.
 Lúaćpa, **i**.
 Luðað, **t** 5; -ðaið, **a, b, l** 2, 3.
 luð, **r** 4.
 Luimnið, **v** 2.

 m (pron. infix. 1 s.), **x** 7.
 mon (im an), **m** 6.
 mac, **a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, l** 2, 6,
 m 3, 4, **n** 2, **o** 2, 3, **p** 4, 6, **q** 1, 3, 5,
 r 1, 4, **s** 6, **t** 4, 5, **x** 1; mac (d.),
 m 5; mac (dual), **c, m** 1; meic
 (n. p.), **c, n** 6; mic (g. s.), **b, c, d,**
 e, f, g, h, i, n 2, **o** 4, 6, **p** 5, **q**
 3, 5.
 mað, **j**.
 maðan (*lege* maðm), **i**.
 mað, **p** 6; mað, **a, c, i**.
 poðaiðið, **x** 6.

- Maeil-mopra, c; Maeladuin, f, g;
 -lipiéri, f.
 Mael-Canaig, g; -Coba, e, n 3, 6,
 u 2; -garb, c, 1 5; -miciúg, h;
 -Mopða, c, 1 5; -Ruanaig, h,
 r 1; -Seclainb, h; -nn, h, i,
 k 4, r 1, s 2, 5, 6, t 6; -t Shec-
 loimð, u 4, 5.
 Maiße-Mandaáct, i.
 maißneç, w 3.
 maiç, p 1; pīrm-, q 4.
 maiçni, v 1.
 map (conj.), k 6, m 3, v 6.
 mapaid, k 6.
 mapb, m 1, v 3, s 1; pomapb, 1 6;
 pomm-, d; pormapb, v 3; po-
 mapbrat, a.
 meabar, b; pomeabadap, i.
 meabla, p 2.
 mep, p 6.
 menç, w 3.
 Menn, e.
 Mide, r 1, t 3; -ði, t 6.
 miðoil, t 3, 4.
 mīli, w 5, 6.
 Mīleð, r 6.
 mine (adj.), m 1; w 4.
 minibe, j.
 mo (poss. 1 s.), t 3, 6, x 7.
 moç, n 1.
 moð, c.
 Moða, j; Moðo, j.
 Molç, a, 1 2, t 1, 4.
 mop, b, i, p 4, t 1, v 1, w 6; moip,
 g, j, o 6, r 4, w 3; mopeßna,
 s 1; moppeirep, v 4.
 Mopçain, i.
 mopçlaiç, o 2.
 Muaið, 1 2, r 1.
 muißmīg, w 3.
 Muilleçam, j.
 Mumcille, i.
 muip, u 3.
 Muipcepaç, a, 1 4, u 3, v 1, 2;
 -aiç, c, d, e, m 1, n 2.
 Muipedaig, b, c, d, e, j.
 Mulla, i.
 mullaç, b.
 Mumam, t 2; -an, v 3; -mneç, t 4;
 Muimneç, v 1; -niç, w 4.
 Murçað, f; -ða, g, h, p 6,
 q 1, 3.
 Murçaili, j.
 Murçerra, j.

 n (i n-), j, o 6, q 1.
 na (art. g. s. f.), m 1, n 4; (g. p.), k 1,
 1 3, n 2, o 1, r 1, 2, s 3, t 4, v 1, 2,
 6, w 6, x 1, 5.
 na m- (art. g. p.), k 4, x 4; na n-
 k 3, o 2, u 1, v 2, w 5.
 na (neg.), j, w 2, x 6.
 naç (conj. neg.), a, v 6.
 nae (card.), f, g, i, k 5, p 4, 6, q 1, 3,
 r 3, s 5, v 5.
 nama, n 3.
 náp, u 3.
 Neillme, c; Nellin, m 3.
 neim, t 5.
 nemçlaiç, x 2.
 nepç, e, s 1, x 1.
 ni (neg.), a, d, j, n 1, t 1, u 3, 5, v 6,
 w 4, 5.
 Niáll, g, h, q 2, 6, r 4; Neill, a, b,
 c, d, f, g, h, r 4, s 1, t, 1, 5, v 4,
 u 3.
 nim, b.
 Nindeaða, d, m 4.
 no (conj.), j; (conj. temp.), s 6.
 noço, w 2; nocu, w 3.
 Noigiállaiç, b, c, d.
 nonbar, t 3.
 nopmap, x 2.

- o (sb.), **x 2.**
 o (prep.), **b, k 3, 4, l 1, q 6, t 3, x 2.**
 o (o and rel.), **j, s 4, w 3, 6.**
 Oca, **a, b.**
 occa (oc and pr. suf. 3 p.), **j**; occo
 (id.), **a.**
 oēt, **e, f, h, k 4, o 2, 6, p 1, r 5**;
 oētmoğða, **u 4.**
 ocur (*passim*).
 oğ, **k 1, x 7**; oıgınr, **x 5.**
 oıdıð, **c, r 2.**
 (m)oil, **r 4**; mıðoil, **t 3.**
 oilığ, **r 2.**
 Oilıl, **b, l 2, t 1, 4, v 2.**
 Oırđıall, **w 2.**
 Oırññıde, **g**; Oırñıde, **h**; -dı, **q 4.**
 olc, **o 1, x 5**; ollcu, **x 2.**
 oll, **t 3, u 4.**
 oman, **b.**
 orð, **m 5, u 5.**
 or, **b, o 2, 5, p 1, s 3, v 2, 5, w 1, 2,**
x 2.
 Oçain, **g.**
- Paðraic, b.**
- pa (intens.), paðuan, **r 2.**
 paēt, **s 2.**
 Pağallaiğ, **f.**
 paınb, **j.**
 Raič, **c.**
 ðopac, **a.**
 pač, **n 4**; pača, **a**; porpac, **q 3**;
 pačmar, **v 5.**
 Rača, **i.**
 Račın, **i.**
 pe (sb.), **j, l 4, s 1, 2, v 5, w 3.**
 pe (prep.), **k 2, r 2.**
 pe (le), **m 5, n 3, q 4, r 5, 6, u 4,**
w 3.
- pečt, **e**; pečpac, **n 2.**
 peiğ, **k 6.**
 peım, **j, q 4.**
 peıme, **i.**
 peımr, **k 6**; l 1; peımrı, **v 6.**
 peımmen, **v 5.**
 penn, **x 1, 5.**
 rı, **p 5.**
 rı (n. s.), **c, e, j, m 2, n 2, q 3, w 2,**
x 2, 4; (g.), **r 6**; (ac.), **c, f**;
 (n. p.), **k 4, 5, m 1, t 3, 6, x 3**;
 (g. p.), **k 2, w 5**; plaičrı, **v 1**;
 đairđrı, **x 7**; rığ (g. s.), **k 6, p 2,**
r 2; (d. or ac.), **a**; (ac.), **a**; rıđ,
 (n. p.), **v 6**; rığ (g. p.), **j, k 3, v 5**;
 airðrığ, **x 7**; rığaið, **j, k 5**;
 rığreð, **r 1**; rığe, **v 4, 5**;
 (airð)rığe, **u 5, v 5, w 4**; (blač)-
 rığe, **m 2**; rıđı, **e, i, j**; rıđrað,
u 1; -aið, **u 2, 3, 4**; -aða, **e**;
 rıđraıde, **x 4**; -aiði, **j.**
- riağail, **k 1, l 6, n 2, q 3**; riağla,
w 6.
 rıam (adv.), **j.**
 ðorıarıđ, **s 2.**
 rıñıcer, **v 6.**
 rınb, **r 2.**
 Rıme, **e.**
 Rımið, **d, e, m, 6.**
 ro (intens.) rocaem, **k 1**; roğer,
x 1; ropac, **q 3**; ročarba, **k 1.**
 ro (vbl. pele.), rob', **s 5**; rırb', **u 5**;
 robaið, **l 4**; cor' baıdeað, **b**;
 -eð, **h**; ropbean, **r 5**;
 robennrea, **v 6**; robi, **d**;
 rombi, **e**; ruřbi, **m 2.**
 rıar'bo, **d**; roðurbrır, **i**;
 rocaič, **l 2, n 3.**
 rocan, **i, j**; rır'can, **j.**
 rocoırc, **l 6.**
 rocraıð, **l 6**; ruřc-, **q 6**;
 romðeað, **m 5**; ropæmað, **q 6**;

- ոտբարբալոց, **m 4** ;
 շար'բեջած, **w 5** ;
 ոտբործած, **n 4** ;
 շար'բործած, **o 5** ;
 ոտջաբ, **l 5** ; բաճալի, **j** ;
 ոտտորջաբ, **w 2** ;
 ոտտորջաբ, **w 3** ; շոր'ջաբ, **s 6** ;
 ոտջաբրատ, **k 1, 2, 4** .
 ուր'ճաբրատ, **t 1** ; ոտտջաբ, **x 7** ;
 ոտտջաբոճախ, **l 5** ;
 ոտտլաւար, **w 2** ;
 ոտտաւարատ, **v 4** ; շար'տաւար, **l 3** ;
 ոտտաւար, **l 4, 6** ; ոտտաւարի, **l 6** ;
 ոտտաւարի, **x 6** ; ոտտաւար, **b, l 6** ;
 շար'տաւար, **p 3** ; ոտտաւար, **d** ;
 ոտտաւարի, **o 2** ; ոտտաւար, **v 3** ;
 ոտտաւարատ, **a, s 4, 5** ;
 ոտտաւարի, **i** ;
 ոտտաւարի, **l 2** ;
 ոտտաւարի, **p 2** ; ոտտաւարի, **a** ;
 շար'տաւար, **p 6** .
 ոտ (vbl. pele. infix), ածբորջալի, **a** ;
 ծորճաւար, **p 6** ; ծորճաւար, **e** ;
 տորճաւար, **a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h 1** ;
 տորճաւար, **d** ; ծարտբար-
 բալի, **o 1** .
 ոտտա (prep.), **b** ; ոտտա, **p 2** .
 ոտտաւար, **x 5** .
 ոտտալի, **u 2** .
 Ռտալի, **j** .
 Ռտաւար, **x 1** .
 ոտտաւար, **t 5** .
 ոտտաւար, **o 3** .
 Ռտաւար, **i** .
 ոտտա, **o 3, w 5** .
 ր (pron. inf.), ոտտաւար, **r 5** ; ոտտաւար, **m 2** ;
 ոտտաւարի, **i** ; ծարտբար-
 բալի, **o 1** ; ոտտաւարի, **m 4** ;
 ոտտաւար, **l 5** ; ոտտաւար, **v 3** ;
 ոտտաւարի, **o 2** .
 ր (ր, vb.), **p 5** .
 ր (ր = ocur), **k 2, 6, n 3, o 2, 3, 6,**
r 1, t 6 .
 -րա, **j, v 1** .
 րաբ, **n 1** .
 րաբ, **m 3, n 2** ; -րաբի, **s 6** ; րաբ-
 բաբ, **k 2** .
 րալի, **j** .
 րալի, **a** .
 ոտտաւարի, **a** .
 Տաւար, **b** .
 Տաւար, **e** .
 ծորճաւար, **s 6** .
 րալի, **d** .
 րալի, **d** .
 րալի (card.), **n 6, r 1, 2, t 3, u 4, w 5** ;
 րալի, **k 2, v 5** ; ոտտաւար, **v 4** .
 Տաւարի, **f** ; Տաւար, **o 3, u 1** .
 Տաւար, **a** .
 րալի, **d, f, g, n 2, 5, o 5, q 2, 4, s 1,**
u 5 .
 րալի, **n 5** ; (րալի)ր, **r 1** .
 Տաւար, **c, d, m 3** .
 րալի, **n 1** .
 Տաւարի, **n 1** .
 րալի, **i** ; րալի, **j** .
 րալի, **n 4, u 1** .
 -րալի, **a, j** .
 Տաւար, **p 6** ; Տաւար-մալի, **f** .
 -րալի, **a** .
 Տալի, **j, t 2, 5** .
 -րալի, **d** ; -րալի, **a, i, j, u 5** .
 րալի (sb.), **b** .
 րալի (շալի), **u 4** ; րալի, **a** .
 Տաւար, **d, e, f, g, k 3, m 6, n 1** .
 Տաւար, **e, n 3** .
 [ր]ալի, **q 4** .
 րալի, **s 2** .
 րալի, **s 2** .
 րալի, **r 1** .
 րալի, **o 4** .
 րալի, **d** ; րալի, **a** .

- ρονα, s 6.
 ροταιλ, f.
 ρυαιόνιζ, u 5.
 ρυαιρε, o 3.
 Suiðne, c, d, e, g, n 4, u 4.
- ταβερταό, u 3.
 ταeb, a; τοeb, b.
 Ταϊθζ, j.
 Ταιλζινδ, l 1.
 Ταλλειν, r 3.
 ταινιζ, p 5.
 τ-[ř]α[ι]η, w 2.
 ταιρρεαό, x 2.
 ταιle, t 2.
 ταιll, r 1, 3, t 4.
 ταιllαινδ, a 6.
 ταιñ, p 1, r 3, v 3.
 Ταρθ, i.
 ταρβα, u 1; (ρο)ταρβα, k 1.
 ταρραιζ, p 2.
 ταρτ, a.
 Τεαότμαη, r 3.
 Τηebτα, g.
 τεό, m 6; τειζ, n 2, s 5; Ταϊθ, h.
 τεόταθ, x 1.
 telcoma, b.
 Temαιη, j, l 5; -μηη, i.
 तेnn, l 3, v 3, x 1, 2.
 तेn, b; तेne, l 3, 4; तेινδτιζε, b.
 τ-[ř]ιαη, s 5, w 2.
 तिजेppη, x 2.
 Τιजेppηη, x 2.
 τιη, a, b, w 3, x 5; τιηι (g. p.), m 1.
 तिुग्लαιठी, p. 5.
 (nem)τλαιθ, x 2.
 Τογα, e; -αθ, n 3.
 Τοηηηdelβαό, j; Τοηη-, x 1.
 ठोि, o 6.
- Τομαλταιθ, j.
 τονδ(bain), l 5; τονn, d.
 तोरцаη, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i;
 -εραταη, d.
 तोη, u 1.
 तोη (prep.), l 1, 2.
 तोηβαό, u 1.
 तोηη, l 1; r 3; x 1; तोηηηη, w 6;
 तोηηηη, l 5.
 तोηι (card.), c, d, e, h, l 5, m 3, 5, 6,
 n 3, 4, q 3, 6, r 4, 6, u 3, w 6;
 तोηη, l 5; तोηηη, w 3.
 तोηιβλιαθναό, p 3.
 तोηιδα, e, k 2, l 1, r 3.
 तोηicc, s 3.
 तोηοιθ, o 6.
 तोηom(γαλαη), p 1; तोηuim (g.),
 n 3.
 तुाठािथ, j, w 2.
 तुcηατ, a.
 तुलि, s 3, x 1.
 तुη, x 1.
 तुηιηηbe, d.
 तुηηηηeam, k 6.
 तुηηηηθ, w 6.
- u, s 1, w 3; hu, c; ua, g, n 3.
 uallaó, s 5.
 uαιη, m 5; uαιηe (g.), f.
 uαιη (conj.), w 4.
 Уαιηιθναό, e, n 2; -αιθ, f.
 ηUαιη, w 2.
 uαιηλιθ, x 3.
 uαιη, x 2.
 हुéc, t 4.
 uηle, v 5; -ηι, j, x 1.
 Уηηηηθ, s 5.
 Уηαθ, v 6; -αιθ, w 1; Уηηα, b.
 Уηαιηη (g.), t 5.

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